"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, westerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,421. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Bullish.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 32¾; cash cotton, 6.

FOREIGN.—The German Minister to China and the Captain of a German gunboat were attacked by a mob at Wu-Chang. The attack upon the German mission at Yen-Chufu resulted in the killing of Nies and Hennle, two Rhenish missionaries. At the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, the Minister of Finance pronounced a grave warning of the danger involved in a suspension of the constitution unless the provisional compromise bill were adopted. An officer of the Brazilian Army and seven deputies insulted President Moraes at the session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in connection with the assassination of Gen. Betancour., the day before. M. Delyannis and his supporters in the Greek Boule threaten to attempt to overthrow the Cabinet at the first opportunity that offers. At a meeting in Paris in support of the British engineering strike, resolutions were adopted assuring the strikers of the moral and financial support of their French brethren.—Pages 1 and 13.

Page 1.

The delegates of the United States, Russia, and Japan signed the new Bering Sea treaty, to stop pelagic sealing, in Washington.

Page 3.

Princeton defeated Lafayette at football by 57 to 0. The game was played at Princeton, and 7,000 spectators were present.

Five stowaways were brought in on the steamer Paris and taken to the Barge Office. One of them, Charles Goepel, is the son of a wealthy merchant of this city.

Three persons were arrested last evening, one of them being a woman, on the charge of being implicated in the theft of cement. It is said over twenty more persons will be arrested on the same charge.

Page 5.

Major Moses P. Handy returned from Paris on the steamship Paris. He is in ill health. Through his assistant he told of the work accomplished for United States exhibitors at the exposition.

Page 7.

The first of the course of free lectures at Cooper Union was delivered last night by W. W. Ellsworth. The subject was the "Revolutionary War." The lecture was richly illustrated with stereopticon views.

Page 8.

Capt. Gould of the American ship Challenger arrived in port and told of a remarkable sea serpent, the description of which is little out of the usual line.

Page 9.

Southern business men in this city predict a quick and general revival of trade in that section as soon as the frost stops the fever and puts an end to the vexatious quarantines.

George Werner, who is a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, was identified yesterday as the accomplice of Fritz Meyer, otherwise Constantine Steiger, the murderer of Policeman Smith, in the attempt to rob the brewer Ernest F. Ochs, in Ridgewood, Brooklyn, on July 28.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis has brought a suit for $250,000 for libel against The New York World. It is based on an article charging that he insisted on the naming of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as sureties in contracts for city work. Senator Platt, whose son, Henry B. Platt, is manager of the company, was charged with sharing in the profits.

Page 10.

The programme of the lectures for this week, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, presents varied selections over a vast range of subjects.

The seals at the Aquarium, it is claimed, stopped up the exhaust pipes in order to deepen the water in their pool, and enable them to squirt water over the visitors.

The Sea Beach Railroad, between Brooklyn and Coney Island, was inspected on Friday by representatives of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with a view to its purchase or lease and the use of a trolley on it.

Mrs. Frederick Glass, daughter of a North of Ireland clergyman, whose marriage had estranged her family, was found dead yesterday in the harbor at the foot of Degraw Street, Brooklyn, in which she had lived in squalid misery with her husband.

Three highwaymen set upon Eugene Cushman, Superintendent of the Greenwood Cemetery, at the door of his home, 21 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, Friday morning and robbed him of all the valuables that he had with him. They were arrested yesterday and confessed the crime.

Michael Butler, thirteen years of age, climbed the elevated-railway structure in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, and, in spite of the opposition of his playmates, put a tie across one of the tracks. The engineer of an approaching train stopped it in time to avoid disaster. The boy Butler is said to have made an attempt at train wrecking once before.

Page 11.

The revenue cutter Manhattan is to be provided with an eophone, by which it is declared sounds in a fog can be easily located.

Page 13.

Harold Frederic in his review of the situation in the Austro-Hungarian crisis reaches the conclusion that unless there is a continuance of Francis Joseph's phenomenal good luck there must come a dismemberment of the Empire in a short time, owing to the bitter racial war now in progress in Austria, where the German and Czech elements are fighting for supremacy. The only escape he sees is the intervention of the Emperor William and Czar Nicholas, both of whom are on the friendliest terms with the Hapsburg monarch. The situation is one that he considers favorable to the carrying out of the plans of the Bulgarians, unless Russia and Germany come to the aid of the mediæval structure of the Hapsburgs. Nothing definite has developed during the week as to what Lord Salisbury proposes to say to the country at the Guild Hall meeting next Tuesday, so Mr. Frederic concludes that it will be a mass of glittering generalities, even if the situation is a delicate one for him and his Government, which report says was only saved from absolute disruption by royal intervention. The Treasury Lords have announced that they will allow no extravagant expenditures, but will insist on strict economy at the coming session, as this policy has been forced on the country. A renewal of the Carlist agitation is looked upon as among the possibilities of the near future. Sarah Grand's new book has proved a complete failure, as has the attempt to introduce Chinatown plays to Londoners. Barrie's "Little Minister" has, however, proved an instantaneous success.

Page 16.

A handsome monument erected to the memory of Elijah A. Howland, late Principal of Grammar School No. 89, was dedicated in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck filed a sworn statement of the expenses of his campaign with the County Clerk, in which he set forth that he spent only $158.75.

The milk trust, it is said, will be incorporated soon. It is the purpose of the promoters to control the trade of this city and Brooklyn, and perhaps Jersey City and Hoboken.

Richard Croker, accompanied by Randolph Guggenheimer, Miles O'Brien, and Asa Bird Gardiner, left by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon for Hot Springs, Va. They expect to be absent a week or ten days.

Page 17.

Policeman James Cowen, one of the best-known officers on the east side, dropped dead on Grand Street.

The Court of Appeals will hear argument at Albany on the appeals taken by the State and the estate of Jay Gould from the appraisement of the inheritance tax against the property.

A coolness exists between the Irish National Alliance and the '98 Centennial Association, and it looks as if there would be two excursions from New York to Ireland next year to celebrate the "Rising of '98."

But for $35,000 damages will be brought in the Supreme Court next week in behalf of Fannie Blau, six years of age, whose skull was fractured by the fall of a brick from a wall in course of construction. John Fish, a contractor, is the defendant.

Page 20.

J. E. McDonald, the bookmaker, has determined to try his horses on the English racetracks, and has therefore shipped his three-year-old Rensselaer on the steamer Mobile.

Page 21.

Edward Mackin died from injuries received by a fall at a dance. His partner, a woman weighing 200 pounds, fell on him.

All doubt regarding the political complexion of the Ohio Legislature appears to have been removed, the returns giving the Republicans control by a majority of five on joint ballot.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi delivered an address to the League for Political Education on "A Country Constituency," in which she talked of what women may do in political matters and what direct and indirect influence they may bring to bear in the effort to preserve good municipal government.

New complaints of violations of the election law are received daily by the Law Committee of the Citizens' Union. The Investigating Committee of the Citizens' Union has reached the conclusion that P. M. Stewart was elected to the Assembly and H. P. Okie to the Board of Aldermen in the Nineteenth District. It is now believed that a clerical error only, and not fraud, was committed in the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District. It is alleged that many ballots distinctively marked were counted in a down-town district, and were not placed in a separate envelope, as required by law, when protest was made against them. In another district ballots bearing marks of erasure were counted.

Page 23.

A woman, giving her name as Miss Kennedy died from apoplexy soon after hiring a room on East Twenty-fourth Street. Her identity is unknown.

In the fifteenth annual report of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society of this city, soon to be issued, a comprehensive idea is given of the amount of destitution in New York and the methods of relief followed.

Page 24.

The Queens County Court room has been prepared for the trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe, which will begin to-morrow. Places have been assigned for sixty-three reporters and elaborate telegraphic and telephonic arrangements have been made. Carl Petersen, the witness by whom the defense hopes to prove that Guldensuppe is alive in Germany, did not appear yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 16.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 6.
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PARDON FOR CUBAN WRITERS.

Press Offenders in the Island and Puerto Rico to Receive Clemency.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree granting pardon to all persons guilty of offenses against the press laws in Cuba and Puerto Rico, except in cases of the publication of calumnious articles and where the offenses have been committed by members of the army or navy in violation of discipline and against the reputations of military officials.

The authorities have been instructed that the decree shall be put into effect at once.

LIBERAL MEASURES FOR CUBA.

Spanish Cabinet Approves of Giving Constitutional Rights.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The Cabinet has approved measures for the giving to the inhabitants of the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico the same constitutional rights as are enjoyed by Spaniards; for the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon all who have attained the age of twenty-five years, and for the same census basis in municipal, provincial, and parliamentary elections.

The chambers of the islands will be permitted to modify the scheme if they shall deem it advisable.

FOR AUTONOMIST GOVERNORS.

Marshal Blanco Suggests Their Appointment to Madrid.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—It is affirmed that the President of the Autonomist Party in Cuba, Señor Galvez, gave a note to Marshal Blanco, who thereupon proposed, in a cable message to the Government at Madrid, the appointment of the following-named provincial Governors:

Province of Havana—José Bruzon; Pinar del Rio—Marcos Garcia; Puerto Principe—Rafael Vasallo; Santiago de Cuba—Enrique Caprles; Matanzas—Pablo Tomately.

The last named is a Reformist, but all the others are members of the Autonomist Party. The appointments of these nominees of Gen. Blanco are expected to arrive to-morrow.

THE COMPETITOR PRISONERS.

Announcement of Their Trial by Court-Martial Not Reassuring.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A telegram came to the State Department to-day from United States Acting Consul General Springer, at Havana, as follows:

"Trial by court-martial of Competitor prisoners will be held Monday next. Will attend."

There are five of these prisoners, namely, Alfred Laborde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, Charles Barnett, and William Leavitt. They were arrested on the Competitor April 25, 1896, on a charge of landing arms for the insurgents, and have been held in close confinement ever since. May 8, 1896, they were tried by a naval court-martial and sentenced to death.

The news now coming that they are to be tried by court-martial again amounts to an insistence by the Spanish upon their contention that, if carried out, will lead to the reimposition of the death penalty, though clemency may be extended by Gen. Blanco.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—It is semi-officially asserted here that if the crew of the American schooner Competitor, whose trial will again begin on Monday next before a naval court-martial, are sentenced to death or imprisonment, they will be pardoned by the Government at Madrid.

HANNIS TAYLOR ISSUES A CARD.

Articles Signed by Him Made from a Grave Sense of Public Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, to-night made the following statement:

"As certain journals have deemed it necessary to assert that the present Administration is in no wise responsible for my acts as a private citizen, I deem it my duty to ratify that statement. The recent publications signed by me and based upon data accessible to everybody were made upon my sole responsibility from a grave sense of public duty, which I cannot doubt is fully appreciated by the people as a whole, who were entitled to my testimony. I am sure that the present Administration is doing its entire patriotic duty, and I have for it no adverse criticism whatever. On the other hand, I cannot believe that any one authorized to speak for it has ventured to criticise me in any particular, as all know that I have discharged every obligation due to it, whether personal or official, with punctilious fullness. HANNIS TAYLOR."

BERING SEA TREATY SIGNED

American, Russian, and Japanese Delegates Affix Their Signatures in Washington.

MUST NOW GO TO THE SENATE

British and American Experts to Meet Next Week Unless the Foreign Office Intervenes—The Treaty Withheld from Publication.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A convention between the United States, Russia, and Japan, looking to the joint protection of the seal, was signed at the State Department to-day at 12:15 P. M. It will require the ratification of the Senate to become effective.

The signature of the treaty took place in the large diplomatic room at the State Department, and was attended by the usual formalities. The delegates of the various Governments assembled at least an hour and a half before the time appointed for the formal signature of the document, and were met by Gen. Foster. There were some preliminaries to be disposed of before all was ready for the signatures, and the delegates were obliged to leave the department for short visits to their legations, in order to obtain seals and certain papers of authorization that were necessary.

Finally, just at noon all was ready, and, led by Gen. Foster, the delegates passed into the diplomatic room and took their places at the long table. There were for the United States Messrs. Foster, Hamlin, and Jordan; for Russia de Wollant, Botkine, and Routkowsky, and for Japan Chargé Matsui Fujiti and Mitsikuri. Secretary Sherman was not present, as the Government was fully represented by its delegates. The credentials of the parties were read in turn, and after the treaty had been carefully inspected the signatures were attached.

The first signatures were those of Messrs. Foster, Hamlin, and Jordan, and the others were attached in order according to the particular copy of the document held by the delegates. There were three copies of this, one for each nation represented, and the delegates of each nation signed their own copy first. The sealing of the documents was attended to by Mr. Wollant, the Chargé of the Russian Government, and William Gwynne, the latter being an expert in this line, having sealed almost every treaty negotiated here since the treaty of Washington With the affixing of the seals in wax the formalities concluded, and there was an exchange of congratulations over the consummation of the work.

The text of the treaty will not be given out by the State Department until final ratifications are exchanged. As the document must go to the Senate for its approval, custom requires that it be withheld from publication in this manner. It is said, however, by those concerned, that the general purposes of the treaty have been already outlined in the press, and it is likely that all of further interest that remains in the document is the exact nature of the additional restrictions that are to be imposed upon pelagic sealing.

Later in the afternoon the delegates again assembled at the State Department, and formally signed the protocols, or the various phases of the negotiations leading up to the final agreement.

It is expected that the meeting of British and American experts will take place next week, according to the original programme, unless there should be some intervention from the British Foreign Office, which is not anticipated. Meanwhile the British expert, Prof. Thompson, who is now in Washington, will be acquainted with what has already been accomplished by the Governments of the United States, Russia, and Japan in the way of a treaty.

VIEWS ON PELAGIC SEALING.

British Expect the United States to Purchase Canadian Interests.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The British officials regard the prompt agreement reached between the United States, Russia, and Japan, providing for a temporary suspension of pelagic sealing, as a vindication of their refusal to enter into the conference and as a demonstration of their contention that an understanding existed between the three countries. It is not likely that Great Britain will consent to stop sealing. Her Majesty's Government confidently expects a solution of the question through the purchase of the Canadian interests by the United States.

CANADA AND THE CONFERENCE.

Minister Davies Tells of the Purpose of Going to Washington.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 6.—Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was asked to-night as to the truth of the reports from Washington about a change being made in the arrangements for the conference at Washington next week.

"Nothing could be further from the truth than that we should now enter upon any new phase of the question," said the Minister of Marine. "When it was arranged in London between the American authorities and Lord Salisbury that this conference should take place, I promised to attend in person. The meeting is to be one of experts, and nothing more. We will be present and may ask questions during the progress of the meeting if we see fit. That is all. We take no other part. When the convention is concluded we will return to Ottawa and will be in a position to advise our colleagues whether, according to the evidence submitted, any changes in the regulations would be desirable. When I have said this I have defined the full scope of the meeting itself and of our presence there."

TREATY DEFICIENT AND LAME.

Strong Hopes that Great Britain Will Join in the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The sealing treaty signed to-day by Japan, Russia, and the United States provides for the suspension of pelagic sealing, but under restrictions, the exact nature of which are not given and will not be given until the document is laid before the Senate.

The treaty is acknowledged to be deficient and lame on account of the refusal of Great Britain to join in the convention. Col. Foster, Chairman of the commission, said this afternoon that strong hopes might be legitimately entertained that England would join with the three other nations for the adoption and enforcement of regulations for the preservation of seal life.

JOHN A. LOGAN SUED.

He Pays the Printing Bill for the Chicago Horse Show.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—An attachment suit for $550 was begun in the Circuit Court this afternoon against the Chicago Horse Show and John A. Logan by the Photo-Colortype Company. An attachment writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but Manager Logan made arrangements for the payment of the claim, and thus avoided the levy.

The suit was instituted by the plaintiff concern because it alleged that it has been unable to find any one who would be responsible for the claim, which is for printing and engraving for the show.

Amateur Photographers may have their films developed and printed by Rockwood, 1,440 B'way. —Adv.

HANNA'S POLITICAL CHANCES.

An Ohio Republican in Washington Predicts that He Will Not Return to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—From an Ohio Republican, whose interest in the President and whose friendship for Senator Hanna cannot be doubted, it is learned to-day that there is not the remotest expectation among Mr. Hanna's closest friends that he can be elected to the Senate for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed or for the long term to begin in March, 1899. The hope of Mr. Hanna's supporters to seize victory in the end is declared to be delusive.

The faction fight in Ohio was responsible for the narrow success of the Republicans, and it is referred to as absurd that so indifferent a man as Gov. Bushnell should have been easily the leader in the polling when Hanna, admittedly his superior in ability, has been doomed to humiliation at the hands of the Legislature. From the mouth of an observer of the Ohio campaign it is learned that the contest was made interesting only by the expenditure of a great deal of money, largely contributed by Mr. Hanna.

This man says that meetings of Republicans were slimly attended. There was no enthusiasm. The "rounders" had to be paid for everything they did. It is estimated that the campaign cost Senator Hanna not less than $125,000, in addition to the money paid by the State Committee out of its ordinary contribution fund, gathered from various sources.

Just what effect the defeat of Mr. Hanna will have upon his relations with the President is becoming interesting. The President evidently has felt that he was obliged to Mr. Hanna for having helped him out of difficulty before he was a Presidential candidate, and for having groomed him as a candidate and carried him successfully through the campaign. Appointments made at the suggestion of Mr. Hanna, and yet to be made at his request, unless the President shall be relieved from the performance of promises, have vexed some Republicans greatly. It will be a long time before they will forget that the only reason why Mr. Sherman went into the office of Secretary of State was because Mr. Hanna could not reach the Senate unless Mr. Sherman were induced to quit it.

THE QUAY-PENROSE QUARREL.

Pennsylvania's Senators Said to Have Had Words on a Train.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A bitter quarrel has broken out between Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, according to common report on the street to-day. The story is that they had words yesterday on a train between here and Philadelphia, and that it is probable that the split between them will not be bridged.

The trouble is understood to have grown out of Quay's reconciliation with "Dave" Martin, the Philadelphia "boss," who is an implacable enemy of Penrose.

It is thought here that this row between Senators Quay and Penrose will have a bearing on the Senatorial election next year, when Mr. Quay will be before the Legislature for a reindorsement, although he has declared his intentions of retiring to private life. Mr. Penrose will be a very valuable acquisition to the Wanamaker-anti-Quay combination. Mr. Quay won his triumph at Harrisburg eighteen months ago, entirely through Mr. Penrose.

TROOPS OUT IN ALABAMA.

Ordered to Protect a Negro Prisoner in Eutaw—Lynching Threatened.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—Sheriff Eastman of Greene County, who has in jail in Eutaw the negro Bud Beard, the assailant of seven-year-old Effie May Crocker, telegraphed to Gov. Johnston this morning for assistance to protect the prisoner.

Gov. Johnston at once ordered out the Eutaw detachment of the Warrior Guards, and that command surrounded the jail this afternoon and is guarding it to-night.

The crime was committed Thursday at Reform, Pickens County. The negro was apprehended and carried to Carrollton, whither a mob bent on lynching him followed.

Carrollton officers, to protect the prisoner, stole out of Carrollton to Eutaw with him last night. The mob, nothing daunted, kept up the chase, and it was the knowledge of this fact that caused the request for the ordering out of the militia. The mob arrived in Eutaw early this evening, and is said to be determined to get the prisoner. The soldiers have instructions to protect the negro at all hazards.

THE MOORES SUED IN CHICAGO.

Big Diamond Match Deal Rechilled—$175,000 for Damages Demanded.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Two assumpsit suits for damages, aggregating $175,000, have been filed in the Circuit Court against William H. and James H. Moore, the stock brokers who were connected with the big Diamond Match stock deal last year. The plaintiff in one of the actions, in which $100,000 is asked, is the firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., stock brokers, while Attorney Robert A. Childs is the plaintiff in the other. Mr. Childs asks for $75,000. The two suits are the first ones begun against the Moores in this county since the sensational flurry in stocks which resulted in the closing of the Stock Exchange.

The firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co. was one of the brokers for the Moores in their speculations. The present suit is brought to recover a balance alleged to be due in the transactions of Match and Biscuit, in which the Moores were engaged.

The suit brought by Attorney Childs is said to have arisen over a personal transaction with the Moores.

CHICAGO DEALERS FEAR LOSS.

Real Estate Men Compelled to Dispose of Property.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Charles T. Yerkes, D. H. Louderback, and Clarence Buckingham, heading a syndicate, believe they will lose several hundred thousand dollars on a big real estate deal in the northwestern part of the city. A year ago, this syndicate was under contract to buy 400 acres of the Charles MacAlester Farm, lying between Montrose Boulevard and Lawrence, Western, and Homan Avenues. The contract was made with a Philadelphia trust company as Trustee

According to Illinois law, an alien cannot take or hold title as executor or trustee. On petition of the heirs the Chancery Court of Cook County has ordered a resale of the property. As the syndicate purchase price was $1,500 an acre, and the land is said now to be worth $2,500 an acre, the parties to the contract claim they will lose the difference.

GIBED OUT OF HIS SUIT.

An Indiana Lawyer Ridiculed into Abandoning a Damage Case.

CANNELTON, Ind., Nov. 6.—The damage suit of Edward Henning against Miss Daisy Marshall has been stricken from the docket of the Perry Circuit Court at his cost. Henning is said to have had ground for a suit, but he was shamed out of it. He is a young attorney, and Miss Marshall is the daughter of Capt. William Marshall of the Owensborough and Cannelton packet Gertrude.

The suit was for $3,000 damages, growing out of an alleged remark by Miss Marshall that Henning was drunk on one occasion. Mr. Henning was made the butt of so many jokes because of his suit that he alleged he had no chance before a jury, and therefore asked that the suit be dismissed at his cost. Miss Marshall is engaged in the insurance business, and it is said that business rivalry led to the remark and suit, a sister of Henning also being engaged in the insurance business.

Quickest and Best Route to Florida.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY and F. C. & P. SHORT LINE LIMITED leaves New York 4:25 P. M. FAST MAIL 12:10 A. M. Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to Jacksonville and Tampa. Dining car serves meals New York and Charlotte. EXCURSION TICKETS on sale, New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

NEWS ABOUT THE KLONDIKE

Pacific Coast Line of Steamers Said to Have Been Organized for Alaska.

ALLEGED PURCHASE OF BOATS

American Line Furnishes Four, It Is Said—The Valencia of the Red D Included—The Report Denied in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The announcement that a company has been organized with Charles H. Cramp as President to carry passengers from the Pacific coast to the Alaskan gold fields has received an interesting supplement in the statement that four of the boats to be used are the steamships Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois of the American Line, which have been sold to the new company. With these goes the Red D Line steamship Valencia, also built by the Cramps, which has been sold by her owners, Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, to the same syndicate for $90,000 cash.

The four ships of the American Line referred to were built by the Cramps, and commissioned in 1872 and 1873. They are 357 feet long, 43 feet beam, with a hold depth of 24 feet. They have recently been plying between this city and Liverpool. When they are withdrawn for the Pacific coast trade it is understood that they will be replaced by larger vessels, to be built by the Cramps.

At the office of the American Line, on Bowling Green, yesterday, entire ignorance was professed of the sale of the four steamers as reported in the Philadelphia dispatch. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, owners of the Red D Line, denied that the Valencia had been sold.

GOLD BOOM IN WYOMING.

Rich Quartz Found at Grand Encampment—Worth Over $20,000 to the Ton.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Nov. 6.—News reached here to-day of the discovery of gold at Grand Encampment in great quantities. People here and all around seem to be mad. Everybody is rushing to Grand Encampment in spite of the snow and the cold. Grand Encampment is sixty miles from the nearest railroad, in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The nearest towns are Rawlins, Saratoga, Wolcott, and Fort Steele. It is honeycombed rock, scarcely larger in diameter than the wheel of an ordinary farm wagon that has precipitated a gold boom, started a gold camp, and made the residents of Wyoming go mad.

A white quartz surface-float in Purgatory Gulch, unheeded there perhaps for centuries, has been found to hold within its flintlike walls a golden treasure amounting to $20,000 or $30,000, in round numbers, for each ton of its weight.

THE SUFFERERS IN ALASKA.

Secretary Alger Sees the President in Regard to the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President is much concerned over the representations that many persons are in a starving condition in Alaska, and it is probable the matter will be fully discussed at the next Cabinet meeting.

Secretary Alger saw the President, but not alone on the Alaska matter. The Secretary says that the only thing the Government can do now is to formulate a plan and make a recommendation to Congress, asking for an appropriation, as there is neither money nor ships at the disposal of the Government to purchase and send supplies to the Alaskan sufferers.

Missionaries for the Klondike.

A band of seven Christian Crusaders, who start for the Klondike to-morrow to establish a mission among the miners there, were given a farewell reception last night at the Bowery Mission, 105 Bowery. The band intends traveling on foot from here to Denver, and will be under the leadership of Alexander De Soto, who originated the idea of the mission. Gospel services will be held along the route, and plans are announced to depend largely on the support received. From Denver the band will go by the Northern Pacific route to the coast or continue their tramp through California to San Francisco. They expect to reach Dawson City next Summer, and will at once begin evangelistic work on their arrival. Each missionary carries a kit of light tools, a spade and pickaxe, and such other articles as are carried by men starting out on the trail. Superintendent Wyburne presided at the farewell exercises last night, and one of the largest attendances in the history of the Bowery Mission was on hand to wish the missionaries God speed.

Still Passengers for the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 6.—Of the seventy-five persons departing for Alaska on the steamship Alki, over forty were bound for the Klondike. While there has been a falling off within the last sixty days in Klondike travel, the fact remains that the various steamship lines are still doing a good Alaska business. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has added the steamship Corona to its Alaska fleet, this vessel taking the place of the steamer City of Mexico, which was sunk in Dixon's Entrance last Summer.

For Better Government in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Karl Kohler, a merchant of Juneau, Alaska, has been in conference with a number of members of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce with a view of enlisting their aid in securing for Alaska a more stable form of government than it now possesses. Mr. Kohler's object is to obtain the assistance of the various commercial organizations on the Pacific coast in the movement to ask Congress to provide a system of home rule for Alaska. He is confident that united action will secure the desired result.

For a Tramway Over the White Pass.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 6.—Articles of incorporation of the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Tramway Company have been filed in the office of the County Clerk. The incorporators are Henry E. Batti, Ensley A. Webster, Henry C. Ash, and George H. Durham. The capital stock is $250,000. The objects of the company are to build and operate a railroad or tramway from Skaguay, Alaska, over White Pass.

THE WORST BOY IN CHICAGO.

So Little James Bowe, Arrested for Picking Pockets, Calls Himself.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—James Bowe, an eight-year-old highway robber, has temporarily stopped his career of crime. He is under arrest at the West Lake Street Station, and the Humane Society will send him to some place where he will have no chance to indulge his propensities.

"I'm a bad boy," he said this morning. "I want to be bad. I like to hold up people. I'm the worst boy in Chicago. I'll kill the policeman that arrested me if I can get a chance.

"I've been arrested for most everything. I've been locked up at the Harrison Street Station six times. I like to hold people up best. When I can get money enough I'm going to get a gun. It's lots better than a gas pipe. Then I'll kill somebody if they don't give me some money."

Jimmie said he lived at Twenty-second Street and Wabash Avenue. His father is a pile driver. He was arrested last night for picking pockets and trying to hold up a Metropolitan agent.

New style KRELL PIANOS just in. 174 Fifth Av., Between 22d and 23d Streets.—Adv.

SILVESTRE HURT IN A DUEL.

Author of "Tristan de Leonois" Severely Wounded by Henri Bauer, His Critic.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—A duel was fought in the Garches Forest, near this city, to-day between M. Armand Silvestre, the author of the new play, "Tristan de Leonois," now being performed at the Comédie Française, and M. Henri Bauer, the critic.

The weapons were swords. M. Silvestre received so severe a wound in the arm during the first pass that he was unable to continue the combat.

FIVE VESSELS OVERDUE.

Some Anxiety Felt at San Francisco for Their Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Five vessels bound for this port from the British Isles are now overdue, and it is feared some of them may have met with disaster.

They are the British barks Natuna, Taymount, Invermay, the ship Cawder, and the Italian bark Oriente. Great anxiety is also felt for the French bark Cambronne, bound for this port from Newcastle, N. S. W., laden with coal. She is out 100 days, and has never been heard from since she sailed.

GLOUCESTER'S CARGO ON FIRE.

Blaze in Her Hold Extinguished on Arrival at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—The Merchants and Miners' ship Gloucester arrived from Boston this morning with part of her cargo on fire, under the forward hatch. The fire was discovered when off Hog Island about 1 o'clock this morning, and was extinguished by the City Fire Department after the vessel's arrival in port. The loss probably will be large, as a great many cases of shoes and rolls of leather and scores of bales of excelsior were burned. The thirty-one passengers aboard knew nothing of the fire until the Gloucester reached Norfolk.

EIGHT WHALERS FAST IN ICE.

Four of Them, It Is Thought, May Be Ground to Pieces in the Block.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—According to the news from the Arctic brought by returning whalers, eight vessels are now held fast in the ice. The steam whalers Belvidere, Orca, Jessie H. Freeman, and the schooner Rosario are near Point Barrow, and the Newport, Fearless, Jeannie, and bark Wanderer are off the Turn Reef. The latter four are in open sea, 300 miles from a provision station. Capt. McGregor of the Karluk thinks that when the ice breaks up these vessels will be ground to pieces.

At Point Barrow the situation is not so critical. The four ice-bound ships are about six miles off the point. Liebes's provision station can feed them. It is yet possible for a stiff northwest wind to bring these vessels out of danger.

The bark Gay Head, Capt. Charles G. Foley, brings back some sailors who assert that they were ill fed and suffered extreme punishment at the hands of the Captain and First Mate Frank Enas. They declare they will unite and sue the company for damages.

Lieut. M. G. Stoney, United States Navy, who has had much experience in the Arctic, declares that it is the duty of the Government to send at once a relief expedition to furnish supplies to the ice-bound whalers.

The anxiety here has become so great that the Trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have determined to hold a meeting immediately for the purpose of formuating a telegraphic dispatch to be sent to President McKinley urging him to dispatch a relief expedition to their rescue at the earliest possible moment.

KENTUCKY LOVERS' ROMANCE.

Loved and Quarreled in Youth—Now, Fifty Years Later, Wed.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—Though they loved each other fifty years or more ago, J. W. Chandler, seventy-six years old, of Bucksville, and Nancy Belcher, seventy-four years old, were married only yesterday. Each had married another, but in all that time had cherished a remnant of the first love. They had been sweethearts in childhood, and then lovers. A quarrel came and they parted, and in time each married.

Both had been left alone in the world for several years. At last they decided to reunite the love that had been separated half a century ago.

Last Sleep on a Railway Track.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Dennis Flynn, a blacksmith employed at the county almshouse, in East View, met death while asleep at noon to-day on the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad, between East View and Elmsford. He had evidently left the almshouse to eat his luncheon, and after finishing had sat on the tracks to rest.

Disappearance of Mrs. Hollister.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Mrs. A. H. Duncombe of East Chester, grandmother of Mrs. Charles E. Hollister, who is absent from her home, says Mrs. Hollister has not strangely disappeared, as reported, but has gone to visit her mother, Mrs. W. W. McClellan at Albuquerque, N. M.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Friday evening near Lake Huron has moved eastward to New Brunswick. Showers have occurred in New England and the lower lake region, and high westerly winds have prevailed on the lakes. The weather has been generally fair in other districts. Fair weather is indicated in all districts for to-day, except the Middle Mississippi Valley, where showers are likely to occur. An area of high pressure covers the entire Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region. The barometer has fallen in New England and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope; it has risen throughout the lake regions and southward to the East Gulf States. The temperature is lower in the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States, and it is higher in the Mississippi Valley and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will be higher to-day in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and remain nearly stationary in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	50	58	59
6 A. M.	45	57	59
9 A. M.	47	55	64
12 M.	51	59	63
3 P. M.	54	53	57
6 P. M.	51	49	55
9 P. M.	49	48	52
12 P. M.	47	48	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet about the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57⅝
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1896	50
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

The maximum temperature was 60° at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum was 48° at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 89 per cent., and 8 P. M., 58 per cent.

AUSTRIA IN GRAVE PERIL

Minister of Finance Gives Warning of the Danger of a Suspension of the Constitution.

HE FEARS ARBITRARY RULE

The Compromise Would Have Been Concluded but for the Difference Regarding Proportionate Financial Contributions.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—At the meeting of the Budget Committee to-day the Minister of Finance pronounced a grave warning of the danger involved in a suspension of the Constitution unless the provisional compromise bill were adopted.

After explaining that a compromise would already have been finally concluded but for the existing difference in respect of the proportionate financial contributions of the two countries—the Austrian Government maintaining that the Hungarian contribution should be increased—and declaring that the existing currency relations and customs union must be maintained owing to foreign treaties, he said that, as an old member of the Reichsrath, he should deeply deplore the result if political circumstances compelled the Government to enforce a compromise by other than parliamentary means, but there were circumstances, he declared, which were materially stronger than all forms.

In conclusion he said:

"Do not force the Government—I do not mean the Government of Count Badeni, but the Government generally—in such a way that it will be compelled to settle the question without the aid of Parliament. Not as a Minister, but as a colleague, I urgently warn you, in the most vital interests of parliamentarism, against driving the Government to such a step."

The speech of the Minister was much applauded.

PRESID

BANQUET TO JUDGE DALY

The Catholic Club Gives a Dinner in Honor of Its President.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT

John J. Rooney Reads a Poem Praising the Judge and Entitled "Our New King Arthur"—Mayor Strong Among the Guests.

The Catholic Club gave a banquet to its President, Judge Joseph F. Daly, last night, at which nearly 150 members and prominent persons were present. Judge Daly has been President of the club since 1894, and he was elected for a third term last June. Some time ago the club decided that it would be a good plan to show its esteem for him by a complimentary dinner, and they carried out this plan last night.

Among the guests present were Mayor Strong, William Winter, Mgr. Mooney, the Rev. Father Halpin and the Rev. Father Campbell of the Society of Jesus, John W. Goff, Cornelius Van Cott, E. L. Godkin, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Justice H. W. Bookstaver, Charles W. Dayton, Justice David McAdam, Joseph C. Hendrix, Justice Roger A Pryor, John H. V. Arnold, Col. William L. Brown, C. H. Knox, Justice Frederick Smyth, Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., Austen G. Fox, David B. Sickels, P. Lafin Kellogg, Henry Loewenthal, T. C. T. Crain, John Slattery, Judge J. E. Newburger, Justice H. A. Gildersleeve, Stephen H. Olin, J. Hampden Robb, C. J. Perry, Justice L. A. Giegerich, and the Rev. Henry A. Brann.

The Centre of the Table.

At the centre of the table at the end of the big banquet hall sat O. P. Buel, who presided. At his right was Judge Daly, and at his left Mayor Strong. Next to his Honor sat William Winter. The others at this table were: Mgr. Mooney, John H. V. Arnold, Edward J. McGuire, Stephen Farrelly, Vice President of the Club; Austen G. Fox, Franklin Bartlett, and the Rev. Father Campbell. Archbishop Corrigan, who had been invited to attend, was not able to be there, owing to a cold.

Mr. Buel, in his preliminary remarks, spoke of the great service Judge Daly had given to the interests of the club, and of his ability as a Judge. He read letters of regret from Joseph H. Choate and William B. Hornblower.

Stephen Farrelly expressed his admiration for Judge Daly in a few graceful words, and spoke at some length of "the grand old Church whose name we bear, which has long been known as the mother of art."

He was followed by Edward J. McGuire. "We are bonded together," said Mr. McGuire, "for the uplifting of the motives and standards of thought. It is this spirit that has underlain the advancement of the Catholic Church in America for the last century. The history of the immigration to America, with all its load of tyranny and misery, has never been written, but the history of the Catholic immigration will some day, I hope."

"Our New King Arthur."

John J. Rooney read a poem in honor of Judge Daly he had written for the occasion, but he prefixed the reading of it by a few remarks in praise of Mr. Winter, which aroused a burst of applause. The poem was entitled "Our New King Arthur."

Some of the lines are as follows:

In days of old, so runs the minstrel's lay,
When knightly arms and knightly deeds held sway,
Ere traffic's din had filled the plain and glen,
While glory's gleam still lit the hearts of men,
A valiant band aflame for war or sport
Held gallant away within King Arthur's Court.

And in the armor hall the lance reposed
When silent all the foray's bugle sound
In joy they gathered by the table round,

Geraint was there and Bedivere, the bold,
And Lancelot, the lord of many a wold,
And Galahad, whose good lance thrusteth sure,
Sweet Galahad, whose inmost heart was pure.

Ah, well they told their deeds of love and war,
How to the East they followed St. Peter's star;
How the swarth Paynim swarmed upon their flank,
How the wild desert streams of life blood drank,
Until on Judah's hills they lit their fires
And saw afar the Holy City's spires,
Or, hark, Sir Modred speaks, a maiden fair
Lying in bondage in a robber's lair,
Had claimed by all the claims of sweet romance
The knightly service of a knightly lance.
For vainly placed in Arthur's knight her trust;
The villain chief went down at Modred's thrust.

Ah, brothers of the knightly table round,
King Arthur sits within our magic bound,
First in our council, first in manly arts,
And first within the circle of our hearts!
When mists of doubt about our vision shone,
How blazed his ray, and all our clouds were gone!
When grief and cheer illume our festal halls,
How to quick joy his very presence calls!
And, as the council loves his wisdom well,
So is he loved by youthful boy and belle.
Gracious, chivalric, mind in poise and whole,
A man in deed, a child in heart and soul.

Surrogate Arnold's Remarks.

The humorist of the evening was Surrogate Arnold. He told about a dramatic and debating society he and Judge Daly had belonged to when they were young men. "The Judge wrote all the plays, took all the principal parts, made all the scenery, and wrote the commendatory notices."

"I have stood before him in court several times since those far-away days," said the Surrogate, "and I have seen, or imagined I saw, tears in his eyes when he decided a case against me. He has been a pure and able and impartial judicial officer." [Laughter.]

Robert B. Roosevelt also gave a few interesting glimpses into Judge Daly's early life. He related how the Judge had when a young man come to his office as a clerk, and how he rose to be managing clerk and finally a member of the firm.

The address which made the best impression of all was that of Mr. Winter, who aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, especially by his remarks on the Catholic Church.

"To think of the Roman Catholic Church," he said, "is to think of the oldest, most venerable, and most powerful organization among men. I am not a churchman of any sort. Perhaps that is my misfortune. But I am indebted to the Catholic Church because it has preserved all the beauties of art and literature and has made architecture the authentic word of God. I have wandered through the old abbeys and cathedrals of Europe, through Melrose and others, and enjoyed their beauties, and the thought was with me that it was the Roman Catholic Church that created them, the semblance of beauty, and breathed into them the divine life that made them immortal forever."

Judge Daly was called upon as the last speaker. He made a graceful reply to the compliments he had received during the evening, and spoke at some length of the great progress the club had made, and of the bright outlook for its future.

DELDEVEZ, THE COMPOSER, DEAD

He Was Born in 1817 and Was Famous in the Paris Conservatory.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The death of Edouard Marie Ernest Deldevez, the well-known composer of operas and ballets, is announced.

Deldevez was born in Paris in 1817, and was admitted to the conservatory at the age of eight years as a student of d'Habeneck on the violin. He won the second prize in 1831, and the first in 1833. He took lessons from Halevy and Berton, and won many other prizes, especially for his song of "Loyse de Montfort." He became known as a composer and virtuoso after leaving the conservatory. He was leader of the conservatory orchestra, and received the medal of the Legion of Honor in 1874. He composed many ballets, pieces of religious music, romances and ballads.

Another Duel in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—A duel has been arranged for to-morrow between M. Albert Carrie, the manager of the Théâtre du Vaudeville, and the editor of the Paris.

Whist Club's New Quarters.

The Board of Trustees of the Knickerbocker Whist Club has procured quarters in the annex of the St. Cloud Hotel, 143 West Forty-first Street, which will be opened on Tuesday night. Play will be called at 8:15 P. M. An attractive schedule of games has been arranged, of which the Card Committee will give notice.

Afflicted with Catarrh

Better Health Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was afflicted with catarrh and was in such a condition that every little draught would cause me to take cold. After having taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have been strengthened and I am in better health than I have ever been before." JOHN ALBERT, 79 James St., New York City, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TO ENROLL THE CREEKS.

The Tribe Directed to Appear Before the Dawes Commission and Give Their Names.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov 6.—Owing to the failure of many of the Creek Indians to appear before the Dawes Commission for enrollment and the refusal of the Creek Council to furnish the Commission with the roll of the citizens of the Nation, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has directed United States Indian Agent Wisdom of this place to exercise his authority in assisting the Dawes Commission in making a roll of Creek citizens by securing for its use copies of rolls now existing and by ordering all members of the tribe to appear before the Commission for enrollment.

In compliance with the orders, Agent Wisdom has directed the Creeks to appear before the Dawes Commission at the nearest place designated for taking a census and give the names of themselves and the minors under their charge in order that a correct roll of Creek citizens may be made. He notifies them that any person who attempts to defeat in any way the taking of the census of the Creeks will be arrested by Indian policemen, who will be on the grounds there when the enrollment will take place. He adjures them to heed his advice and obey his orders and thereby prevent the Government from more extreme measures to secure the enrollment.

BLACK HILLS HAVE A BOOM.

Wages Higher Than Anywhere Else in the United States, Save Alaska.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 5.—If the prosperity the Black Hills is now enjoying is continued a few years longer it will have the effect of changing the whole aspect of the country round about this city. An examination of the books in the Register of Deeds office shows that in the past few months there have been thousands of dollars invested in transfers as against insignificant sums for the past few years. One good feature of these new contracts is that they have nearly all been made by capitalists, who not only have the ready money to pay for their purchases, but that they are also going vigorously ahead and are making large and thorough developments on their property. This work means the distribution of thousands of dollars among the laboring classes and business men of the city.

The wages of the miners and day laborers now being paid in this section are higher than in any other part of the United States, Alaska alone excepted, and average over $200,000 a month in the Northern Hills alone. More mineral lands have been sold during the present Summer and Fall than ever before for a like period of time. In consequence of the sale of the mineral lands, the value of the farming lands has increased in value, and they are now held atfrom 10 to 15 per cent. higher than on the 1st of January last, and a number of sales have been reported at prices that equal those demanded in the East. A few years ago farming was almost abandoned, but with the development of the knowledge of irrigation, and its subsequent adoption in this section, there has been a general awakening to the value of these lands, and the demand for them has never been so active.

The area is limited to a certain extent, and the populous district in and around the mining camps makes a ready market for everything that can be raised and at prices considerably higher than those obtained in other sections. Real estate men report numerous inquiries for land and other kinds of property. The Black Hills are enjoying the best days they have seen since the "Iron Hill" craze in 1881, when everything was on the boom.

THE KRUPP ARMOR PLATE.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies Own Exclusive Rights in America.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies have no idea of abandoning their armor plate plants, erected at a great expense, and have in pursuance of this idea acquired the new Krupp process for the hardening of armor plate.

The use of the Harveyizing ovens at Homestead will be abandoned unless purchasers of armor plate specify that process. European military establishments have been interested for several months in a new process of finishing armor plates, perfected at the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany. The process is a secret thus far to the public but its use, it is asserted, hardens the surface of a plate to a greater depth than the Harveyizing method.

It is said that Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies have acquired the exclusive right to use the Krupp process. In that event these companies would be able to monopolize the armor plate business in America, provided the new process attains the superiority claimed for it.

If Congress should decide upon the erection of an armor plate plant, the Government will not be able to obtain armor made in accordance with the new process invented by Krupp. The price paid for the Krupp process is being and will be kept a secret.

ARMOR PIERCING PROJECTILES.

Government Arranging for the Shipment of a Large Amount.

READING, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Superintendent of the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Penn., stated to-night that a party of United States officials would arrive here next week to inspect and subsequently superintend the shipment of a large number of armor-piercing projectiles to points which they will designate. The Carpenter plant is running double time with an increased force and is rapidly completing the contract made a short time ago with the Government for a large number of their most improved steel projectiles of various sizes.

The Carpenter people do not think that fears of immediate war are the cause of the Government's demand for quick delivery of these projectiles, but believe that it is in preparation for any possible emergency.

Fire Island Bar Dangerous.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 5.—The members of the Fire Island Life Saving Station say that the Fire Island bar is in a dangerous condition, worse than ever before. The men say that in places where there used to be over eight feet of water there are now only five feet, and that the shifting of the sand makes navigation dangerous.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The latest edition of the Répertoire Général of the Bureau Veritas shows that on the registers of the maritime nations of the world there are 29,315 sailing vessels, of a total tonnage of 8,894,732, and 11,271 steamers, measuring 17,889,006 tons. The sailing vessels had decreased in number and tonnage since the prior report, while the steam vessels had increased in number and tonnage.

Fair Play, the London shipping journal, in an article on this latest record, gives a list of the largest steamship companies.

The largest five in point of gross tonnage are as follows:

P. & O. Steam Nav. Co., (London)	283,140
British Steam Nav. Co., (London)	251,429
Hamburg-American Line, (Hamburg)	286,948
North German Lloyd, (Bremen)	265,618
Messageries Maritimes Co., (Marseilles)	229,837

The Cunard Line has 119,471, the White Star 114,290, Freneh Line 166,701, and the Spanish Line 121,161.

The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago, via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

SUCCESSORS OF LOTTERIES.

A Post Office Department Official Reports a Crop of Schemes of Chance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, in his annual report to Postmaster General Gary says that during the fiscal year 244 fraud orders, under the amended lottery laws, were issued. Sixty-four were subsequently revoked, most of the persons having abandoned the business.

The courts have construed the lottery laws strictly and have held them all to be constitutional, thus sustaining the department in every way. "So fortified," the report says, "such vigorous war was waged against all lottery concerns as to cause their disbandment and abandonment. They were succeeded by a crop of other notorious schemes denominated bond investment, mutual investment, guarantee stock investment, debenture company, and other businesslike titles foreign to the lottery idea, all shrewdly concealing the elements of chance or lottery, and the description of operations which, when analyzed, stamp them as fraudulent schemes.

"Upon the decease of the Louisiana Lottery in this country it appeared in a rehabilitated form in Honduras and conducted a feeble business, mainly by the aid of express companies. Other kindred concerns, operating under the sanction of law in their respective countries of domicile, have attempted the experiment of doing business here through the international mails, and have succeeded to a limited extent. The Dingley act prohibiting the printing of lottery tickets and the Postmaster General's regulations as to transportation in the mails seemed to supply the only remaining means to prevent the spread of the lottery evil from other countries into this."

GERMANY SEEKING REDRESS.

She Claims Sheriff Tamsen of New York Has Violated the Treaty.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The German Government, through its official representative at Washington, has notified Secretary of State Sherman of certain violations of treaty between the United States and Germany on the part of the Sheriff of New York County, and at the request of Secretary Sherman, Gov. Black to-day dispatched a letter to Sheriff Tamsen of New York County, calling his attention to the alleged violations so as to avoid similar ones hereafter.

The principal violation alleged was that on March 27 the Sheriff levied an attachment on the German steamship Schleswig, it being the settlement of an account against the ship's company by a laborer. The attachment was levied on the ship by the Sheriff without notifying the German Consul General either before or after he took such action, which is not in observance with the treaty in question.

SHOW IN READING QUESTIONED.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Causes Arrest of Sam T. Jack's Manager.

READING, Penn., Nov. 6.—James Jack, manager of Sam T. Jack's Burlesque Company, and Charles T. Gilder, manager of a vaudeville and burlesque theatre in this city, were held in $200 bail each at a hearing before Alderman Brownwell this morning on the charge of giving an immoral show.

J. H. Edwards, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, is the prosecutor, and he testified that he had visited Gilder's Theatre and witnessed a performance given by the Jack company; that the so-called wit and jokes were of an objectionable kind, while to him the women were in scant attire.

He also took exception to the character of the bills used in advertising the show, a number of which contained the words, "Jack's Naughty Show," and representations of scenes in the performance that he considered highly objectionable.

USE OF ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Senate Committee of Inquiry Coming to New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Platt of Connecticut and Representatives Russell and Evans, members of the Senate Special Committee appointed to consider the means of executing the law relative to the use of alcohol in the arts, have arrived in Washington, and a brief meeting was held at the Capitol to-day. The committee has been pursuing its inquiry in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and is on its way to New York, where a meeting will be held about next Thursday at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator Platt reported that the inquiry was progressing well, and expressed confidence in being able to report to Congress within ten days of the beginning of the next session. As to the nature of the report, he said he was unable to venture an opinion owing to the complexity of the subject and the fact that the committee had not yet undertaken to draw up its conclusions.

WARRING EDITORS IN GEORGIA.

H. C. Hanson and "Tom" W. Loyless Determined to Have a Fight.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Editors H. C. Hanson of The Macon Morning Telegraph and Tom W. Loyless of The Macon Evening News have been waging war on each other for several weeks. The matter came to a climax late last night by a street altercation, in which Loyless struck Hanson, and the latter drew a pistol, but was prevented from shooting by friends who approached.

To-day Loyless was fined by the Recorder and Hanson's case was continued until Monday. It developed subsequently that the two journalists are determined to fight the dispute out, and friends of both parties have failed thus far to bring about a reconciliation. Advices from Macon to-night state that more trouble is apprehended, and that a duel is imminent. It is denied, however, that a formal challenge has yet been issued.

The last controversy betwen the rioters was over a charge by Loyless that The Telegraph's attack on the State oil inspection system was due to malice against one of the inspectors, who was a former employe of the paper. The author of this charge was denounced as a liar, and the first personal encounter resulted.

A. B. Lyon, the Horseman, Dead.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 6.—Algernon B. Lyon, the well-known Connecticut horseman, died at his home here this morning, aged forty-two years. He was kicked by a young colt while exercising him last Sunday, and as a result peritonitis set in. He was operated upon last night, but it was too late to save his life.

Indiana Driver Commits Suicide.

TIPTON, Ind., Nov. 6.—Joseph Jolly, widely known as a driver and handler of horses, committed suicide here last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Death was instantaneous. He was a brother of "Float" Jolly, a well-known horseowner.

Amherst Student's Foot Crushed.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—James Ranger of Holyoke, a freshman in Amherst College, in attempting to board a train from this city to Amherst, this afternoon, slipped under the cars, and his foot was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. His head was also badly injured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GODERICH, Ontario, Nov. 6.—The Grand Trunk elevator, containing a large quantity of grain, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The fire spread to Dyments & Rutzon's lumber yards adjoining, and from thence along the water front. Two of a fleet of eight tugs belonging to the Buffalo Fish Company, lying in the harbor, were so badly damaged by the floating burnnig logs that they sank. The schooner Todman was also partially burned. Loss very heavy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:50 A. M.—9 Muiberry Street; no damage.
12 P. M.—Wagon in front of 846 First Avenue, J. Giberell; damage, $20.
5:20 P. M.—79 Division Street, A. Schwarck; damage, $80.
6 P. M.—629 Eagle Avenue, John Luhrs; no damage.
6:30 P. M.—104 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Thomas Crimmins; damage, $25.
7:15 P. M.—255 First Avenue, John Lanahan; damage, $25.

A safe investment is one of our suits or overcoats. The quality cannot be duplicated at the price we sell them anywhere. All goods sold at old Tariff rate.

Black Vicuna Thibet for coat and vest and a suitable English striped trousering, suit to order, $20.00. You cannot do better if you pay double the price. Our line of Kerseys, Meltons and Covert Cloths for overcoats, to order at $18.00, lined with silk that we guarantee will wear satisfactorily two seasons, are great value. Business suit of blue, black and mixed Cheviots, $16.00.

We give you present and future protection! Our year's guarantee or your money back!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.
Our Only Store.

A WOMAN FIGHTS THE TROLLEY.

Mrs. Parrott Occupies a Hole in Front of Her House in Hoboken Until Driven Out by Force.

The North Hudson County Electric Railway Company is extending its line from Hoboken to Jersey City. Poles are being strung along Newark Street, Hoboken, and the company encountered no opposition until its employes dug up the ground in front of the residence of Mrs. Christiana Parrott, at No. 422. She said that they had no right to do so and tried to stop them. After the hole had been dug, the trolley employes prepared to swing the pole into it. Thereupon Mrs. Parrott jumped into it. Threats had no effect upon her. After a while she became tired of standing up in the hole and asked one of the children of a tenant in her house to get a board for her. She climbed out, put the board across the hole, and sat down. A large crowd had gathered by this time and offered all sorts of suggestions to Mrs. Parrott as to what she ought to do to prevent the stringing of wires in front of her door.

The employes of the company meanwhile had not been idle. They produced a derrick and raised the pole with it. It was close to the curb, and only a slight shove was needed to land it in the hole. The railway people determined to scare Mrs. Parrott. The pole was swung into the hole and it became wedged against Mrs. Parrott's feet. She screamed, vacated the position in a hurry, and without further protest from her the pole was planted in the earth.

Mrs. Parrott declared that she was badly hurt. She was conveyed into her house, and Dr. Drasel attended her. There was an abrasion on one of her legs. A cheer went up from the chrong as Mrs. Parrott was borne away in defeat and the pole was raised by the company.

It is said that Mrs. Parrott will bring suit for damages for personal injury against the trolley company.

THANKSGIVING IN MISSOURI.

Gov. Stephens Reminds Its People How Much They Have to be Grateful For.

Gov. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri says in his proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

"We are in the midst of the season when we hear 'the fair music that all creatures make to their great Lord.' But while plenty may bring satisfaction and contentment to the animal world, man as the high priest of nature, and alone capable of rendering intelligent and devout thanksgiving and worship unto Almighty God, cannot enjoy to the full extent the countless blessings save with a grateful heart. 'Thou crownest the year with thy goodness and thy paths drop fatness. The hills are girded with joy. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing.' Our great Commonwealth, filled with a larger population than belonged to our whole country when our fathers won national independence, can look back over the seventy-six years of Statehood and see the simple industries of the pioneers grown to the many diversified industries which have made us the eighth State in wealth, as we are the fifth in numbers and political power in our great Union. We review a year of plenty, as mine and forest and pasture and orchard and field have responded to labor. We have been graciously preserved from famine and pestilence, from fire, flood, and tornado, from lawlessness and civil strife. The spirit of philanthropy among our citizens has been active in providing for the needs of the suffering and the unfortunate, and in building churches and equipping institutions of learning, where our sons and daughters may be fitted for lives of greater usefulness. Christian workers have brought many to acknowledge their obligations to lead better lives, and countless homes have been made happier for their efforts during the year.

"For every temporal and spiritual blessing enjoyed it becomes us to render devout thanksgiving unto God. Therefore, I, Lon V. Stephens, Governor of Missouri, do hereby appoint Thursday, Nov. 25, 1897, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed with appropriate religious services alike about our hearthstones and in our various places of worship. Let the day be marked by acts of charity to our fellowmen, no less than by grateful and humble worship of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father. What more fitting time for liberal gifts to our benevolent and educational institutions, which have contributed so much to the relief of the suffering and to the betterment of our people?"

ST. MARY'S CHURCH IN ALBANY.

Centennial Celebration Continued Yesterday—To-day's Programme.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The celebration of the first century's anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was continued to-day. This afternoon Pope Leo's representative in the United States, Archbishop Martinelli, arrived, accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Father Rooker.

The day's programme consisted of a pontifical high mass for dead priests and people of the parish, Bishop Burke being the celebrant. A second high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Martinelli, Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Burke being present. This evening solemn pontifical vespers were sung, the sermon being by the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer of New York.

To-morrow's programme will be of the most solemn character, and will consist of high mass in the morning and vespers in the evening. Priests are in attendance from all parts of the country.

Rookwood Pottery.

Improved in decoration and finish, and more beautiful and attractive than any yet produced.

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Broadway and 21st Street.

"THE LOGIC IN CHILDREN"

Prof. Edward R. Shaw Speaks on the Reasoning Power of the Infant Mind.

THE FORMATIVE INFLUENCES

Gradual Development in the Order of Ideas—Limit of Curiosity—Difference Between the Adult's and the Child's Logic—Yearning for Variety.

Prof. Edward R. Shaw, Ph. D., Dean of the School of Pedagogy of the University of New York, delivered a lecture last Wednesday afternoon in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on "The Logic of Children." The lecture, which was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the departments of pedagogy and psychology, was the third in Prof. Shaw's course in "Pedagogy." About 100 women listened to the lecturer, who spoke in part as follows:

"Child study has revealed much to its votaries. Through it we have come to have some new knowledge of the stages of growth through which the child must pass in his mental development, and to recognize those stages by what the child does and says. Never were we so patient of his blunders as in these years which are fast leading to the dawn of the twentieth century. Never before have we been so willing to admit that the blunders of children in their attempts to gain knowledge are not such a grave matter after all; for even grown-up people, when they attempt to learn that which is new and strange, make most laughable mistakes and blunders. We have learned that only through wisely directed and patient effort can children be brought to think in accordance with our thinking; only after long effort do they learn to order their ideas, to perceive relations, and to make inferences in accordance with those rules of thought that are our standards of logical procedure.

The Mental Differences.

"No fact in the past few years has forced itself upon the attention of teachers to such a degree as the fact of the individual mental differences of children of the same age. In the first place there are many varied types of minds, the self-activity of which exerts itself most strongly along some line determined primarily not by education but by the inherent nature of the mind. In the second place, individual differences result from the fact that there is a marked diversity as to the periods when the child's mind begins to function in a particular direction, and there is still another fact which augments these individual mental differences in children—the fact that when the child's mind beigns to function in any direction, that is, when he absorbs rapidly some kinds of knowledge and his interest in doing this is intense, suddenly we find his interest gone, and that he makes further acquirement in this particular direction with great difficulty and unsatisfactory results. In such cases it will be found that his self-activity of mind has begun to function in some other direction. This apparent capriciousness of the functioning of the child's mind is a matter which must be taken into account and provided for in our education of him. In view of the inherent natural differences in minds, in view of the inconstant functioning of the child's self-activity of mind, it is not surprising that we should get mistakes, blunders, and failures from him.

The Child's Position Not Appreciated.

"We do not realize sufficiently in our educational demands what the child is beset with. We do not appreciate the conditions of his situation. He is in the midst of innumerable objects, manifestations of complex and varied phenomena, the succession of events in time, and their occurrence simultaneously, not to speak of the relations of all these.

"The thing to be remembered in the education of children is that the logic of grown-up people is not the logic of children. It is necessary, then, that we cast aside our preconceived ideas as to how the child should learn, and be guided by the characteristics of the child's thinking. An acquaintanee with these characteristics will enable us to understand all the stages through which his thinking must pass, will enable us to understand the various and dissimilar steps which children take in acquiring at last the ability to use the forms of thought of mature people.

"The child's thinking is successive rather than progressive, or related. He forms innumerable judgments, but these are isolated, unrelated one to the other. This results from the fact of the great activity of sense perception. These products, each a simple inference, absorb his attention, which flits from one object to another, and then another. All these objects are recognized by the child and known to him, not by the combination of many qualities by which we know the objects, but by one or two main characteristics, and even these characteristics are not perceived with much definiteness. The child demands variety—many objects of thought, from each of which he gains one or two broad impressions. Quantity, then, is the criteria by which we are to be guided. Do not hold the child closely down to a few qualities. He needs many things, and we must remember that he gets only a little from each particular thing.

The Mental Development.

"The child at his entrance to school has comparatively few lines of association; it has little power of inhibition; its impulses when they rise dominate the whole mind; hence the peculiar outbreaks and persistent demands of the child. A recognition of these conditions will explain what the child's unreasonableness is due to.

"The logic of children shows us that the warp and woof of the child's mental development are judgments growing out of his experience. In order to correct and amend these judgments, to multiply them, we must enlarge his experience. With his undeveloped judgment, his unbalanced judgment, he is overconfident. Only by overconfidence, however, is he enabled to gain experience to correct his judgments. Our aim should be to give him full opportunity to make these tests and to be patient with his abortions—remembering that we are not to look at these, but at the end we are reaching, or rather enabling the child to reach.

"It is said that the child in his intellectual development passes through, in reaching the maturity of his powers, all the stages through which the race mind passed in its development. The analogy is impressive and instructive. In the childhood of the race men thought by means of vague images, they looked only at the striking or obtrusive characteristics of things and phenomena; they had little power to see the true relation of causes and effects; their logic was the logic of children.

The Heritage from the Past.

"All progress in thinking and knowledge has been attained because the human race in epoch after epoch has been able upon a basis of obtrusive characteristics to see other characteristics below these, more causal and still again more causal. In other words, to go from effects to more and more ultimate causes.

"Our knowledge, then, and our forms of thinking are a heritage out of the growth of the past. The child enters into this heritage of the ages, little by little, and comes at last to the extent of his native endowments, to think not through fanciful associations but in accordance with causal relations, and with appreciation of the unity of knowledge."

MURDER OF FOUR IN QUEBEC.

Thomas Nulty, Elder Brotner of the Victims, Makes a Confession.

JOILETTE, Quebec, Nov. 6.—Thomas Nulty, an elder brother of the three Nulty girls and one boy, who were murdered near Rawdon Thursday, was arrested this afternoon, charged with having committed the crime. Late to-night he made a confession, in which he acknowledged the awful deed. No details of the confession are known at present.

CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Two Men and a Woman Accused of the Theft of Cement by Wholesale.

Three persons were arrested last evening, one of them being a woman, on the charge of stealing or being implicated in the theft of cement. It is stated that over twenty more persons will be arrested shortly on the same charge. It is estimated that from 500 to 1,000 barrels of cement, valued at $3 a barrel, have been stolen, and possibly more than that.

Thomas E. Crimmins has the contract for the placing in of the conduits of the underground electric railroad on Fourth Avenue and other streets. He uses in the construction of these conduits an immense amount of cement. This cement is supplied to Crimmins by the United Building Material Company of 621 Broadway, with its pier at Fifty-fourth Street and the North River. The cement is taken from the pier by a large number of truckmen and hauled to the various points in the city, where it is needed in the construction of the conduits.

The managers of the United Building Material Company in looking over the books a few weeks ago discovered a great discrepancy between the number of barrels and sacks of cement that had been taken from the pier and the receipts for the same by the employes of Crimmins. They investigated the matter and found that the returns of the Crimmins men were true. They also discovered that the cement was lost in transit from the pier to the various places where it is delivered to the Crimmins employes.

The United Building Material Company reported the matter to Capt. Price of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and that official detailed Detectives Daggett and Henderson to investigate the matter. Three barrels of cement were found in a stable owned by Mrs. Barbara Bauer of Central Park West, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets. Mrs. Barbara Bauer is a widow fifty years of age and is the proprietor of a trucking business. On her place also were found three rubber blankets which are claimed by the Nassau Construction Company. The managers of this company say that they have lost many of these blankets, which are valuable, and used for keeping off the rain from perishable building products. The three blankets in the possession of Mrs. Bauer are valued at $50.

On the complaint of John G. Geogan of 400 West Fourteenth Street, foreman of the United Building Material Company, and E. P. Donovan of 219 East One Hundred and Fifth Street of the Nassau Construction Company, Detectives Daggett and Henderson arrested Mrs. Bauer last evening and took her to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. Mrs. Bauer later in the evening was released on bail, Magistrate Meade, who is now sitting in the Seventh District Court, on West Fifty-fourth Street, granting the bail.

Mrs. Bauer was very reticent about the matter last night. All she would say was that she was not guilty of the stealing of the cement and rubber blankets, and does not know how they came to be on her premises.

John Doyle, who was at one time an employe of Mrs. Bauer, was also arrested by the detectives on the charge of being implicated in the thefts of cement and the rubber blankets. He was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and locked up. Doyle denies emphatically that he stole the cement or the rubber blankets, and declares that they were taken to the barn or stable while he was away working.

Detective Daniel O'Connor of the Charles Street Station also arrested Frank Carroll at a stable at 415 West Eighteenth Street on the charge of being implicated in the thefts. He was also locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...4:50	Moon sets...4:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:58	Gov. Isl'd...6:38	H. Gate....8:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:26	Gov. Isl'd...7:05	H. Gate....8:54

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

Trave, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.; *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etona, La Plata, C'tries	10:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.; *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Augustin, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Segurance, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Plym'h, Cherb'g, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cambrian, London		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curacao, Trinidad, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, & Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Tho's, &c.	9:30 A. M.; *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow and Derry		
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.; *1:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, except West Australia, and New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 5 and up to Nov. 15 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,)

PRINCETON WINS, 57 TO 0

The Tigers Inflict an Overwhelming Defeat on Lafayette on the Football Gridiron.

SUPERB IN ALL-ROUND WORK

Seven Thousand Spectators Witness the Exciting Event—Hillebrand Runs Seventy Yards for a Sensational Touch-Down.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Lafayette went down to an overwhelming defeat this afternoon, and the invincible Tigers added another victory to their already long list by rolling up 57 points to 0 for the visitors. Seven thousand spectators witnessed the one-sided contest, which, notwithstanding the size of the score, was intensely interesting and exciting. Lafayette has one fact to console her. It was not her poor playing but the superb all-round work of Princeton that caused her defeat. No team on the gridiron to-day could have made an impression on that stone-wall line or resisted the onslaughts of the interference which aided every back in his ground-gaining.

The team worked liked a well-oiled machine and every part was lubricated up to perfection. Booth played a fast game at centre, and Hillebrand, Cochran, Reiter, Baird, and Bannard were stars in themselves. Lafayette tried the complicated guards' back and end plays, but in nearly every instance their interference was crushed and smashed, and the runners nailed without an inch of gain. The only run of any importance made by Lafayette was when Walbridge took the pigskin on a double pass and circled Craig's end for thirty yards. On the other hand, the Tigers' backs went through Lafayette's line at will, and Wheeler once broke through the Lafayette centre for eighteen yards. Rhinehart played a wonderful game and frequently went through Crowdis and was down the field as soon as the ends.

Princeton won the toss and chose the north goal. Reiter made the first touch-down for Princeton in eleven minutes after play commenced, after a fifteen-yard run. The Lafayette line melted before the Tigers' onslaughts, and Reiter again crossed the line, and the second goal was kicked by Baird. Both full backs constantly resorted to punting, and Baird invariably gained ten to twenty yards on every exchange. The third touch-down was made by Wheeler after constant hammering of the line. The Tigers were held for four downs on Lafayette's ten-yard line, but regained the ball and pushed Wheeler over. The half ended in a blaze of glory for Princeton, when Baird kicked a place field goal from the thirty-five-yard line. Score—23-0.

The second half was a repetition of the first. Lafayette could gain nothing in the face of the Princeton defense, nor stop the Tigers' progress. Holt blocked Bray's punt, and within two minutes after play was called, Baird crossed the goal line on a fake pass. Another touch-down was made by Bannard, Wheeler was pushed over for another, and Hillebrand electrified the spectators by running seventy yards for a sensational touch-down. Holt and Ayres made touch-downs from runs by G. Lathrop and Hillebrand, adding two more to the sum total, and with three minutes still to play, Capt. Rhinehart and his battered, broken-hearted men, retired from the uneven contest, and the game, with its 57 points, was of the past. The line-up:

Princeton	Position.	Lafayette.
Craig	Left end	Worthington
Holt	Left tackle	Duffy
Edwards	Left guard	Rinehart
Booth	Centre	Jones, (Heliman)
Crowdis	Right guard	Saxe
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Weldenmeyer
Cochran, (H. Lathrop)	Right end	Herr
Baird	Quarter back	Best
Bannard, (Ayers)	Left half back	Walbridge, (Chalmars)
Reiter, (G. Lathrop)	Right half back	Boyd
Wheeler	Full back	Bray, (Hill)

Umpire—Mr. Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Linemen—Hill, Lafayette; J. Lathrop, Princeton. Touch-downs—Reiter, (2,) Wheeler, (3,) Baird, Bannard, Holt, Ayres. Goals—Baird, 8. Goals from field—Baird. Score—Princeton, 57; Lafayette, 0. Time of halves—35 minutes.

CARLISLE INDIANS BEATEN.

Pennsylvania Defeats Them at Football by a Score of 20 to 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven this afternoon defeated the Carlisle Indians on Franklin Field by the score of 20 to 10. The red men kicked two goals from the field in the first half, while the red and blue scored two touch-downs, from which no goals resulted. In the second half, however, the Indians did not get within thirty-five yards of Pennsylvania's goal, except on kicks, and then Pennsylvania would rush the ball down the field.

After winning the toss, the Carlisle boys chose the west goal, with the wind at their backs. On every exchange of punts they gained from ten to fifteen yards, despite the fact that Minds kicked in good form. The Indians offset the advantage by their field goals, as beautiful end runs for twenty-five yards by McFarland and Wheelock brought the ball to Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line, and here little Hudson showed his ability as a kicker by dropping the ball squarely between the posts.

The Indians used the Princeton revolving wedge play for occasional gains, but they could make but little impression on Pennsylvania's line and would invariably resort to kicking. There was some bad fumbling by the Quakers. Pennsylvania's ends got down the field fast under kicks and once forced Hudson to make a safety after Metoxen had fumbled the punt. Pennsylvania was badly handicapped by the absence of Boyle from left end, while the Indians were without the services of their brilliant half-back Jamison.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Indians.
Folwell	Left end	Rogers
Goodman	Left tackle	W. Pierce
Hare	Left guard. Wh'l'k, (Redwater)	
Overfield	Centre	Smith
McCracken	Right guard	B. Pierce
Hedges	Right end	Archiquette
Weeks	Quarter back	Hudson
Jackson	Left half back. McFarl'd (Cayou)	
Morice	Right half back	Miller
Minds	Full back	Metoxen

Umpire—Beacham, Cornell. Referee—Wyckoff, Cornell. Linesmen—Jamison and Garnet. Touch-downs—Minds, (2,) Hare, McCracken. Goal—Minds. Goals from field—Hudson, (2.) Safety—Hudson. Total score—Pennsylvania, 20; Indians, 10. Time—Thirty-minute halves.

YALE DEFEATS A CHICAGO CLUB.

Last Exhibition Game of the Season Results in Old Eli's Victory.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6.—In the last exhibition game of the season of 1897 the Yale 'Varsity football eleven this afternoon defeated the team representing the Chicago Athletic Club by the score of 16 to 6. Good kicking was a difficult art because of a spanking northwest wind. The game was marked by the remarkable playing of Draper of Chicago, the famous former Williams half back, and the wonderful improvement in the Yale team.

With the ball on Yale's forty-yard line and in Chicago's possession, it was passed to Draper, who plunged through a hole made for him at right tackle. He dodged beautifully, and succeeded in reaching Yale's five-yard line. Three more plays, and the ball went over the line for a Chicago touch-down, and Draper kicked a goal, tieing the score. At length Yale's interference caught on, and Benjamin made a forty-five-yard run, carrying the leather to Chicago's ten-yard line, whence it was carried in short rushes across the line. Cadwalader kicked the goal. Ten minutes before the end of the half Yale's snappy play was again successful, and a Yalensian was pushed over for a third touch-down. Cadwalader failed to kick an easy goal, leaving the score at 16 to 6.

The second half was marked by a change in Yale's style of play. From an offensive effort she turned her attention to a strong defense, and the line was given an opportunity to show its ability in breaking up opponent's plays.

Following is the line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Chicago, A. A.
Hazen	Left end	Camp
Rodgers, (Capt.)	Left tackle	Pixley
Marshall	Left guard	Kirchkoff
Cadwalader, Post	Centre	Paulman, Hinckley
Brown	Right guard	McWeeney
Chamberlin	Right tackle	Shepard
Hall, Connor	Right end	Baeder
De Saulles	Quarter back	Choulnard
Dudley, Kiefer	Left half back	Draper, (Capt.)
Benjamin, Corwin	Right half back	Hinckley, Slater
McBride	Full back	Wellington

Referee—Mr. R. R. Wrenn, Harvard. Umpire—Dr. Boviard, Princeton. Linesmen—C. C. Hughes, Chicago, and Fred B. Hull, New Haven. Touch-down—McBride, 3; Wellington, 1. Goals—Cadwalader, 2; Draper, 1. Time of halves—35 and 25 minutes.

IRVING BEATS YALE.

The Play Was Rough and Two Men Were Injured.

The Irving Club's football team won a close game from the Yale consolidated eleven by a score of 6 to 4 at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. The consolidated team included a number of the best freshman players at Yale. In the first half the collegians outplayed their Brooklyn opponents and scored a touch-down five minutes before time was called.

The touch-down was made mainly through mass plays. The ball would be passed to one of the backs, and then the entire team would attack one point in the line, particularly at tackles. Twice before Yale scored the first touch-down it had the ball dangerously near the Irving's line, but when a score seemed imminent one of the backs fumbled the ball.

In the second half the Yale team was badly used up after their consistent aggressive play early in the game, but they stood the onslaught remarkably well. Irving resorted to outside play, and the back, aided by excellent interference, carried the ball to Yale's twenty-yard line. The next play—a double pass—enabled Brush to run around right end for a touch-down. Zimmerman kicked the goal, giving Irving the lead. This ended the scoring. The play at times was very rough, and one member of each team was compelled to retire. The line up:

Irving (6.)	Positions.	Consolidated (4.)
Simonson	Left end	Newcombe
Lambert	Left tackle	Meigs
Wall	Left guard	Hogle
Sanchez, Rowe	Centre	Gilbert
Sprague	Right guard	Hay
Burger	Right tackle	Newport
Romig	Right end	Harrison
Drakeley	Quarter back	Billings
Zimmerman	Left half back	Hine
Brush	Right half back	Reynolds, Jones
Burt	Full back	Metcalf

Referee—Mr. Bingham. Umpire—Mr. Pedlow. Touch-downs—Hine, Brush. Goals from touch-down—Zimmerman.

West Point, 48; Lehigh, 6.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In a game which carried the ball hither and thither about the gridiron, Lehigh met the cadets on the field to-day, and the game was absolutely one-sided from the beginning. Lehigh's only touch-down, from which Holderness kicked a goal, was made from a scrimmage that resulted in a general melée. West Point's first touch-down was made by Romeyn after two minutes of play. The final score stood 48 to 6.

Horace Mann School Defeated.

At Chappaqua yesterday the Chappaqua Institute football team defeated the Horace Mann School's team by a score of 16—4. The game was won by harder line bucking and excellent quarter-back punting.

Other Football Games.

At Orange—Orange Athletic Club, 4; Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, 6.
At Hartford—Trinity, 4; Wesleyan, 6.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 52; University of Pennsylvania Freshmen, 0.
At Trenton—Hill School, 8; Lawrenceville, 0.
At Newton, Mass.—Brown, 24; Newton, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 45; Pennsylvania State College, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 6; Williams, 6.
At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss School, 6; Yale Freshmen, 4.
At Exeter, N. H.—Bates, 30; Phillips Exeter, 0.
At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 20; Bowdoin, 8.
At Buffalo—University of Buffalo, 16; University of Syracuse, 0.

TICKETS FOR TWO GREAT GAMES.

Sale for the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Yale Matches Begins.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6.—Applications closed this noon for tickets to the Yale-Princeton game here, Nov. 20. There was a perfect rush to deposit blanks containing money for the seats in the big box at the Osborne Hall Pharmacy, and it is now practically certain that all the two-dollar seats will be covered by the applications.

Manager Twichell of the Yale team stated to-day that the officials for the game with Harvard would be Paul Dashiel, formerly of Lehigh, umpire and referee; ex-Capt. W. A. McClung, also a Lehigh graduate, and a cousin of ex-Capt. McClung of Yale.

Last night the correspondents met Chairman J. S. Mason of The Yale News, and he explained the need of limiting their contributions to outside papers to only matters of interest which had been verified.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The sale of tickets for the Harvard-Yale game began this morning and continued all day. The sale already has proved a record-breaker. About 2,400 seats have been disposed of to Yale men.

Already 16,575 seats have been engaged, and these, with those reserved for football players, coaches, Faculty, &c., will make a total of 18,000 seats disposed of.

FOOTBALL PLAYER INJURED.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 6.—Capt. Hockman of the York Athletic Association eleven was seriously injured at Columbia to-day, immediately following a wrangle in which his team of players had received a favorable decision from the referee. The trouble arose during the first half of the game between the eleven from York and the Olympics of Columbia.

Both teams were playing for the State amateur championship. Fully 3,000 spectators were present. The Olympics had scored a touch-down. York had the ball, and in a block it was forced over for a touch-down. The Olympic sympathizers swarmed upon the gridiron. When the referee made his decision the Olympic men edged into the crowd.

As the York players were passing out of the grounds they were assailed with stones. Some sympathizers tore down a portion of the grand stand guard rails, and, entering into the crowd, struck Capt. Hockman upon the head, knocking him insensible. Several persons were struck and badly cut in the melée. Hockman was sent to the hospital.

MAY DIE FROM FOOTBALL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 6.—Two football players received probably fatal injuries in games to-day. Robert Grange of the Bellfield Athletic team, suffered concussion of the brain and is now lying in a precarious condition.

Bert Ritchie was hurt internally and may die.

CLEVELAND ELEVEN BOMBARDED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Cleveland football players on their return from Oberlin this evening told of an exciting experience in that town. As the Cleveland players were about to take the train for home, they were attacked by a crowd of loafers armed with bricks, stones, and other missiles. Four of them were badly hurt, and several others slightly injured.

Duncan Wolcott was hit in the temple with a brick, an artery being severed. Edward Hall was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head, and Arthur Ludlow and Joseph Harris received bad scalp wounds. The bombardment began just before the players reached the station, and was kept up until the train pulled out. Some of the players were hit while they were standing on the car platforms. The Oberlin students are not held responsible for the outrage, for the Cleveland boys say they had nothing to do with it.

POLO A. C.'S BOXING NIGHT.

The Polo Athletic Club gave a boxing entertainment last night in the Atalanta Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, to an audience of 1,500 people. Capt. Donohue and twenty-five policemen were also in the place, but there was no interference with the bouts.

There were two preliminary bouts—one between M. Foley and Nelson Frazer, six rounds, at 118 pounds, in which Foley got the decision, and the other between George Monroe and J. Johnson, six rounds, at 118 pounds, in which the decision went to Monroe.

The principal match was of fifteen rounds at 116 pounds between S. Kelly and P. Broderick. It was a hot battle up to the sixth round, when Kelly floored his man. Broderick recovered quickly and landed some good blows, but Kelly kept his advantage. T. Foley, the referee, gave the decision to Kelly, at which there was some protesting. Broderick's friends claiming that the fight should have been a draw. They did not become noisy enough, however, to cause any trouble.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

STYLISH SCHOOL DRESSES. Fancy mixed cloth, yoke, collar, cuffs and belt, of plain cloth trimmed with braid, 4 to 14 years, $4.85 to $6.85.
GIRLS' REEFERS. Fancy mixed cloth, plaid effects, hood lined with bright plaid silk, 6 to 14 yrs., $5.85.

GIRLS' STYLISH SCHOOL HATS. Made in all shades of broadcloth, "tam" crown, stiff brim edged with Astrakhan. Side trimming of black ribbon and wings, 7 to 16 yrs., $3.25.

IMPORTED WOOLEN UNDER PETticoats, dainty in color, light weight but warm, 75c.

BABIES' CARRIAGE BOOTS. Made in one piece, fine felt, fur trimmed, can be worn over or without the shoes, 75c.

BOYS' FANCY SCOTCH FLANNEL Shirts, to be worn with white linen collars. Neat and dressy, just the thing for winter, $1.25.

BOYS' FANCY WOOL TOQUES, bright colors. Pulled down over the ears, the little tots can defy Jack Frost, 39c.

NATURAL AND WHITE WOOL UNderwear, Shirts, Drawers or Pantalettes, at 40c. to 80c., according to size.

GOLF AND BICYCLE SUITS for boys in the most approved style and fabric, $6.50.

BATH AND LOUNGING ROBES for Boys. Eider-down, blanket and camel's hair, rich and handsome coloring, $3.00 to $4.75.

FURS. Fine white thibet sets, stole, and round muff, $4.00.
Carriage Pocket Robes for the baby—Iceland sheep, $5.75.

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT COATS, Made of White Bedford Cord lined, and softly wadded. Collar finished with a deep embroidered ruffle of the material, $2.85.

While it is true that we have the finest and most expensive articles for children's wear, it is equally true that at no other store in the world can Boys and Girls of all ages be dressed well, so economically.

60-62 West 23d Street.

GOLFING IN HIGH WIND

Final Events in the Westchester Club Tournament Played Under Difficulties.

FENN WINS WILLMOUNT CUP

He Beats Menzies by a High Score in the Last Round—Lawrence Mortimer Gets First Prize in the Open Handicap.

Golfers had a furiously high wind to oppose their progress yesterday over the links of the Westchester Golf Club, in addition to the numerous stone walls, and it was little wonder then that when both these forces joined to make the golfer's path one of aggravating trouble few low scores were turned in. The wind was of a decidedly sportive temperament, and seemed to enjoy nothing better than getting hold of a golf ball as it was cutting its way through the air, and turning it badly out of its course, perhaps to bury the sphere in a mass of high grass or fling it in disdain upon a stone wall. But the players kept at their sport, philosophically arguing that what was bad for one would probably be so for another.

The open handicap, which was the closing event in the three-day tournament, had thirty-six competitors finish. Many more played, however, but when they added their scores the result was so appalling that the card was tucked away in a secret pocket and the golfer walked off rapidly to the clubhouse. Lawrence Mortimer carried off the victor's honors. He is one of the good golfers of the Westchester Club, and played a game that he need not be ashamed of on any day. He did the eighteen holes in 91 strokes from scratch, the second best record of the day, and his handicap of eight gave him the winning figure of 83.

Three men followed close after with net scores of 85, Dwight Taylor of Seabright, F. G. Cunningham of the home club, and E. R. Kellogg of Richmond County. The best scratch score of the day was 88, made by Arthur H. Fenn in his final round with F. W. Menzies for the principal trophy. Mortimer's full score and some of the other low ones are:

Lawrence Mortimer, Westchester:
Out .....5 5 6 5 4 6 5 5 5—46
In .....5 6 4 6 4 4 5 6 5—45
Total 91

Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo:
Out .....5 6 6 5 5 5 5 3 6 5—46
In .....7 6 6 7 5 5 4 5 5—50
Total 96

J. C. Rennard, Essex County:
Out .....7 5 6 5 4 5 4 5 5—46
In .....6 6 5 9 3 5 4 7 5—50
Total 96

F. G. Cunningham Westchester:
Out .....6 5 6 7 5 4 4 7 6—53
In .....7 6 6 5 4 5 4 6 5—48
Total 101

Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright:
Out .....5 4 6 7 6 5 5 6 4—48
In .....6 6 6 6 5 9 5 6 4—53
Total 101

E. R. Kellogg, Richmond County:
Out .....6 9 6 7 5 5 4 6 4—52
In .....6 5 7 7 4 5 4 7 6—56
Total 108

Lawrence E. Van Etten, Knollwood:
Out .....6 5 5 6 4 8 5 7 6—52
In .....6 7 6 6 4 6 4 7 6—52
Total 104

S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's:
Out .....6 5 4 6 5 6 5 6 7—50
In .....8 7 6 7 4 5 5 5 7—54
Total 104

Fenn's low score of 88 was made in the first half of the 36-hole final round for the Willmount Cup. He led Menzies by 5 holes at the end of that half, and finally won by 9 holes and 8 to play. Their scores are:

Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto. First round:
Out .....5 6 5 5 5 5 4 6 4—43
In .....5 6 7 6 3 6 3 5 4—45
Total 88
Second round:
Out .....5 5 6 5 4 5 4 6 5—45
Tenth hole, 4.

F. W. Menzies, Westchester. First round:
Out .....9 7 8 5 4 4 4 5 4—50
In .....5 6 6 7 4 5 4 6 5—48
Total 98
Second round:
Out .....5 6 6 6 5 4 5 7 4—48
Tenth hole, 5.

The contestants in the handicap event, with total scores and handicaps, are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Lawrence Mortimer, Westchester	91	8	83
E. R. Kellogg, Richmond County	108	18	85
F. G. Cunningham, Westchester	101	16	85
Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright	101	16	85
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto	88	0	88
J. C. Rennard, Essex County	96	6	90
B. C. Little, Westchester	108	18	90
Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	96	3	93
W. S. Kimball, Westchester	112	18	94
H. C. Mortimer, Westchester	103	8	95
W. L. Thompson, Knollwood	107	12	95
H. Page, Westchester	114	18	96
Chauncey N. Kerrt, St. Andrew's	105	9	96
L. E. Van Etten, Knollwood	104	6	98
S. F. Morris, Westchester	110	12	98
C. S. Adee, Country Club	116	8	98
M. E. Haviland, Westchester	114	16	98
E. W. Brooks, Westchester	118	18	100
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's	104	4	100
J. M. Young, Westchester	113	12	101
M. Stuart, Quoque Field	119	18	101
Paul Bonner, Apawamis	120	18	102
Clark Mellen, Westchester	112	8	104
Hugh Miller, Westchester	124	18	106
H. P. Douglas, Westchester	123	18	105
S. W. Doubleday, Apawamis	118	12	106
J. S. Martin, Jr., Westchester	125	18	107
E. V. Connett, Jr., Baltusrol	118	12	106
Robert Syms, Westchester	127	18	109
A. J. Slade, Westchester	129	18	111
W. Cunningham, Westchester	129	18	111
W. C. Fargo, Westchester	131	18	113
W. C. Cammann, Westchester	134	18	116
M. Nicoll, Jr., Westchester	134	18	116
H. Batcheller, Westchester	134	18	116
Paul Bayne, Westchester	161	12	149

ARMSTRONG IS CHAMPION.

He Wins the Highest Golf Honor of the Richmond County Country Club.

George E. Armstrong yesterday won the amateur championship of the Richmond County Country Club, at Staten Island, and the George Hunter gold medal, which is the championship emblem. This he will hold for one year. The furious wind made playing extremely difficult, as can be well seen from the fact that no scores below 100 were turned in. Armstrong's winning score was 101, and he was followed closely by four competitors at 102 each. The contest was the third for the medal. L. B. Stoddart held it last year, and the first victor was Albert E. Paterson.

The players and total scores for the eighteen holes are:

George E. Armstrong, 101; L. B. Stoddart, 102; W. W. Witherspoon, 102; James Park, 102; C. A. Fry, 102; J. E. Higgins, 107; C. T. Stout, 108; A. E. Paterson, 109; Otis L. Williams, 110; Otto Hockmeyer, 110; J. R. Chadwick, 110; G. E. Bonner, 111; W. W. Lowrey, 118; Charles Stuart, 119; Edward Beckett, 120; J. B. Eccleston, 120; W. B. Thomas, Jr., 129; H. T. Knowlton, 132.

Golf at Greenwich, Conn.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 6.—There was a very heavy and cold wind blowing on the high grounds of the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day when the Ardsley team and the Fairfields tried conclusions. It was a tie game. The score was:

ARDSLEY.
Malcolm Graham, Jr. 0
H. M. Billings 2
E. D. Cochrene 4
W. H. Patterson 0
H. G. Winston 1
Total 7

FAIRFIELDS.
Findlay Douglas 3
C. H. Cox 0
E. B. Curtiss 0
J. M. Mason 4
J. W. Curtiss 0
Total 7

For the Ballantine Trophies.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 6.—The ninth and last trial for the Ballantine Trophies was contested to-day at the County Golf Club links. H. Coghill had the best net score of 82; J. E. Denton, 85, second, and W. T. Sanger, with 86, third.

Mrs. William Shippen stands ahead in this competition, and wins the trophy for the first prize, a silver pitcher, with 6 points. James A. Tyng won the second prize, with 5 points. Several tied for third and this will be played off next week.

Good Play at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 6.—The interest in the morning play in the tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club centred in the semi-finals and finals of the Consolation Cup contest. A large crowd of spectators was present. The weather was bright and warm, but a stiff breeze was blowing. In the semi-finals F. A. Walthew beat Walter H. Coles by 6 up, 4 to play, and S. T. Skidmore beat A. F. Southerland by 2 up, 1 to play. This brought Walthew and Skidmore together in the finals. This was an interesting match, although Walthew outplayed Skidmore from the start and won by 4 up, 3 to play. The handicap play opened with forty entries, and some low scores are looked for.

AT THE ARMORY RANGE.

Sergt. J. A. Olsen of the Seventh Wins the First Match of the Season.

Sergt. J. A. Olsen of Company G, Seventh Regiment, won the first match shot this season at the armory range last night. It was a sharpshooters' match, seven shots standing and seven prone, and Sergt. Olsen's score was 67.

The marksmen used the new Springfield rifle for the first time, and, considering that they were not used to the weapon, the shooting was very good. Eleven men qualified as sharpshooters, with scores of 65 or better. The scores follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T'tal.
Name and Company.			
Sergt. J. A. Olsen, G	33	34	67
A. Stein, Veterans	33	33	66
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., I	34	32	66
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, C	33	33	66
Sergt. A. Stevens, F	33	32	65
Private E. M. Leask, D	31	34	65
Lieut. J. M. Carnochan, staff	31	34	65
Capt. R. O. McLean, K	32	33	65
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	30	35	65
Corp. H. E. Crall, G	32	34	66
Lieut. A. G. Todd, G	31	34	65
A. Stein, Veterans—RAPID FIRE.	33	36	69

NATIONAL CIRCUIT PLANS.

Cycle Track Association Makes Arrangements for Next Year.

A meeting of the National Cycle Track Association was held yesterday at the Everett House, Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, to arrange a national circuit for next year that will be more profitable to the track owners than that of the last season. Among those present were E. E. Hodges and Secretary H. E. Ducker of the Charles River track, T. H. Ryan of the Manhattan Beach track, L. H. Adams of the Springfield (Mass.) track, R. L. Bloneck of the Gallsburg track, C. Johnson of the Buffalo track, L. M. Rich of the Bridgeport track, E. M. Weaver of the Willow Grove track, Philadelphia, and P. Nefus of the Waverly Park track.

Secretary Ducker said that a plan had been formulated and adopted which would benefit and would harmonize the interests of the public, the league, the racing men, and the tracks. The plan will be submitted to the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for consideration and therefore could not be given out.

FOUR-OARED RACE AT HARVARD.

Rowing Candidates in Four Crews Contest Under Bad Conditions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The first representative race of four oars held at Harvard for a long time was rowed off in the Charles River Basin this afternoon, the four crews into which Harvard's 'Varsity rowing candidates have been divided contesting under very unfavorable conditions. A strong wind beat down the course, and the water was very choppy. Stroke Adams's crew beat that of Capt. Goodrich by a length and won the challenge cup, having led the race from the start. Perkins's four came two and a half lengths behind the second boat, and Higginson's crew brought up the rear the same distance behind the third.

No time was taken. Coach Lehmann and Henry Willis of the Leander crew followed the crews in the launch and Mr. Lehmann expressed himself as satisfied with the work done by the men in his absence. The make-up of the winning crew was as follows: Stroke, Adams, '98; 3, Marvin, '99; 2, Boyd, 1900; bow, Robinson, '98.

HUNTING IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Nov. 5.—Dr. W. Seward Webb and friends, from New York, who are at Shelburne Farms, have had much pleasure these beautiful October days, hunting pheasants. A few days ago a party of nine went out, returning with 129 birds.

The sport was never better and the birds were never more plentiful. Nearly every day some person is out over the broad acres of his estate and no one ever came home empty-handed. Dr. Webb imported the first pheasants from England four years ago, and they have now become a multitude. Hunting is good on all the estates of that region. Among Dr. Webb's party are John Henry Purdy, Lewis Webb, G. Creighton Webb, and Sir Adolph Curtis, K. C. M. G., of Ottawa, Canada.

A REMARKABLE VIRGINIAN

Abijah Alley, Backwoods Preacher, Prophet, Author, Artist, and Globe Trotter.

HE LIVED IN "LONG HOLLER"

Erected a Building Modeled After His Conception of What Solomon's Temple Was Like—Part of It Still Standing.

LEBANON, Va., Oct. 30.—Near the eastern border of Scott County, Va., extending from Copper Creek back into the bowels of Copper Ridge, a distance of about four miles, lies what is known in the language of the natives as "the Long Holler." The desolation of Long Holler is distressing. Hillsides steep and rocky and covered with shabby, miserable forest growth; poor, thin, gullied, desolate, sedge-grassy fields—that is the face of nature there. The inability to make a comfortable living in Long Holler has made life there transitory. There are many deserted cabins, and even houses of some pretension, decayed and falling to pieces.

A small stream that appropriates the twenty or thirty feet of space lying between the wretched hills once turned several little mills, but these are all now in disuse and dilapidation, except one.

A Restful People.

Patches of corn are here and there on the bleak hillsides, and men and women, all in their bare feet, come out, perhaps, with the intention of cultivating it, but they will be resting as the traveler goes by and resting as he returns, and the only signs of life they will exhibit will be the streams of tobacco juice automatically squirting from their mouths.

Maybe there will be a boy sitting on the edge of an old rotten dam, but neither he, his fishing-pole, the dog asleep by his side, nor the turtle asleep on a log just out in the stream, will give any reason to believe that if the observer should return a year hence he would not find them all there exactly as they are now.

An old, gray-haired man undoubtedly will appear mounted on an old gray horse, with only a blanket under him, moving along at such a slow, melancholy gait that it seems he must have started at the beginning of time, and in the same gait means to go on till the end of time.

The most active things observable will be the spectres that the traveler will fancy are glaring at him through the half-open doors and windows and crevices of the old, deserted houses.

Used to Make Whisky.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Long Holler always has presented this picture. In its early days the inhabitants made whisky, and drunken carousals at log rollings, house raisings, corn shuckings, and other neighborhood gatherings were frequent innovations.

Whisky still possesses potency in Long Holler. While I was lunching at a wayside spring one of the natives living near by came over and engaged in conversation, chewing tobacco and whittling a stick at the same time. To this man had been given the contract to erect a little footbridge across Copper Creek. While he was talking another native in his bare feet and with one "gallus," came along.

"I hyurd you wuz gwyne to raise yer bridge Monday, Jim," said the "one-gallus" man.

"Yes," Jim assented.

"How air ye goin' to do it? It's ten foot to the top of them pillars!"

"With a gallon of whisky," was the solemn reply, and the barefooted man with his "one gallus" moved away, with no seeming doubt as to the bridge's certainly going up.

The reader may fancy that at the old-time carousals there must have been frequent fights and an occasional killing. Not at all! The Long Hollow man does not kill his neighbor. When he becomes murderous he does a less harmful thing: he merely kills himself. Within a radius of one mile I was told of five men who had committed suicide. One of these men killed himself through insanity; another, who in his youth had killed one of his neighbors through accident, in his old age fell into doubt as to whether or not there might not have been a certain desire of murder in his heart at the time of the killing, and to relieve his conscience killed himself.

Of the other three, one hanged himself, another is supposed to have choked himself to death with his own hands, the third almost severed his head from his body. Their motives for taking their lives are not known. It is reasonable to suppose that after looking out upon the general wretchedness before their eyes they decided it was better to be dead than alive.

Home of a Remarkable Man.

And yet in the midst of these surroundings there once lived a man who was truly remarkable—a man of no opportunities of education, except such as he provided himself, and yet a man who through native intellect was a preacher of power, a promulgator of a new doctrine, a man whose insight into human affairs was so penetrating that he was called a "prophet," and in addition to these things a man who was an author and an artist! This man was Abijah Alley, or, as the Long Holler man says it, "Bijalley."

Alley in his early life as a preacher was remarkable to his neighbors chiefly from the fact that, although born and reared in Long Holler, he was not a member of the "Free-Will Baptist" Church—the only church then known in that section. Alley never was a member of any church, finding in the creeds of none his own peculiar beliefs. In a quiet, unobtrusive way during all his life he promulgated his doctrines with primitive eloquence. Later in life he incorporated his views in a book, to which he gave some circulation by free distribution. Imagine that in the midst of this sterility of soil, life, and thought there once lived a man who wrote a book!

It was not, however, Alley's peculiarities of theology so much as certain other eccentricities that gave him notoriety. He began life in Long Holler at a time when land was very cheap, and soon was in possession of a thousand acres. The land at that time was covered with a luxuriant growth known as "peavine"—a growth which long since disappeared—on which Alley grazed large herds of horses and cattle, which, being sold annually, brought him, with the other proceeds from his farm, a large income. This made it possible for him to carry out his whims.

One of Alley's whims was to have a residence built on the plan of Solomon's Temple. This idea he seems to have carried out tolerably, and his "idea," old and dilapidated, still remains.

A square chimney with four fireplaces at the base was first erected. Four rooms, one to each fireplace, were then added. Porches extending entirely around the house were built next. On each corner of the porch a room was then erected. The whole building when roofed presented a fantastic appearance. Throughout the section where the structure stands it is known as "Solomon's Temple," and no doubt gives the rustic mind of Long Holler its conception of the famous edifice that once stood in Jerusalem.

The "temple" is built of logs. These were cut and hewn in the woods and notched and fitted there, so that when they were being put together there was "no sound of hammer or any iron tool."

Alley Sees the President.

It was about this time of Alley's life that, going to the mill one day mounted on a horse, with a grist of corn beneath him, the desire to see the President of the United States seized him. He went on to the mill, gave the miller the grist, told him to send word to his family that he would return by and by, and without more ado set out upon his journey horseback. About two months later he reappeared at the mill, mounted on his old horse, inquired if the grist he had left on his way had been taken home, and, being answered that it had, finished his journey and presented himself before his family as serene as if he had been gone only a few hours.

It was but a short while after his return from Washington till another whim had got possession of Alley's brain. This was, first, to see every ruler in Europe, and second, to visit the Holy Land and bring back some "ideas" for his "temple."

Crosses the Ocean.

With almost as little ceremony as that which preceded his visit to the President of the United States, he set out upon his long journey to the East. During a period of nearly three years nothing was heard from him. At the end of this time he one day suddenly appeared before his family.

He had succeeded, he said, in carrying out his intentions fully. He had seen every crowned head in Europe. He had also spent a year in Palestine, and he bore with him, besides strange books and relics, seed of almost every plant, shrub, and tree in the Holy Land. He terraced the hills about the "temple," and soon they were green with the vines and olives, flowers, and shrubs, whose seeds had ripened on the hills of Jerusalem. Most of these plants, however, were unsuited to the climate, and were short-lived. Others with still an oriental beauty may be seen growing on the little hills.

Writes and Paints Pictures.

During the next ten or twelve years Alley employed his time in writing his book. In this volume he incorporated not only his theological views, but also some "predictions" which in the light of future happenings were regarded as "prophecies." In one of these "predictions," he foretold twenty years in advance the secession of the slave-holding States, the emancipation of the slaves, the civil war, and the triumph of the Union arms. He was regarded as of unsound mind when he began uttering this prediction.

He not only foretold these events, but while in Europe he gained such a knowledge of certain Governments there and the forces at work among the people, that in his book he set forth certain changes that in time would take place in those Governments. Some of these have come to pass.

What time Alley was not engaged in the composition of his book, he devoted to the execution of a project of which one would regard him as utterly incapable. This was the adorning of the walls of the "temple" with paintings. These paintings, representing Scriptural scenes, were made with his own hands. The sacrilegious hands of man and time have destroyed most of them, but one of

SOME BIG ARTESIAN WELLS

Improved Irrigation Methods Now Extensively Employed in South Dakota.

MUCH LARGER YIELD OF WHEAT

How the Semi-Arid Portions of the Great State Are Being Made Fruitful of Crops.

Chamberlain (S. D.) Letter to The Chicago Record.

The results of irrigation the past season in South Dakota have demonstrated that the semi-arid portions of the State can be made by this means as productive as any part of the Northwest. There are two distinct methods of irrigation in this State—canals which receive their supplies of water from the Spring freshets and from the overflow of rivers, and canals whose water is obtained from artesian wells.

The artesian basin underlies nearly the whole of that portion of South Dakota lying east of the Missouri River, and hundreds of artesian wells have been sunk throughout this vast region. In the southern part of Eastern South Dakota there are numerous two-inch and three-inch artesian wells, which were sunk at nominal cost. Many of them are from 100 to 400 feet in depth. From 100 to 400 feet in the southern part of the State, the depth of the artesian basin varies to 1,000 or 1,200 in the northern portion. Some of the two-inch and three-inch wells in Hutchinson and other counties in that section cost less than $100, and furnish sufficient water to irrigate large tracts of land.

Big Wells in Brule County.

Further north it is necessary to go deeper to reach the artesian basin, and the wells are of greater diameter, varying from four to eight inches. Brule County has thirty-five such wells, whose combined flow aggregates many millions of gallons in twenty-four hours. A number of the wells were sunk by the townships to supply water for stock, and cannot be used for irrigating purposes without the unanimous consent of the taxpayers. The surplus of water is carried away in ditches and affords an abundance of water for cattle, sheep, horses, and other farm animals. These ditches of running water, aggregating several hundred miles in length, extend to practically all parts of the county. Other wells are used for power purposes, while still others were sunk for irrigating purposes only.

This season about 10,000 acres were irrigated in the county. Among the notable irrigated farms in Brule County are the Carpenter farm, belonging to W. A. Carpenter, a Chicago capitalist, and containing more than two sections of land, and the J. M. Greene farm of 640 acres. The owners are well satisfied with their success thus far, and next season will engage in irrigation on a still larger scale. The pioneer irrigated farm in Eastern South Dakota is the Hunt-Sulzbach farm, which has been raised to a high state of perfection.

The farm contains 800 acres of slightly rolling prairie land. The artesian well has an eight-inch pipe down to sand rock. There the diameter was reduced and a six-inch pipe reaches to the artesian basin, 1,000 feet below the surface. The normal flow of the well is 1,200 gallons a minute, sufficient to irrigate a tract of 1,200 acres. As a matter of precaution the well is not permitted to flow its full capacity, being reduced to a flow of 780 gallons a minute. The well was put down six years ago, and cost $3,500. At present prices it would cost not more than $3,000.

The Reservoir.

Adjacent to the well is a circular reservoir covering five acres. It is constructed on the highest point of the farm, at an elevation of two and a half feet. Three feet to the mile is found to be a sufficient fall for irrigating. The banks of the reservoir are formed of earth, thrown to a height of five and one-half feet—twenty-two feet wide at the bottom and five feet wide at the top. The inside of the wall thus formed has a slope of two feet to one. The inside of the reservoir is rip-rapped with stone. The original cost of the reservoir, all work and labor, was $650. The cost of rip-rapping was about $800 in addition, as the stone had to be shipped in. Where the stone can be obtained on the farm or on adjoining land, an expenditure of $300 would suffice.

The openings from the reservoir into the ditches are two feet square. Each of the ditches has gates or slide valves at these openings, and the fields on either hand can be flooded without difficulty. The ditches are six or seven feet wide and two feet deep. When irrigation was in its infancy in this State it was thought best to keep the ditches full of water all the time, but experiments on the various farms have demonstrated that not only unnecessary, but detrimental to growing crops, the seepage furnishing too much water. After the adjoining land is irrigated the water in the ditches must be kept below the level of the field.

Methods of Wetting the Soil.

The mode of irrigating which experience has demonstrated to be the best is to divide a field by throwing up lateral ridges. A break is then made in the main ditch opposite the land to be flooded, and sufficient water is permitted to run over the tract to soak it thoroughly. Then the break in the ditch is repaired and another made opposite the land embraced within the next set of lateral ridges, and so on. These ridges are low enough not to interfere in the least with the proper cultivation of the land. The principal thing is volume of water, and this is the chief advantage of the reservoir system.

One of the ordinary artesian wells, such as can be struck anywhere in the central portion of the State east of the Missouri River, will fill a five-acre reservoir in eight days. During the irrigating season the reservoir would be refilled in about thirty-six hours. Still, the average well would irrigate from 1,000 to 1,200 acres, because it is customary to soak the land in the Fall, and when it is once saturated it takes very little water to keep it moist.

The ditches, when all the work is hired, cost about 25 cents a rod, but when once constructed it requires very little expense to keep them in good condition. On the farms under irrigation there are usually four of these ditches to each quarter section of land. The cost of the ditches would be about $224 for a quarter section, or $896 for a section of land. The cost, where a farmer does the work himself, is very slight. Small ditches are used only when an odd-shaped piece is to be irrigated, or when the tract is detached or cut up by "draws" or lake beds. The small ditches are easily made, being a matter of plowing two straight furrows.

Too Much Water Is Bad.

When the soil is once saturated to the blue clay, moisture will come to the surface fast enough to furnish plant life with all necessary sap. Too much water is fully as disastrous as none, and extreme care is taken not to injure land by wetting it too much. By the reservoir system one man, after he has become familiar with the topography of his fields, can irrigate twenty acres in five or six hours. If the ditches have to cross hollows, the low places are graded up and the water is carried along the top.

The benefits of irrigation are shown by the fact that in the central part of the State where wheat, without irrigation, yielded an average of ten bushels to the acre, on irrigated fields it yielded from twenty to thirty bushels an acre. In the western part of the State, notably in Fall River County, where irrigation is carried on by means of canals with rivers as their source of supply, wheat averaged about twenty bushels an acre, while without irrigation it probably would not have yielded more than five bushels to the acre. Other crops have yielded in proportion, and next season will witness a marked increase in the number of acres which will be irrigated.

A Bowdoin College Boy's Strength.

From The Boston Journal.

Edward R. Godfrey, Bowdoin, '99, in a strength test according to the Sargent method, at Brunswick, Me., Oct. 30, showed a total strength of 1716.2. This breaks the best Harvard records. Verrill of Yale stands ahead of Godfrey, but Harvard men do not wholly allow his mark, claiming more than the required time was taken to complete the test. Godfrey's test was made without rest, showing strength of lungs, 18; upper arms, 476.2; back, 842; legs, 717; forearms, 163; dipped, 36; pulled up, 22. Godfrey is a Bangor youth, is nineteen years old, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs 206 pounds. The test was conducted before Dr. F. N. Whittier, director of the Sargent Gymnasium.

GEORGIA RAILROAD FIGHT.

Lawyer Crawford Arraigns Louisville and Nashville in the United States Court in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—A terrific battle was waged in the United States Circuit Court to-day for the possession of the Georgia Railroad through the lease. The Southern Railway, through Thomas & Ryan, and the Louisville and Nashville Railway are the contestants. The sensational feature of the trial was the argument of Lawyer Henry Crawford of New York and his attack on the Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Crawford represents Thomas & Ryan. Speaking of the bill of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its contention that the half interest in the leasehold of the Georgia Railroad was not a property right but a right of personal control, which was not transferable, he asked sarcastically: "If the Central had no property right in the half interest in the leasehold, and the purchaser of its assets got no property rights, then the Louisville and Nashville has no property right in the other half interest, and without property rights how can they come into court? What standing have they here? Now, if they want to commit harikari in that fashion, they may as well come up and spread on record a confession and a disclaimer and go hence.

"The old idea that corporations are soulless is not true, so far as bowels are concerned, for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has bowels of mercy. It leaves Kentucky, its native heath, and comes into Georgia to save the State and the people from being swallowed up by a great monopoly. It saves them from what it did with the old central until a few years ago. The analogy suggests the plea in assault cases that the outcry is not very recent." [Laughter.]

As to the point in the bill against the control of the Georgia Railroad by the Central, Thomas & Ryan, and the Southern Railway, on the ground of monopoly, Mr. Crawford thought that it was in the case, but if it was he would like to know how a Kentucky corporation could by stealth confiscate the interest of a co-partner in the Georgia Railroad and assume the sole control of it.

Judge Pardee announced that he would reserve his decision for the present.

STOWAWAYS ON THE PARIS.

One of Them, Charles Goepel, Is the Son of a Wealthy Merchant of This City.

When the steamer Paris arrived yesterday from Liverpool her commanding officers turned over to Boarding Officer Behringer five stowaways who had been discovered hiding in the firerooms last Sunday, when the steamer was one day out of port.

They were Charles Goepel, twenty years old, of 31 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, this city; William H. Robinson, twenty-one years old, of 315 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Emil Bruscher, thirty-three years old, a butcher of this city; Walter Clark, an Englishman, twenty-one years old, bound for Philadelphia, and Thomas McCloud, twenty-three years old, a Scotchman. The men were taken to the Barge Office and the first-named three released. The other two, not being citizens, were detained.

Young Goepel is the son of wealthy parents, and has had a varied experience. His father, who is a dealer in planomakers' supplies, at 137 East Thirteenth Street, said last night that he had not seen his son since his return, nor for many months previous, and had long ago forbidden him the house.

About two years ago his father sent him to South Africa. He went to Johannesburg, but never succeeded, and last January he shipped as coal heaver in a steamer bound for London. From there he wrote home promising to reform, and his father sent him money with which to return. He arrived last March, and was placed in business with his father, but last August he again became reckless, and suddenly left for England on a cattle steamer. He made a tour of Europe on his bicycle, and when he returned to London his funds were exhausted. He sold his wheel, and with the proceeds went to Southampton. There he lingered till his money was gone, and then stowed himself away on the Paris.

CREEK INDIAN CHIEF ACCUSED.

Articles of Impeachment to be Filed Against Ishparechер.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 6.—The House of Warriors has voted to file articles of impeachment against Principal Chief Ishparhecher of the Creek Nation. He is charged with being a particeps criminis with the Warrant Committee, which approved $89,000 in fraudulent warrants. A committee has also been appointed to examine the accounts of Treasurer Childers.

THE COLOR LINE IN KANSAS.

Bitterness Over the Burial of a White Near a Negro.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 6.—The color line has been drawn between members of the G. A. R. at Hiawatha and the remains of A. A. Holmes, former commander of the local post, have been removed from the cemetery to a private lot because the Grand Army post buried a destitute negro member of the order by his side.

This is about the first instance in Kansas where the color line has been drawn after death, and the feeling at Hiawatha over this action of the white veterans has caused much bitterness.

STORM ON LAKE ERIE.

The Steamer State of Ohio Overdue at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—A bad storm has been raging on Lake Erie since yesterday afternoon, and navigation has practically been suspended, though no disasters have been reported. Only four vessels entered this port to-day. Two boats started out but were forced to return.

The steamer State of Ohio left Buffalo at 7 o'clock last evening for Cleveland, but has not yet arrived. She was passed this morning about sixty miles this side of Buffalo. It is believed the steamer has sought protection under the Canadian shore and no apprehension is felt for her safety.

TALLY-HO RUN DOWN IN DAYTON

Society Women Badly Hurt by Collision with a Trolley Car.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—A Dayton traction company's car, en route to Miamisburg, struck a tally-ho occupied by a number of society ladies this afternoon near the fair grounds entrance, severely injuring several occupants, including the Baroness de Brodnecker of Paris, the Misses Eckstein of Cincinnati, Miss Yandell of Louisville, and Miss Campbell of Cincinnati, who held the reins.

Miss Campbell was driving ahead of the car at a lively clip, scarcely mindful of the approach of the trolley car. The motorman, who sounded his alarm repeatedly, was unable to check the car before it crashed into the coach. The Baroness De Brodnecker was seriously injured, though she is not in a dangerous condition. The Misses Campbell, Eckstein, and Yandell were also injured, but not seriously.

All of the rest, including the coachman and a footman, were bruised and cut. Walter Ross, the motorman, was hurled through the vestibule and landed upon his head, receiving probably fatal injuries.

Double Tragedy in Armore, I. T.

ARMORE, I. T., Nov. 6.—Last night five miles northwest of this place Charles Reinard cut the throat of his cousin, May Reese, and then cut his own. The young woman will recover, but Reinard will die. Reinard was in love with Miss Reese, and because of her refusal to go to Oklahoma with him, attempted her life.

Game Scarce at Sag Harbor.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 6.—Although there is good shooting in almost all parts of Long Island, the Amagansett Sporting Club, which has a lease of 3,000 acres of hunting grounds, has passed a resolution prohibiting shooting on its grounds for a year, on account of scarcity of game.

Suicide in Bellows Falls, Vt.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Nov. 6.—Oscar O. Olcott, one of the most prominent residents of this part of the State, committed suicide here by hanging this afternoon. Olcott's estate is valued at from $75,000 to $100,000. He is survived by a widow. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

H. H. Hanna Declares that Alleged Forecasts of Its Conclusions Are Unauthorized.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound-Money Convention, was asked to-day when the Monetary Commission would be able to make a report and formulate its plans. He said he did not see how the commission could complete its work and have its plans ready before the 1st of December. Nothing had been decided upon, and not a single paragraph or proposition was finished.

Anything and everything proposed was subject to amendment and change up to the very last minute, and the report in part and in whole was being purposely left in an incomplete form so as to prevent its becoming public in piecemeal, and to enable the commission to take liberties with it up to the last.

This statement by Mr. Hanna may be considered as complete and conclusive as a contradiction of reports that have appeared from time to time in certain newspapers purporting to be a forecast of the commission's plans and recommendations for currency and banking reforms. Mr. Hanna ventured the opinion that not a man on the commission, not even ex-Senator Edmunds, its Chairman, would be able to give anything like an accurate outline at the time of what the report will be.

The commission has no expectation or hope that Congress will approve or adopt off-hand, or even with deliberation, its suggestions or advice, but it is going ahead as though it expected favorable action the first day Congress meets.

"It would be very foolish for us," said a prominent member of the commission today, "to proceed upon any other theory than that our work will receive immediate consideration. If it is expected that anything will be done there must be constant pressure and agitation. We will make our report to Congress direct, and it will have to stand upon its merits, the same as a memorial from any individual or set of individuals."

STORY OF THE YACHT SOCIAL.

Capt. Lord Said to Have Bought the Vessel for $100—Reported Sunk Off St. Croix.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The schooner yacht Social, which is reported to have been sunk in a gale on the rocks off St. Croix, one of the Bermudas, on Oct. 23, had been lying in this port for several years. She was the property of Oscar B. Smith of Morristown, N. J., and a broker in New York, but he sold her, after she had been condemned, to Capt. J. C. Lord, for $100. Capt. Lord refitted the vessel, and it was believed here when he sailed a month ago for the South that he was engaged in a filibustering expedition. It was on Sept. 20 that the Social cleared this port bound for New York. None of the men who sailed on the Social are known here.

The Social was built in 1885 or 1886 for Dr. Vonderlin of Jersey City Yacht Club, and christened the Cornelia; she was sold to ex-Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island, who rechristened her Social, and about three or four years ago transferred her to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith, who is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was seen yesterday at his office at 37 Broad Street. He said that he sold the Social in June last.

The Social was described as a small vessel of not over 28 tons. The yacht is said to have arrived at St. Thomas on Oct. 21 from New York, and to have sailed on the following day for the Island of St. Christopher. On the afternoon of that day a severe storm swept over the island, and the Social is believed to have been unable to weather it.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING.

Marked Improvement of the Situation in New Orleans and Other Southern Cities.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—There is a big improvement in the yellow-fever situation since yesterday. The number of new cases is comparatively small and the record of fatalities is considerably lighter. Many recoveries from the disease were reported at the office of the Board of Health to-day. Business is improving. To-day's record was five deaths and twenty-one new cases.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 6.—The number of new cases of yellow fever fell off one-half to-day. The day's record is five new cases and one death. Three cases of yellow fever are reported in Spring Hill neighborhood. The Mobile Board of Health removed quarantine restrictions to-day against freight of all kinds except household goods from infected points.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6.—B. F. Mason of 200 Virginia Avenue, whose wife died of yellow fever last week, was stricken this morning. The Board of Health reports no other new cases to-day, and no deaths. There was a heavy frost here this morning.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6.—The official report of the Board of Health for to-day shows only three new cases of yellow fever, and no deaths from the disease.

FATAL FIRE IN ARKANSAS.

Blazing Roof Falls on Forty Men—Three Taken Out Mortally Injured.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Nov. 6.—Fire this morning destroyed four steam dry kilns, five lumber sheds, and over 1,250,000 feet of lumber, the property of the Central Coal, Coke and Lumber Company. The aggregate loss is over $100,000.

The mill is one of the largest in the Southwest and has a daily cutting capacity of 250,000 feet. One of the burned buildings was a mammoth shed 500 feet in length. The roof fell in while about forty men were under it, and it is believed several bodies will be found in the ruins. Several men were taken out injured, three of whom will die. Charles Korn, a white carpenter; Edwin Barron, an employe of the Southern Furniture Company, and a negro laborer are those fatally injured.

When the fire was hotest a whirlwind was created, and another large shed that stood near by was struck, and torn into kindlings, as if a cyclone had struck it.

FALL RIVER COTTON INDUSTRY.

Reduction of Wages or a Shut-Down Imminent—National Time Law Wanted.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 6.—It is announced here that all but one or possibly two cotton manufacturing corporations have signed an agreement to abide by the recommendations of a special committee of the Manufacturers' Association, which has been appointed to take some step for an improvement in the condition of the local cotton industry. It is expected that a shut-down or a decided reduction of wages will be advised.

Some manufacturers are opposed to a shut-down, urging that it will not improve affairs. They point out that Fall River no longer controls the markets and that it would simply allow mills in other States to meet the improved demand by running overtime.

This is particularly possible in the South, and the only remedy is believed to be in securing a national law governing hours of labor.

Some of the advocates of a cut-down who are represented on the committee favor a cut beginning with the treasurer, and which will apply to every employe.

COTTON INDUSTRY CRISIS PAST.

English Operatives Agree to Arbitrate with the Employers.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The crisis in the cotton industry which was threatened through the action of the operatives in instructing their delegates to inform the employers that they would not consent to a reduction in wages and the announcement by the employers of their intention to make a reduction of 5 per cent. in the pay of their employes has been averted.

The Executive Committee of the Operative Spinners' Association to-day adopted a resolution to accept the offer made by the masters to submit the matter to arbitration on condition that the decision reached be based on the state of trade on Nov. 1, with the explanation that it is always the custom of the spinners and their employers to ask for an advance or a reduction of wages, the demands being based upon the condition of business.

THE KENTUCKY BARBECUE

Some of the Picturesque Phases of the Great Political Picnics.

NOTED ONES OF OTHER DAYS

How Whole Animals Were Cooked and Vast Quantities of Burgoo Prepared and Eaten.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Although that noted Kentucky institution, the barbecue, is not by any means confined to the Bluegrass, yet it is only there that it reaches its happiest development. And just as the Bluegrass is "the garden spot of the world and Woodford County the asparagus bed," so Woodford is pre-eminently the favored spot for holding barbecues. Nature seems to have anticipated these delightful uses to which the most beautiful places in the county would be put, and to have formed hill and dale and planted forests with an eye single to the glories of the mighty barbecues which should be held there.

Almost every foot of the county is historic ground. These groves have resounded with the voices of Webster, Clay, Benton, Crittenden, Presidents Tyler and William Henry Harrison, John C. Breckinridge, Thomas F. Marshall, and many others of equal and less note. More than one of Woodford's stately old Colonial mansions have sheltered Presidents of the Nation in the long ago, and it is only a few years since that the old stone house in Versailles where Lafayette spent a night during his visit to Woodford was burned.

An Old Kentucky Home.

Among the most favored and most exquisitely beautiful of the spots where historic barbecues have been given is the Warren Viley place, on the Versailles and Midway pike, the scene of several barbecues which marked great epochs in Kentucky politics. Here took place that most celebrated feats given by Warren Viley to young John C. Breckinridge, who had just made his first famous race for Congress, defeating Letcher, Governor and Congressman, until then thought to be invincible. Breckinridge was the first Democrat who had been elected to Congress in the Ashland district for thirty years, and the barbecue which heralded the appearance of this illustrious star in the political firmament was never surpassed by any of its successors. Scarcely less noticeable were Mr. Viley's famous barbecues in honor of James B. Beck and of J. C. S. Blackburn, as they successively aspired to represent the proud old Ashland district.

The picturesque home of Warren Viley, this most celebrated of Bluegrass hosts and barbecue givers, has been standing since the early part of this century, and has sheltered many notable people. It stands about 100 yards from the Versailles and Midway Turnpikes, perhaps the loveliest thoroughfare in all the Bluegrass. The place was owned back in the forties by Chapman Coleman of Louisville, who married a daughter of John J. Crittenden. Mr. Viley bought the farm about 1850, and has lived there ever since. It is inclosed with a remarkable stone fence which has long been celebrated all over the State as the most wonderful piece of work of the kind in existence and from which it takes its name, "Stonewall Place."

"Viley's woodland," which is covered with tremendous forest trees, contains an acre or more of ground in the shape of a natural amphitheatre, with a gentle rise at the bottom, forming the proper elevation for the speakers' stand.

The great barbecue mentioned took place here, and, on this piece of velvet sward, in the midst of a royal domain, was given on Saturday of last week the barbecue in honor of the Hon. Henry L. Martin, the last mighty feast over which Mr. Viley is likely to preside, owing to his advanced age.

The Burgoo and the Roasted Meats.

The burgoo and the roasted (or barbecued) meats are even more essential features of the Kentucky barbecue than the speeches and are always associated with the occasion in the mind of the public. Preparation for this part of the entertainment usually begins the day before and continues throughout the night. For the meats, a pit or trench, from 100 to 150 feet in length, three feet deep, and three and one-half feet in width, is dug, in which dry wood fires are kindled. The wood is burned down until nothing remains but the hot ashes, which generally takes five or six hours, and then the huge carcasses of beeves, mutton, and shoat, pinioned on either side by iron bars, are laid across the trench side by side and allowed to roast slowly. This "bedding" of a mutton or shoat consumes from three to five hours and a beef a much longer time. The cooks stand by and baste the meats, constantly turning first one side and then the other to the fire. Occasionally the grease from the meats drips on the coals below, causing them to blaze and smoke. Buckets of water are kept conveniently near for the purpose of quenching the flames, for it would take only a few minutes for the meats to become smoked and utterly ruined. There is nothing so delicious as a juicy piece of barbecued mutton or shoat, done to a turn, unless it be a cup of Kentucky burgoo.

The making of good burgoo is even more difficult than the roasting of the meat, and requires more time. The burgoo at the Martin barbecue last week was made by M. Gustave Jaubert of Lexington, who also attended to the roasting of the meats, aided by ten assistant cooks. Jaubert has been at the business for thirty-odd years, and is Kentucky's past grand master in the art of brewing burgoo. In fact, M. Jaubert claims to have made burgoo what it now is. It was originally a Welsh product, and for many years after its introduction into Kentucky was a watery soup made of beef, chicken, corn, tomatoes, and other vegetables. M. Jaubert increased the number and quantity of its ingredients until he gave it its present consistency, and a distinctively Kentucky flavor. Burgoo is properly eaten from a tin cup with a spoon, and is a square meal in itself.

How to Make Burgoo.

M. Jaubert very kindly furnished The Currier-Journal representative his receipt for making burgoo, which is reproduced in his own words:

"For this barbecue I made 1,000 gallons of burgoo. Its ingredients are 400 pounds of beef, six dozen chickens, four dozen rabbits, thirty cans of tomatoes, twenty dozen cans of corn, fifteen bushels of potatoes, and five bushels of onions. It takes burgoo ten or twelve hours to cook, and it requires constant stirring. I was up all of last night. First, I filled up the two big kettles—one containing 700, and the other 300, gallons—with water; then I put in the beef and the chickens, and let them boil until daybreak, when we skimmed off the froth of grease that had formed on the surface and took out all the bones. The vegetables and the seasoning, including a quantity of red pepper, were than put in and allowed to cook for five hours, and the burgoo is ready to be served."

After the soup is poured off into large tubs each person present, armed with a tin cup holding a pint, walks by and dips out his portion, which he, or she, takes to the improvised table—which at last Saturday's barbecue was nearly half a mile in length—and there is served by waiters with bread and barbecued meats. Saturday's crowd, which was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000, made away with 5,000 loaves of bread, 50 sheep, 6 shoats, and 2 beeves, in addition to the 1,000 gallons of burgoo that failed to hold out.

M. Jaubert says the Martin barbecue was by far the biggest one that has been given in Kentucky this year. Jaubert began making burgoo in 1866. "The largest barbecue ever attempted in the United States," said he, "was the one I got up in Louisville for the Grand Army veterans in 1885. There we prepared to feed 100,000 people, and overestimated. I took 60 negro cooks and 170 waiters with me from Lexington, and these were reinforced by Louisville cooks and waiters. We boiled 6,000 gallons of burgoo, cooked 45 beeves, 383 sheep, 240 shoats, and had 70,000 loaves of bread. Col. Thomas H. Sherley thought it would be impossible for me to cook on such an immense scale, but I told him if he would furnish the provisions I would prepare a dinner for one million people. I got through without any trouble."

Famous Barbecues of Other Days.

Barbecues as factors in Kentucky politics are on the wane. They are growing fewer in number every year, and the attendance is not what it used to be in the days when county and district political organizations were loose and of small value, and when every man was a politician and talked and voted (viva voce) as he pleased. The decline of the barbecue is very largely due to the changing of election day in Kentucky from August to November. It makes the campaign later, and the chance of having bad weather in the Fall is always very great.

Col. Thomas M. Field, one of the old citizens of Woodford, whose prodigious memory is well stored with interesting reminiscences of early political events in the State, gave to the writer the following description of the two most important barbecues ever given in Kentucky, at which he was present. Both of ahem took place within a mile of Versailles:

"The first barbecue I ever attended—and it was about the first big barbecue ever held in Kentucky—was in September, 1836, when the Whigs gave a tremendous demonstration in honor of Henry Clay upon his return to his home from the United States Senate. The barbecue was given on Lafayette Green, (now the Brown place,) in the outskirts of Versailles. Mr. Clay brought with him, on this occasion, Daniel Webster and a man almost equally prominent at that period—Gov. Poindexter of Mississippi. Gen. Jackson was then in the White House, and these three men were his lifelong haters. Poindexter had previously been a Democrat and a friend of Jackson, but had become his most active enemy. Webster, Clay, and Poindexter all made speeches that day, and such speeches I have never heard the like of since. They dealt almost entirely with Jackson's Administration, and were filled with biting sarcasm and bitter invective. An immense throng of people was present. Other speakers there that day were the Hon. Richard J. Hall, member of Congress from the Seventh District; Gov. James T. Morehead, Charles F. Morehead, John J. Crittenden, and Thomas F. Marshall. A custom then in vogue, and long since extinct, was the appointment of a committee at all such gatherings to draft and read appropriate toasts. After each toast was read the master of ceremonies would call for cheers, the number of cheers being regulated by the sentiment of the toast.

"Probably the largest and most celebrated barbecue ever given in Kentucky or the South was held in 1860, just preceding the outbreak of the late war. It was held in the pasture of Willis Jones, (now the Hardin Field farm,) one mile east of Versailles, and given by the old Whig Party and the Democratic Party, which stood in favor of Kentucky's neutrality, to John J. Crittenden, who was Kentucky's peace member in Congress. Crittenden that day was to make a great speech in which he was expected to outline a plan of reconciliation. It was more of a National than a State barbecue, and attracted men to Versailles from a dozen different States, especially from Virginia. Ex-President Tyler, Mr. Rives of Virginia, and Senator Slidell of Louisiana were among a number of very distinguished visitors. Mr. Crittenden spoke for two hours, and made a masterly speech. That barbecue and that speech were the turning point that caused Kentucky to delay action until the Union party had established camps and posts throughout the State. The crowd present on that day was estimated at 25,000, and a magnificent feast was served to the multitude. It was by far the largest political gathering I have ever witnessed in Kentucky."

THE BIG SALE IN SEATTLE.

Property of the Oregon Improvement Company Sold for $1,000,000 to the Reorganization Committee.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 6.—The real estate, railroads, francnise, bonds, stocks, and steamer lines of the Oregon Improvement Company were sold under a decree of the Circuit Court by Special Master Eben Smith, for $1,000,000, at noon to-day. The purchasers were J. I. Waterbury and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of New York, in behalf of the Reorganization Committee. The suit in foreclosure was begun in October, 1895, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees under the mortgage.

Mr. Waterbury, accompanied by Thomas Thacher, attorney for the reorganization managers, attended the sale. They tendered New York exchange for $100,000 in part payment, and will cancel bonds to the face value of $4,000,000 in payment of the balance of the purchase. This represents a majority of the securities.

Turner, McClure & Ralston asked to be allowed $30,000 attorney's fee for themselves and Struve, Allen, Hughes, and McMicken, local counsel for the Trust Company, wanted an equal amount. Judge Hanford of the District Court allowed $35,000 in payment of both claims, and gave the receiver, C. J. Smith, $20,000 in addition to his salary of $9,000 a year.

The property sold includes the most valuable wharves, docks, and water front improvements in Seattle, and also the chief line of steamers plying between the Sound and Alaskan ports, as well as the line of coast steamers operated by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The new company will take possession Dec. 1, and will expend $1,000,000 for improvements, including the building of two additional steamers for the Alaska line, and the construction of wharves at Dyea and Skaguay.

The net earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, show an increase of nearly 200 per cent.

MR. CROKER MAKES A SALE.

His Interest in Belle Meade Farm Bought by Gen. W. H. Jackson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—It was announced to-day that Gen. W. H. Jackson of Belle Meade had purchased the interest of Richard Croker in the Belle Meade Breeding Farm for thoroughbred horses.

MINING TOWN "HELD UP."

Three Colored Desperadoes Rob Marquisville, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 6.—Three colored desperadoes "held up" the mining town of Marquisville, four miles north of here to-night. They walked into the poolroom and, calling on fifty miners to hold up their hands, one of the party went through their pockets.

The miners had just been paid, and quite a sum was taken, but it is not known just how much. The robbers are still at large, and no trace has yet been obtained of them.

CONTRACT LABOR THREATENED.

Arkansas Decision Against Immunity in Seniority of Service.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—The Supreme Court of Arkansas to-day handed down a decision which is of the greatest interest to the public in general as well as to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in particular.

It is well known the locomotive engineers are all employed under contract by which seniority of service gives priority of right to employment, so that when slackness of business demands that some one engineers shall be discharged the last engineer employed shall be the first dismissed.

One of the senior engineers, having been discharged, brought suit on the ground that he was discharged without cause and in violation of his contract of employment. It was conceded that his contract gave him the right to quit at pleasure, and the court denied his right to recover on the ground that no contract can be valid that gives only one party thereto the right to terminate it.

The Court holds that the right to rescind or terminate a contract must be mutual. The decision is far-reaching, affecting as it does organized labor of all classes working under contract agreements.

SENATOR PLATT'S INFLUENCE.

A Massachusetts Republican Says It Is Bad for the Party.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Platt of New York was criticised sharply by A. W. Beard, the veteran Republican leader of Massachusetts, at the meeting of the Massachusetts Club to-day. This year was not, he said, the first time Mr. Platt had shipwrecked the Republican Party in New York. In 1882 he compelled the nomination of J. G. Folger, an act which cost the Republican Party the election of a President.

"I deeply regret that so good a man as Tracy was buried in this ruin," he said. "There is no doubt that he was the best fitted of all the candidates to be Mayor of that great municipality, but I regret that he should have been so placed. Mr. Low stood well, and his name was brought forward. At the same time I have nothing but contempt for the men behind him, whoever they were, who attempted to force his nomination on the Republican Party. 'A plague on both their houses.'"

Senator Hanna Coming East.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Senator Hanna will go to New York on Monday on a business trip. While in the East he will fulfill an engagement to address the Marquette Club of Boston. He will be accompanied from Cleveland by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, who will go to their home.

TILLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Lovers of Fine China and Glass will find at our establishment the largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in Porcelain and Crystal, suitable for Gifts, to be found anywhere.

Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

NINETEEN SAILORS DROWNED.

Steamer Idaho Founders Off Long Point on Lake Erie—Two Persons Rescued.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—The Western Transit Company's steamer Idaho, which left Buffalo yesterday afternoon for Chicago laden with package freight, foundered off Long Point on Lake Erie during a furious gale at 4 o'clock this morning.

The first mate and one sailor, who succeeded in reaching the rigging, were rescued by the steamer Mariposa late this afternoon and brought here.

The balance of the crew, numbering nineteen, were undoubtedly drowned.

HELD UP AND ASSAULTED.

James Rooney May Die from an Attack Upon Him by Four Men.

Another holdup, which may result in murder, occurred at 1:20 o'clock this morning in front of 772 Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. James Rooney of 570 Tenth Avenue is the victim, and he is in Roosevelt Hospital with a fractured skull. Dr. MacNider says he has little chance of recovery.

No. 772 Tenth Avenue is occupied by the Independent Friendship Club, and the license is held by Thomas Laughlin. It was while passing here that Rooney was held up by four men. One of them gave him a violent blow and he dropped.

After rifling his pockets the men got away. John O'Donnell of 46 West End Avenue, witnessed the assault from the other side of the street. He gave the alarm and Policemen Thwaite and Farrell responded. They called an ambulance and had Rooney taken away to the hospital.

James Rooney is fifty-one years old, and he has been twice an inmate of Roosevelt Hospital as an attempted suicide. On Sept. 10 he was found at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. He was discharged as cured on Sept. 22. On Oct. 28 he was found at Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth Street, a victim of paris green. He has been out of the hospital but a short time.

SIR A. SULLIVAN AT HOME.

A Musical Composer's Manual Labor—How He Wrote "The Lost Chord."

In the course of an illustrated interview with Sir A. Sullivan in The Young Woman for November, the writer remarks that in talking with Sir Arthur, and in thinking of the work he has done and the great influence he has exercised on the musical world, it is difficult to believe that he was born fifty-five years ago, for two very different reasons. In talking with him it is hard to believe that he is over fifty, because of his extreme youthfulness, so far as the word indicates extreme mental and physical alertness, indicated in the keen, quick glance, the good-humored laugh, and the intense interest which Sir Arthur takes in everything connected with his profession and outside it; and, on the other hand, it is very hard to believe that all he has done has been accomplished in the space of one lifetime. "I found Sir Arthur at work," he continues, "on the occasion of which I am writing, at his town house in Victoria Street, and a veritable House Beautiful it is. From the moment you enter the hall, with its hanging Arabian lamps, its ornate and harmonious decorations, with its lovely screen of old Cairo wood-work, until you find yourself seated with Sir Arthur in his study, a handsome room on the ground floor facing the street, you are impressed with the melodious harmony, so to speak, of your surroundings. 'Of course, there is a good deal of scope for the young woman in the musical world,' Sir Arthur Sullivan remarks in reply to one of my questions, 'but, as you know, the profession in all its branches is very much overcrowded. It is a curious thing that, although so very many young women are exceptionally gifted, they only shine as executants. They do not seem to possess any real power, so far as composition is concerned. They can compose pieces much as the average man can write an intelligent letter, and just as you would not on that ground describe him as a literary man, this feminine facility in composition implies little more. Yet they are splendid executants, singers, and players.'

Audiences to Young People.

"'Do you still give audiences to young people who wish your opinion with regard to their ability as singers or pianoforte players,' I interject; 'or have you found it too much of a tax on your time?' 'I have been compelled to give it up. I found that if I yielded to every request—and one cannot very easily make distinctions—I should have no time for anything else, but be listening to the efforts of beginners for the rest of my life. I have been obliged to have a little form printed, which I send out in very much the same way that I suppose an editor does in regard to rejected manuscripts. I get a score of letters every day on the subject as it is, and my secretary has really no time to answer them. Then, again, I don't at all like delivering judgment. It's very unpleasant. One must give honest criticism, and it is very unpleasant to have to say to a girl, "You have no talent—try something else." Then in response to a more personal reference, Sir Arthur replied:

SINGLE TAXERS IN BOSTON

Massachusetts League Gives a Lunch to Members of the Woman's Suffrage Association.

NEED FOR FEMALE INFLUENCE

Addresses Delivered by William Lloyd Garrison, George Frank Stephens of Philadelphia, and C. L. Fillebrown at the Hotel Vendome.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The Massachusetts Single Tax League gave a luncheon to the officers, and many other members of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, at the Hotel Vendome, this afternoon. After the luncheon the company listened to an exposition of the single tax, especially in its relation to the suffrage and social position of women, by George Frank Stephens of Philadelphia, William Lloyd Garrison, the President of the league, and C. B. Fillebrown, the Treasurer of the organization. About 200 persons were present.

Mr. Garrison, who presided, welcomed the guests of the league in a short address. He said, in part:

"The burning questions of the day are social ones, for society, under the pressure of inventions, increased facility of production, rapid growth, extended suffrage, and other excellent symptoms of progress, discovers unlooked-for and discouraging accompaniments which, if unchecked, threaten civilization itself.

"The body politic is suffering acutely from growing pains, and is forced to be conscious and introspective. No longer self-forgetful, as in a time of National tumult when absorbed by a single issue like American slavery, it seeks to find out why larger political life brings with it deeper corruption; why enormous increase of wealth is matched with poverty that in populous centres is the despair of philanthropists; why, with the fresh revelations of human ingenuity in industrial pursuits, the problem of the unemployed and the sight of labor savagely contending with itself in the form of strikes are possible in this day and generation.

Questions for Women to Solve.

"With the vote gained for women, these are the first questions which will challenge their intelligence and consideration. However firm in the belief one may be that practice in voting is the best method of teaching people how to vote, it is no less incumbent on those who are soon to help make and unmake laws to prepare themselves as far as possible for the citizen's function.

"Nor is it singular that the advocates of the various movements for social regeneration should try to arrest the attention and interest the minds of this great reserve of women waiting to be called into political action, when the exigencies of battle shall make their help a military necessity. In the jargon of disputes where men contend more or less blindly, women are soon to become participants, armed with the weapon of the ballot.

"In Massachusetts they outnumber the men. That they shall bring with them helpful knowledge, as well as earnestness and zeal, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The proper functions of government, the rights of the individual, the distinctive claims of Socialism, Anarchism, Communism Paternalism, and Single Tax, without serious thought and clear understanding, will seem an insoluble puzzle, a babel of tongues, confusion worse confounded.

"To elucidate the single tax, to attempt to convey to you its vast and uplifting possibilities, to impress upon you the vital concern of women in the triumph of this cause, to show the close relations between the liberation of land and the industrial opportunity for women not less than men, to call your attention to these and many other points of interest, we have asked Mr. Stephens of Philadelphia to address you."

An Injustice Worse than Tyranny.

Mr. Stephens said, in part:

"It is but fair to own, at once, that I speak as a partisan, as one who has reached a conclusion in his own mand and chosen his side, not only a partisan as to the single tax, but equally so in favor of woman suffrage. To me this is one of those political questions which has no other side, and to which there is nothing to be said but in favor. I have yet to hear an argument against woman suffrage worthy serious consideration by a sane person.

"Of all places in the world this city is the last where one need emphasize the fact that when our fathers won political liberty it was with a great price that they obtained freedom. Surely it needs no new telling in the city of Garrison and Phillips that when 4,000,000 slaves were given manhood suffrage it was no little matter what it cost.

"When your long fight and labor have won the franchise for women, then women will be as well off as these other chattels. And how well off are they? The grandchildren of those who gave their lives and fortunes to break the tyranny of George III. suffer to-day under injustice a hundred fold more exasperating and more oppressive than that against which the thirteen Colonies rebelled; the horrors of chattel slavery are suffered every day we live by industrial slaves, white and black, North and South. Some bitter fate has robbed these blood-bought victories of success.

"It is not worth your while to consider whether all your effort and self-sacrifice will fail of what you purpose at the last? Hear Carlyle's warning. 'The notion that a man's liberty consists in giving his vote at election hustings, and saying, "Mehold, now I, too, have my twenty thousandth part of a talker in our national palaver, will not all the gods be good to me?" is one of the pleasantest. This liberty turns out, before it has long continued in action with all men flinging up their caps round it, to be for the working millions a liberty to die by want of food; for the idle thousands and units, alas, a still more fatal liberty to live in want of work; to have no earnest duty to do in this God's world any more.'

Single Taxers Preach Hope.

"It seems to me not to be disputed that woman suffrage, when gained, will of itself make the condition of women no better than manhood suffrage has made the condition of men, and it appears plain also that the condition of the mass of men to-day is so bad and so rapidly becoming worse that most social students, the keenest observers, believe the experiment of popular government to be a failure. But one class of such observers do not so believe. These are the single taxers, the followers of Henry George, the apostles of the gospel of the land for the people, the gospel of hope, the gospel of the common fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of all His children.

"We know why popular government has failed thus far, and how it may succeed beyond all dreams. We know our failure as a nation is due to our wrong-doing as a nation; that one great national crime against the moral law by a just punishment brings to nothing all we hoped for from our cunningest-contrived statutes and enactments. We know that Matthew Arnold was right: 'Because these things—right and wrong—are really what do govern politics, and save or destroy States, the few philosophers who alone keep insisting on the good of righteousness and the unprofitableness of iniquity are the only real politicians.'

"We are talking of serious things, talking of the welfare of our country and the lives of our brothers. I shall make no apology that I speak plainly and directly. The community of which we are a part and for whose ill doing each of us is as much responsible as any one person living is not, socially and politically, an honest community. The worst is not the extravagance and dishonesty of officials and the squandering of public funds about which the papers say so much; the worst is that which is little talked of, that the community obtains its revenue dishonestly, and that our income as a people does not belong to us—is, in plain English, stolen. It is strange how much lower we rate our morals when we act together than our personal morals when we act each for himself. Clearly as we see that disaster follows when a man's income is gotten by force or fraud, yet we wonder when like calamities befall us as a people from a like cause.

"We have learned that what we call a man's religious principles are worse than useless except as they are held to in his daily life and in his business. We have yet to learn the extension of that truth that unless the same principles are followed in his social and political action man's religion is vain. So in contempt of the wisdom of the law, 'thou shalt not steal,' we get the revenue for our common expenses, local, State, and National, by taking that to which we have no right whatever, some part in value of the wares of merchants and importers, of the materials, machineries, and factories of manufacturers, of houses and wealth and honestly earned incomes. Now all this is as dishonest when done by many as by one, by party vote, statute law, and official tax-gatherers as when done by burglars, pickpockets, and highwaymen, and we who do it pay the penalty.

Man's Ownership of Himself.

"Against this thievish and disastrous wrongdoing, this national disgrace, we protest, planting ourselves upon the first of the two great fundamental truths upon which the single tax faith is built up as a house founded upon a rock. It is that to everything made by man the right of the maker is exclusive, as against every other man, as against every majority, and as against all other men together. The reason is in the man's ownership of himself and of his labor, and, therefore, of all his labor makes from such natural opportunities as he is entitled to. To violate this right of property is robbery, and not the less so that it is done under form of law and under the name of a tax. It is to violate the man's right to himself, and, to that extent, to make him a slave.

"And the second truth is like unto it: to things not made by man the rights of all men are equal. All natural opportunities, the earth, the air, the sea, the sunlight, all that great treasury of the Creator's gifts which the economists class together and term land, were made by no man, were of no man's title in the beginning, and therefore never can be. Buying and selling can but transfer titles, they cannot create them where they did not exist. The title ownership of land, like the title ownership of slaves, is void for lack of original title from the Creator. This is a truth which has been recognized in theory from the beginning and in all religions; the single tax, the rent tax, would make it of practical effect by taking the values of these common rights as the one revenue for all common expenses.

"See how sensible and practical this is, even in its lowest aspect, from the business side. Free taxing and fining producers, traders, and consumers of wealth, and wealth will be more plentifully produced, exchanged, and consumed. Take the rent of land by taxation and land speculation will end. All natural opportunities will be brought into use at their present value, and this will make a demand for labor that will give employment to all at ever-increasing wages, so long as advancing civilization makes easier the production of wealth.

Back of All an Unjust Law.

"Look at the economic side of the problem! This wealth, this food and clothes and shelter, for lack of which our brothers die, are there any other factors in its production than labor and land? Is not labor so plentiful that it is the cheapest, most pitifully paid of commodities in all your markets? Is it not so plentiful that the great mass of labor legislation has no other purpose than to lessen the supply of labor? And is there not an abundance of land as well? Has the sun grown cold or the earth barren, and do seed time and harvest no longer follow? Then, with both factors present, to what can the lack of their product, wealth, be due except that the labor is not able to get at the land; that 'idleness enforced sees idle lands, leagues of unpeopled soil, the naked earth, wailed round with paper against God and man'?

"Above all, consider this great change, which we propose to bring about by such simple means, from the standpoint of ethics. At the bottom of every social question there is a social wrong, and back of every social wrong there is an unjust law. There are men, women, and children dying of hunger made by such laws. We and all these are the children of the Common Father. He has given us the earth for all of us alike. He has so ordered that the right to life involves the right to the use of the earth. 'The earth,' says the Scripture, 'hath He given to the children of men.'

"Surely a system of private landholding which gives to some exclusive control of all the earth which is worth using disinherits the rest. Surely for the disinherited, the landless, there must be poverty, and all the crime and misery that follow poverty. And those who support this system cannot shirk their responsibility by saying, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' The question is to-day, 'Am I my brother's murderer?' There is no middle ground. Now, as it was in slavery days, now, as it was with the gospel of 1900 years ago, 'He that is not with us is against us.'"

C. B. Fillebrown's Address.

Treasurer C. B. Fillebrown, who followed, said, in part:

"We believe that in women is the hope of the country, especially if she understands political economy—our kind of political economy. We believe that the home is a better school in which to teach social science than is the college. We have our own kindergarten in which to teach the meaning of the simple terms used in our philosophy.

"The single tax is not State Socialism. The single tax is not Government ownership of land. The single tax is a tax on land, according to its value, exclusive of all improvements on or in it. It is simply the method by which we propose to destroy the greatest of all monopolies, that of land, and to establish the constitutional equality of opportunities and the natural source of all wealth. Land and labor are the two primary factors in the production of things necessary to mankind. The single tax will bring them together. Possession would be secured as now by the payment of the tax. In no event could the owner be robbed of his improvements as now. Land value is a social product. Wealth is an individual product. He who makes should have. Land value and the necessity of Government are the result of population. We contend that the revenue from the one should pay the cost of the other.

"We have asked you to come here because our hearts burn within us that you should understand these simple things, and because we know that with the dawn of that understanding your hearts will begin to burn within you. Lastly, we believe in two gospels as it were:

"First—The major gospel of love—all that love can prompt or do, a gospel incapable of legislation.

"Second—The minor single tax gospel of justice—the least that equity compels, easy of enactment into statute. There can be no gospel of love that does not include the lesser gospel of justice.

Suit for Woman's Favor.

"It may be asked, Why do we sue for woman's favor, or why do we invite the criticism of woman upon our once despised and much maligned philosophy? Our reason is this: We think we offer to you the one missing ingredient to the woman's suffrage alchemy, the yeast that will compel the loaf to rise whether the loaf wants to rise or not. No woman, so we say, in whose heart has been hidden the leaven of the single tax, ever yet failed to raise her arm and to demand that her voice be heard and registered for the righting of the one great colossal wrong—the sufficient cause of all our undeserved social ills.

"The most liberal thought is in favor of the highest advancement of woman. We are ready to grant all the triumphs that its most sanguine advocate thinks possible to humanity and civilization from the predominance of woman. After all this is granted, what we claim is, that without the single tax all the benefits predicted or realized will be intercepted and absorbed by the private appropriation of ground rent. The condition of the masses will not be bettered any more by suffrage than by other great reforms and inventions. The cinder in the eye is the unjust distribution of current wealth.

"What governs this inequitable distribution is this same malappropriation of ground rent. Our experience has been that after every careful expounding of the single tax to intelligent minds the occasion has fairly bristled with interrogations, and that the interest and satisfaction of the moment has been greatly enhanced by an attempted solution of these difficulties uppermost in the minds of hearers."

The remainder of the afternoon was spent by the principal guests in replying to questions propounded by different members and guests of the league.

Among the invited guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger, Prince Krapotkin, the Rev. Robert Ely, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Adelaide Witherington, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Esther F. Holand, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brooks, Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, Dr. Mary A. Smith, Dr. Emma B. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. George A. O. Ernst, Mrs. George H. Page, Miss Ida E. Hall, the Hon. and Mrs. John L. Bates, Mr. J. B. Morrison, Miss Cora A. Benneson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, Mr. E. H. Clement, Miss M. M. Gilbert, Miss Hattie E. Turner, the Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Fay Mills, Mr. J. J. Myers.

Home Wanted in Private Residence.

A professional gentleman, with wife, young daughter, and governess, wants home in first-class private residence near Central Park with small family cultured people; no boarders. Will pay $300 a month; best references. Address PRIVATE, Box 110, Care New York Times.—Adv.

DEER HUNT ON LONG ISLAND

Exciting Experiences and Episodes of the First Day of the Hunting Season.

AN ARMY OF THE UNSKILLFUL

Crowds of Hunters and Dogs, a Fusillade All Night and Day, and Showers of Buckshot in the Woods.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 6.—The net results of the first day of the deer season are not yet known. By State law deer may be hunted during the four Wednesdays of November. Deer have been so abundant in the Long Island woods this season that they have done much damage to crops, and farmers have been looking eagerly for the annual hunt. Now they are using all their arithmetic to determine whether the deer or the hunters are the more dangerous and destructive.

All New York and Brooklyn, Long Island City, and adjacent municipalities and hamlets seemed to be infected with lust for venison. The hunters began to infest the neighborhood of the hunting ground Tuesday night.

The territory includes several square miles of scrub oak and pine wilderness, from Islip to Patchogue, along the lines of the Long Island Railroad, and north to the main line of the road. The South Side Club, composed of wealthy New Yorkers, has a preserve of 5,000 acres near Islip, where no shooting or hunting is permitted.

The Bohemian Shooting Club and the Fur, Fin, and Feather Club of Sayville, L. I., sent large deputations, but the mass of the multitude consisted of unattached persons, many of whom, apparently, had never before been in the woods or fired a gun. They brought all kinds of shotguns and every style of dog. Several German citizens from Harlem are reported to have casually purchased dogs as they came along, under the impression that anything that wore four legs and carried its tail over its back when happy would do to hunt Long Island deer with. Extraordinary supplies of buckshot and powder were also brought. It was estimated that there was a fairly good basis for a powder magazine and a Government supply of loose lead in the gathering. As to the costumes, they were as varied as the dogs and guns. Citizens came here from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fully equipped for a journey after grizzlies in the Rocky Mountains. Some wore huge overcoats. Others wore none, and appeared in outing shirts and broad belts. A few brought long knives, apparently under the impression that they could chase a deer down and stab it. So far as can be ascertained only two men came in silk hats. One of these had been up all the night before celebrating his prospective triumphs as a huntsman, and the other was from Jersey City. There were gaiters to burn, and some of them were burned before the hunt was up. The supply of stimulants was ample, although it was not unusual to see an urban visitor who was not in need of anything more of that kind.

The Hunters Arrive.

They began to come in Tuesday afternoon early. Some of them took lodgings in the villages. Lakeland, Sayville, and Ronkonkoma were full of them. Many others camped in the woods or rolled themselves in blankets. About some of the camp fires there were exciting times. At frequent intervals a sportsman would miss a cartridge and become convinced that he had dropped it in the camp fire. Then there would be a unanimous departure in various directions to avoid an anticipated volcano of buckshot. There were also dismal experiences in the way of losing supplies and camping outfits. Some of those who started through the country even lost themselves. Straggling sportsmen on bicycles or trundling or bearing the remains of bicycles arrived at intervals during Tuesday night and Wednesday, being invariably coldly received, because every man on or near the ground had the idea that every other man who came was in immediate pursuit of his own particular deer.

The residents carefully and hastily gathered in such of their live stock as they could find on short notice, and then resorted to rifle pits or cellars to remain until the storm of buckshot blew over.

At midnight the hunting began. Scores of men scattered along miles of territory made a rush for the woods at that time, and there was immediately a vast quantity of music in the air. "Bill" Rhodes and the Oakley brothers and Dr. G. A. Robinson of Sayville; Wallace Roman, Fred Moore, Wallace Ruland, and "Bert" Wright of Patchogue; William Brown and William Stucker of Bayport, and other experienced and sportsmanlike deer hunters of the island were at a loss what to do. They were afraid to send their dogs in or to go in themselves, as there was momentary danger of being fired at. They were equally afraid to linger in the rear, because most of the hunters from the towns first put their guns at full cock and then tangled themselves in the weapons so that the rear seemed to be the post of danger. An excited citizen of Williamsburg took hasty aim at Mr. Brown's favorite hound Black Bess at a distance of five paces, and the life of that able but incautious animal was saved only by the circumstance that the Williamsburg man had forgotten to load before endeavoring to fire.

Shot a Lantern.

Herman Klatte of East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, and Michael Reilly of Canarsie, fought bitterly and at length in the woods because Mr. Klatte blew Mr. Reilly's large argand lantern into many small pieces under the impression that the illumination was the radiance of a deer's eyes. Mr. Reilly in return kicked a hole in Mr. Klatte's lantern, and took his gun away, saying that he had not come all the way to Patchogue to be shot to death by a Dutchman. After that, the two went together, and were separated only after they had been bayed by an assortment of miscellaneous dogs, and the concentric rush and whoops of a small army of armed hunters caused Mr. Klatte, who was at the moment on top, to loose his hold. The two then fled for their lives.

There were many other incidents equally exciting. The dogs took 'possum, coon, and rabbit tracks and rushed off in every direction. Each huntsman or party with fatuous faith stumbled and ran after his or its own dog. There was yelling and yelping, and an occasional canine shriek or howl of agony, responsive to a stray buckshot. As the invaders penetrated the woods, the deer were aroused and came with long, graceful leaps through the undergrowth, going hither and thither. An occasional fusillade, sometimes followed by a series of shouts, marked where one of the animals had fallen.

The hunt continued all night. While one army of men and dogs explored the woods, another formed a cordon around the edges, especially along the railroad tracks, where the deer were expected to emerge. Here there was the greatest success. A deer leaping from among the trees hard pressed by a trailing pack of hounds with their long ears flying and giving harmonious tongue, would encounter flash after flash, almost in its face. Others not especially pursued, but scared out of their wits by the clamor, ran almost on the muzzles of shotguns and were promptly dropped.

At the South Side Club.

Along the lines of the South Side Club preserves there were various personal difficulties between hunters following deer and the club's keepers. In several instances the pursuers suddenly became the pursued, for the keepers were well armed and fiercely resented intrusions upon their domains.

Buckshot fell in showers all day. So far as can be learned, 75 deer were killed by nearly 200 men and 100 or 200 dogs. The other tragedies have not yet been reported. Many dogs of many kinds are reported missing, but how many were lost, how many killed, and how many wounded is not known. The Coroner is looking hopefully to developments in the woods when they are thoroughly explored. A number of the human survivors came out limping from more or less shot.

Another visitation is being looked for with apprehension for next Wednesday. Several farmers report calves and cows vanished. They are supposed to be included in the spoils carried back to the cities.

DEER AND BEAR NEAR MALONE.

Does Unfortunately Killed by Sportsmen—Bruin Often Seen.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—From nearly all the hunting resorts come reports that there were never so many deer in the outskirts of the Adirondacks, though but few are being killed. The prohibition of hounding keeps the deer from being driven back into the mountain fastnesses. Most of the deer killed by still hunting unfortunately are does, sportsmen going out just before dawn or at twilight being unable to distinguish between between bucks and does. Of twenty deer killed in the vicinity of Meacham Lake last year only four were does, while this year out of twenty-one killed fifteen were does and thirteen with milk.

Bear are also unusually thick in this county, on account of the repeal of the bounty making it unprofitable to follow them, except for sport. In the town of Brandon yesterday, two boys hunting deer came upon three bears digging out a den in which to hive up for the Winter. One of the boys shot one, and the other boy was nearly run over by one of the bears in trying to escape. They are frequently seen in the highway, and teamsters finding their horses refuse to go forward discover that a black bear has blocked the highway.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Hubert Vos, the Portrait Painter, Weds the Hawaiian Princess Kaikilani, Formerly Mrs. Graham of New York.

The marriage in St. Paul on Friday of Mrs. Eleanor K. Graham and J. Hubert Vos, the Dutch artist, was of much interest to many New Yorkers, who remember Mrs. Graham, when she first came to this city, as the beautiful native Hawaiian bride of John Graham, son of Malcolm Graham.

This marriage did not turn out happily, and after obtaining a divorce Mrs. Graham returned to Honolulu to live with her mother. She has two children, a boy and a girl. When ex-Queen Liliuokalani came to America, Mrs. Graham, whose name is Kaikilani, and who is a cousin of the ex-Queen, came with her as one of the ladies in waiting. In Washington she met Mr. Vos, and on the third day he had offered himself.

But "Kaikilani," as her friends love to call her, would not answer yes at once. She came to New York and consulted her father-in-law, Mr. Malcolm Graham.

Mrs. Graham decided to return to her mother's home in Honolulu to be married. She left New York on Oct. 11 to take the steamer from San Francisco, but was intercepted by Mr. Vos, who had gone to the West to take sketches of Indian types for his collection of pastels to be exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Mrs. Vos will leave her children with her mother in Honolulu, and will then accompany her husband on a tour around the world, arriving in Paris in 1900.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S PLANS.

He May Get Francis Wilson to Appear in "La Poupee."

Oscar Hammerstein in the last two days has received many letters and cablegrams in which the senders say they hope he will soon be able to straighten out his financial difficulties. Many offers from prominent managers have been received for the lease of the building, including bids to take the music hall and Lyric Theatre separately.

H. B. Sire, manager of the Bijou Theatre, made Mr. Hammerstein a liberal cash offer for the lease of his Lyric Theatre, but Mr. Hammerstein said last night that he was not prepared to entertain any bids just yet, as he is particularly anxious to straighten out his obligations to the members of his companies before taking any action regarding the building.

To-day Mr. Hammerstein will visit Francis Wilson with the anticipation of getting him to produce the opera "La Poupee" at the Lyric Theatre, with Miss Lulu Glaser in the part of Alesia and Francis Wilson as Hilarius. It is considered likely that they will come to some understanding.

B. F. KEITH'S PLANS.

He Will Make Many Improvements in His Theatrical Attractions.

B. F. Keith, the originator of the "continuous performance" idea, who returned from Europe last Friday, has brought back to this country with him some new plans which he contemplates putting into effect in his houses in New York, Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston. His trip abroad was taken mainly for rest and recreation, but he was enabled to visit all the larger Continental cities in addition to spending a good deal of his time in London. Mr. Keith inspected a great many theatres in the course of his travels, and found that the regular, or legitimate, theatres were not very prosperous, while the vaudeville or music halls were thriving throughout Europe.

The quality of the vaudeville entertainments, he thought, was far below the American standard, with the exception of the London music halls, which presented excellent bills. Mr. Keith will make some very important changes in his new Boston theatre, which will probably be in the form of an elaborate aquarium and zoological garden, patterned after that of the famous aquarium at Naples.

Mme. Sembrich's Tour.

Mme. Sembrich has decided to go to San Francisco after her concert tour throughout the West comes to an end in St. Louis. She expects to reach the Pacific coast about Jan. 11, appearing in both concert and opera. Her tour will be along the coast, visiting Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B. C.; then, taking in the principal cities in Southern California and going tinto Mexico, and arriving in New York the early part of next Spring to give a grand concert and operatic season. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday Mme. Sembrich will sing in selections from Rossini's "Barber of Seville." The concert this evening promises to surpass in attendance any held at the Metropolitan Opera House in some time, as the advance sale of seats is extraordinary.

Mme. Nordica to Join Damrosch.

Manager C. L. Graff of the Damrosch & Ellis Opera Company announced last evening that they had secured the services of Mme. Nordica for their entire opera season, and she will become a member of the company, sharing the honors with Mme. Melba as one of the leading prime donne of the company. Mme. Nordica will appear in many of the French and Italian operas, and she will also be heard in most of the German roles she is familiar with. The contract between Damrosch & Ellis and Mme. Nordica will be signed to-morrow, but all preliminary arrangements between them have been agreed upon. Mme. Nordica will make her first appearance as Brunhilda in the "Walküre," and she will also sing in the "Götterdämmerung."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

To-morrow night, in New Haven, Edward E. Rice will produce the English farce called "His Little Dodge," with Made Bouton, M. A. Kennedy, and other well-known players in the cast.

Augustin Daly, Ada Rehan, and the Daly Company sailed from England on the St. Paul yesterday. Their road tour will begin in two weeks, but they are not likely to appear in New York until the neighborhood of Christmas.

On Tuesday, Nov. 23 James A. Herne will mark the seventy-fifth performance of "Shore Acres" at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by presenting the audience with a handsome souvenir containing his picture incased in an elaborate gilt frame.

Four members of Augustin Daly's stock company, who have been playing throughout England in "The Geisha," arrived in New York yesterday on the American Line steamer Paris. They are Isador Duncan, Lila Converse, Marie St. John, and Neill McCoy.

Augustus Pitou has made another change in the performance of "Cumberland, '61," taking effect to-morrow night. In the finale of the first act, as the father, Benner Ainsley, is about to give his daughter to the villain, Leslie Murdoch, the hero, Lieut. Gordon Grayne, appears on the scene to protect her.

Charles Frohman has engaged Lottie Collins. She will appear in her specialty introducing three new songs, "The Girl on the Ran Dan Dan," "A Leader of Society," and "The Little Widow." Mr. Frohman has not yet decided upon the company with which he will present Miss Collins or the theatre in which she will appear.

The first performance under the management of Ruben & Andrews at the new Astoria will take place Dec. 13. Massenet's "Le Portrait de Manon" will be given, with Mme. Chalia as Jean. Cléo de Baissini is also in the cast, and two other French singers will take the minor roles. The opera is of an amusing character, and consists of one act lasting about thirty-five minutes.

Davis & Keogh's spectacular production of "Heart of the Klondike" will be seen for the first time at the Star Theatre to-morrow night. The scenery will be the most elaborate that has been used in a play of this kind for some years. Among the principal scenes are the Chilkoot Pass, the Yukon River, the heart of the Klondike mining regions, a miners' settlement, with view of Dawson City in the distance, a placer mine in full operation, and a ravine in the centre of the diggings, where some of the most exciting incidents of the drama take place.

MAJOR HANDY RETURNS.

Outline of the Work Accomplished by the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Major Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, returned here yesterday on the steamship Paris. With Mrs. Handy, he went to the Waldorf, where he will remain till to-morrow, when he will go to Chicago. He has been ill for two weeks, and his return was consequently delayed.

Major Handy and Lieut. A. C. Baker went to Paris in August to secure space for American exhibitors. Lieut. Baker was detailed by the State Department.

Major Handy was not feeling well enough to submit to an interview yesterday. Through his assistant, Louis M. Hamburger, however, he gave out the following statement:

"Although the United States was one of the last countries to accept France's invitation to participate in the exposition and the Commissioners of eighteen other countries had made prior applications for allotments for space, Commissioner Handy succeeded in securing as large an allotment as has been made to any other nation, and the assurance of liberal treatment for the several departments in which no allotments can yet be made.

"The Special Commissioner declines to anticipate the details of the report which he has to make to the President for presentation to Congress at the approaching session. He says in a general way that the space accorded to the United States will be 60 per cent. greater than was tendered him in the beginning of the negotiations. The figures named are 200,000 square feet."

Col. Charles Chaille-Long was left in charge of the Paris office of the United States commission, Lieut. Baker returning with Major Handy.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Wealthy Residents of the Middle Hudson Display in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 6.—The beautiful exhibition of the Dutchess County Horticultural Society has just closed in the State armory in this city. It has been the delight of thousands of people, and was participated in by the gardeners of nearly all the wealthy owners of country homes in the middle Hudson. Some of the more notable prizes won were as follows:

W. B. Dinsmore of Staatsburg, first prize for table of decorative foliage plans, Thomas Emerson, gardener; first prize for best pair adiantum cuneatum, F. R. Newbold, Hyde Park, L. Eisenlohr, gardener; first prize for best six plants of chrysanthemums, F. W. Vanderbilt, U. G. Ager, gardener; third prize, R. W. Harold Cottam, gardener; single plants and blooms first prize, C. F. Deitrich, Millbrook, W. C. Russell, gardener; second prize, F. W. Vanderbilt, U. G. Ager, gardener; third prize, G. N. Miller, Rhinebeck, Herman Asher, gardener; six chrysanthemums, any color, Samuel Thorne, Millbrook, first prize, I. L. Powell, gardener; second prize, second prize, James Blair, gardener; pink blooms, Hamilton Scott, first prize; six blooms, white, H. McK. Twombly, first prize; six blooms, yellow, Hamilton Scott, first prize; Mr. Twombly, second prize.

Amateur prizes, one chrysanthemum plant, any color, to M. M. Millard; three specimens greenhouse plants, palms, Archibald Rogers, first prize, J. Horrocks, gardener; amateur prize for best foliage plants, palms, Fred W. Green, Mattawan; twenty-five blooms, arranged for effect; Charles DePham, Richard Griggs, gardener, first prize; Dr. G. N. Miller, Rhinebeck, second prize, Herman Asher, gardener; twelve roses, any variety, Archibald Rogers, first, James Horrocks, gardener; twelve "Mrs. Pierpont Morgan" roses, F. W. Vanderbilt, first, U. G. Ager, gardener; twelve pearl roses, A. Rogers, first; twelve Bride roses, A. Rogers, first. The first premium was awarded to the Dinsmore estate for splendid exhibition of orchids.

Dr. Nansen's Lecture.

Dr. Nansen gave a lecture on his expedition in the Fram to the polar regions to a large audience in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The lecture was illustrated with a number of realistic pictures thrown upon a screen, and so vivid were they that applause was frequent. Dr. Nansen gave a history of his voyage, devoting much detail to his sledge journey with Hanson to the northward, leaving the ship on March 14, 1895. They reached Norway, Aug. 13, of last year, and the ship arrived there a week afterward. The highest latitude attained was 87 degrees and 40 minutes. Dr. Nansen reiterated his belief in the safety of Andrée.

Board of Education Lectures.

The Board of Education free lectures include two courses of lectures of interest. To-morrow night T. W. Surette will give the first of a course of six lectures on the "Development of Music," illustrated by vocal and piano selections. This course will be given at the hall of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. On Wednesday, at the hall of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 205 East Forty-second Street, Edgar Stillman Kelley will give the first of a course of six lectures on "The Art of Listening to Music," which will be illustrated by vocal selections.

Phi Delta Phi Club Dinner.

The November dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Law Club will be held to-morrow at 6:30 P. M. at the Hotel Marlborough. The guest of the evening will be Frank Moss, President of the Police Board. A sub-committee of which having the matter in charge reports that 200 members of the fraternity in New York and vicinity have signified their consent to the incorporating of the graduate club, and the securing of suitable quarters.

Examination for Court Stenographer.

An open competitive examination for merit for the position of Court Stenographer will be held in this city by the State Civil Service Commission on Nov. 20. Applicants must be residents and citizens of the State. The salary is $2,500 a year.

BOUDINOT KEITH EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quoted in your columns this morning as charging fraud upon certain Inspectors of Election in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

I have every reason to believe that the errors which have occurred in the announced figures of that district, and which seem to give the election to the Tammany candidates for Assembly and Board of Aldermen, are unintentional, however unfortunate. I believe also that our candidates, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie, will be shown by the corrected returns to have been elected.

What I said was that in many cases throughout the city there had been willful deliberate disregard of the provisions of the law by Boards of Inspectors after those provisions had been clearly pointed out to them. This statement had no reference to the conditions existing in the Nineteenth District. BOUDINOT KEITH.

New York, Nov. 6, 1897.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. E. Caldwell Heyer.

J. E. Caldwell Heyer, one of Chicago's old settlers, an old newspaper man, is dead. He was born in New York City in 1826, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1851, having become a charter member of the Zeta Psi Society. Later he was connected with The Dubuque (Iowa) Times, The Chicago Journal of Commerce, and The Chicago Times. In 1876 he became a traveling agent for Houghton, Osgood & Co., and continued in that position until 1887, when he had a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Heyer had a remarkable lineage. One of his remote ancestors was the founder of Princeton College. His great-grandfather, the Rev. James Caldwell, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., before and during the revolution. He was a Chaplain in the Colonial Army, and made himself famous at an engagement with the Hessians under Knyphausen in 1780. His wife, with a baby in her arms, was shot and killed during the engagement, and when the wadding for cannon gave out he ran into the church, gathered up all the hymn books, and took them to the cannoneers saying, "Put Watts into 'em, boys." Watts was the author of the hymn book.

Mr. Heyer's grandfather was John Edward Caldwell, who, on his father's death, was adopted by the Marquis de la Fayette.

One of his daughters married the Rev. William S. Heyer, who was for twenty-one years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fishkill, N. Y.

Alfred Langdon Searing.

Alfred Langdon Searing, who died on Wednesday at 729 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday in Jamaica Cemetery. The funeral, which was held on Friday night, was conducted by the Rev. St. Clair Hester of St. George's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Searing came of an old Long Island family, which in 1650 established the little settlement of Searington in the town of North Hempstead. His great-grandfather was a Captain, and his two great-uncles a Surgeon and Lieutenant, respectively, in Washington's army. Mr. Searing was born in Searington in 1814, but in 1819 his family removed to Brooklyn, where he had lived ever since. He was one of the first manufacturers of locks in this country, and for years conducted a lock manufactory at Jamaica. He was one of the early members of Plymouth Church, and always a great admirer of Henry Ward Beecher. Two years ago he celebrated his sixtieth wedding anniversary. A widow, three daughters, and a son survive him.

John G. Smith.

The funeral of John G. Smith to-morrow afternoon in Peekskill promises to be one of the largest seen there in several years. The entire Peekskill Fire Department and three fraternal orders will turn out to honor his memory.

Mr. Smith had been a resident of Peekskill about twenty-seven years, having gone there from Buffalo. For several years previous to his death he was the owner and proprietor of the Hudson Avenue House, Peekskill. He was a member of the New York State Firemen's Association, and was one of Peekskill's best known firemen. He was a member of Dunderberg Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Harmony Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and European Council, United Friends.

His widow, who survives him, was Miss Helena Pierson of Peekskill. There also remain a son, Frank H. Smith, and a daughter, Marguerite.

William H. Dodge.

William H. Dodge died yesterday at his home, 475A Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was born in that city in July, 1832, and lived there all his life. After leaving school he went into the steamship supply business, and for a while was in business for himself. He subsequently accepted employment from a New York firm, which at that time did a large business. He was in the steamship supply business all his life. He was a member of the Church of Christ, (Disciples,) on Sterling Place, and at his funeral, which will be held to-morrow morning, the Rev. Dr. F. Troy, pastor of the church, will officiate. The burial will be on Tuesday morning in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Dodge leaves a wife and five sons.

William Chamberlain.

Ex-Mayor William Chamberlain of Rahway, N. J., died early yesterday morning at his home at the corner of Milton and Jaques Avenues, after a lingering illness. He was born in New York City Dec. 12, 1839, and first went to Rahway in 1865. He held several important offices besides that of Mayor. During the first part of his political life he voted the Democratic ticket, but his admiration of Gen. Grant made him a Republican, and he was elected Mayor of Rahway as a member of that party.

Mr. Chamberlain is survived by a widow, a daughter, and two sons. The funeral will be held from his late residence on Monday afternoon, and the body will be buried at Hazelwood Cemetery.

Henry S. Shirk.

Henry S. Shirk, a prominent manufacturer and capitalist, of Lancaster, Penn., dropped dead on the street in that city yesterday. Mr. Shirk was the founder of the Shirk & Sons' cotton mills of this city, and an extensive leaf tobacco dealer. He was once of great prominence in State politics. He was widely known in New York among tobacco men and dealers in cotton fabrics. Death was due to paralysis of the heart. He was over seventy years of age, and a prominent fraternity man, belonging to many orders.

Joseph D. Jordan.

Joseph D. Jordan died yesterday morning at his home, 369 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, from pne

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings of Election Week Show a Decrease Generally Regarded as Only Temporary.

A DULL WEEK AT AUCTION

The West Brooklyn Purchase—Latest Sales by Brokers—Promising Schedule for the Salesroom—Mortgages Filed Show Increased Amounts.

The reports of the last few days have justified the expectation that election week would witness a falling off in real estate dealings. A fair number of transactions in a majority of which the professional operators have had a hand have kept things moving, however, and it is safe to predict that the substantial revival, apparent for two or three weeks, has suffered only a temporary setback, and that, with the all absorbing political situation out of the way, realty dealing will start off with renewed energy.

The only transaction of importance during the week was the sale of 7 and 9 West Thirtieth Street, two four-story brick buildings, the lower floors of which had been remodeled for business purposes. If reported prices are correct, the $200,000 paid for the property means a handsome profit to the sellers, but, in justification of this figure, it is said that the rents from the buildings will yield 5 per cent. net on the sum invested.

Perhaps the most significant transaction of the week, although it involved suburban property, was the purchase of the West Brooklyn Land and Improvement Company's tract of 4,000 lots by a syndicate for $1,250,000. The efforts to dispose of this property at auction from time to time have met varying success, a state of affairs which has been surprising, in view of the fact that the property is the most accessible of Brooklyn's suburbs.

It is not the idea of the purchasing syndicate to make this property the subject of speculation in its unimproved state, and if their scheme of improvement is carried out there is every prospect that the development of the district will be much more rapid and substantial than if it is continually dragged into the auction room.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Ashforth & Duryee have sold for Judson Lawson, the new four-story American basement dwelling, 614 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Michael Weilandt and John Roth have sold to George Kattenham for $19,750, the five-story flat, 217 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for the Atlas Improvement Company to Oppenheimer & Metzger, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 100.

Theodore F. Sanders has purchased the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100.

Kidansky & Pine have sold the new six-story brick tenement, 24 Forsyth Street, 30 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have purchased from William A. Graham the two three-story dwellings, 241 and 239 Seventh Street, 24.5 and 24.9, respectively, by 97.6. The buyers will demolish the present structures and erect on the sites two four-story brick and stone front flats.

Thomas O'Connell has sold for Robert Wallace, to Maria L. de Faria, for $50,000, the five-story flat, 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 35 by 87 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for R. J. Kennedy, to the same buyer, for $40,000, the four-story dwelling, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, 20 by 55 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John Van Dolsen, to Philip Eckle, for $37,500, the five-story brick flat, 211 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100. In part payment, $30,000, the buyer gives the two-story brick building, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, on a plot 73 by 92.

J. J. O'Brien has purchased from St. John's College, for about $28,000, the plot at the northwest corner of Ballgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 285 by 180. The buyer will build twelve two-and-a-half-story dwellings, to cost $4,000 each.

The Auction Rooms.

An unusually small list of offerings, together with the suspension of business on Tuesday, on account of the polls, at the auction of a most uninteresting sort. The only voluntary offering was withdrawn and the legal sales passed off without incident, the plaintiffs being purchasers almost without exception.

On the long schedule for this week will be noticed a number of valuable parcels. The Bissell Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, the sale of which has once been adjourned, will again be put up. No. 64 University Place, 35 East Thirty-first Street, 288 Fifth Avenue, valuable property on South and Front Streets, Boulevard corner, together with a number of attractive flats and dwellings make this week's list, in point of variety at least, the best of the Fall season so far.

On Wednesday Bryan L. Kennelly will offer 89 Washington Heights lots, which, if one may judge by the success of the recent sale of the Ward estate property in the same district, should not lack buyers.

Auctioneer Jere. Johnson's recent offering of 617 lots will lose its numerical supremacy on Thursday, when Richard V. Harnett will put up 1,092 lots, the property of the Hitchings estate, between King's Highway and South Greenfield, in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn. Although more remotely situated than other recent Brooklyn lot offerings, this property is none the less accessible by three different routes—the Kings County Elevated, the Manhattan Beach Railroad, and the Nassau Electric Railway. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. interest. The sale takes place at 59 Liberty Street.

There were recorded last week 343 mortgages for $3,830,415, of which 131, for $1,755,900, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $1,044,855, were at more, and 45, for $1,030,560, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 220 mortgages, for $1,818,185; of which 103, for $900,579, were at 5 per cent.; 93, for $627,606, were at more and 24, for $290,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 290 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,865; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,308.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Farley, referee, 166 and 168 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,903, subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 719 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast side, 131 feet northwest of Washington Avenue, 25 by 117.8, two-story frame dwelling.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Otto Irving Wise, referee, 64 University Place, (old number 32,) west side, 55.1 feet north of Tenth Street, 21.8 by 105.3 by 21.7 by 103.9, seven-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $1,313; subject to another mortgage for $66,115.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,349 First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25.2½ by 100, two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, northwesterly half of Lot 354 on map of Washingtonville, in the Township of East Chester; northeasterly half of Lot 233 on same map; southwesterly half of Lot 233 on same map. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $8,469.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 693 to 697 Broadway, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 80.5½ by 74, five-story brick and stone building, with stores. Due on judgment, $422,225.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 244 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 43 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.8 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, action for accounting and as to construction of will, Augustus N. Hand, referee, 35 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 194.3 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward P. Schell, referee, 249 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 216 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,323; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George G. De Witt, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 50 by 125, three-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,588.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 62 Morton Street, north side, 130 feet east of Hudson Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,465.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., assignee's sale, Thomas Cosgrove, referee, 902, 904 and 906 Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 104.5½ by 120 by 100.11 by 93.2 1-3, three five-story brownstone-front apartment houses, with store in No. 906.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 520 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 396 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,913.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 89 lots at Washington Heights, situated on the Boulevard Lafayette, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Amsterdam, Audubon, Convent, Fort Washington, and Post Avenues, King's Bridge Road, Hawthorne, Cooper, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, One Hundred and Eighty-third, and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of the Boulevard, three lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles J. McDermott, referee, Rogers Place, west side, 133.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 74.5 by 50 by 74.11, vacant; Rogers Place, west side, 185 feet north of Westchester Avenue, runs north 30, by northwest 48.10, by west 61.5, to the east side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by south 31.10 by east 49.10 by southeast 44.8, vacant; Jennings Street, north side, 87.3 feet west of Bristow Street, 25 by 175.7 by 25 by 174.2, vacant; Bristow Street, west side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, 25 by 87.3, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $2,338.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, plot of 9.4 acres at Riverdale, Twenty-fourth Ward, lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, together with 3.323 acres of land under water, subject to right, title, and interest of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; also, plot of 9.35 acres at Riverdale, lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $7,038.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Alfred A. Gardner, referee, 112 Goerck Street, east side, 407 feet south of Stanton Street, 20.4 by 59.8 by 20.4 by 59.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,272.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 1,423 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 16.5½ by 70, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,724.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Goeller, referee, 1,016 Avenue A, east side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 79.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,335.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east of Harlem River, by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to point 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 10.11, by west 25, by south 11, by west 25, by north 11, by west 75, by south 100.11 to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28, by north 100.11, by east 3, by north 100.11, one, two, and three story frame and brick buildings, with rights to land under water; one-quarter interest. Due on judgment, $40,911.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, Forest Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 175, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,409.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,782.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, action for accounting, J. Campbell Thompson, referee, 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 105.10, four-story stone-front flat, one-half part; southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 170, vacant, one-half part; 120 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 194 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling, one-half part; Fort Washington Avenue, centre line, 173.4 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150 by 445.6 by 151.6 by 465.11, vacant; Fort Washington Avenue, centre line, 323.4 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150 by 422 by 151.6 by 445.6; Fourteenth Avenue, centre line adjoining on the south the land of West, 15.7 by 36.8, vacant; 2,212 and 2,214 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 49.11 by 75, two two-story brick stores; St. Nicholas Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, east side, Lot 103 on map of 128 acres of Fort George property, runs southeast 150 by south 32.11 to north side of Naegle Avenue by west 134.7 by west 104.6 to Broadway by north 85.2; 288 Fifth Avenue, west side, 57 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 17 by 125, five-story brick dwelling, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 842 and 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, runs east 63, by north 25, by west 2.4½, by north 17, by west 3.4¾, by north 0.6, by west 60.4¾, to St. Nicholas Avenue, by south 43.5½, two five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,518; subject to other mortgages for $37,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 251 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,977; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 468.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 84 South Street, northwest side, about 92 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 17.9 by 74.6 by 18.1 by 74.8, four-story brick stores and lofts; 85 South Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 17.9 by 74.9 by 18.1 by 74.7, five-story brick tenement, with stores; lot extending across the rear of 83, 84, and 85 South Street, 54.5 by 90 by 55.7 by 90, three-story brick building; 167 Front Street, southeast side, about 84 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 18.10 by 76.8 by 18.7 by 76.11, three-story brick stores and lofts. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $63,933.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, 48 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement with five-story brick tenement at rear; 166, 168 and 170 Mulberry Street, east side, 125.2 feet north of Grand Street, 73.3 by 100 by 77.4 by 100, three five-story brick tenements, with three five-story brick tenements at rear.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 143 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 379 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5 four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,299.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William B. Davenport, referee, 1,092 lots in Brooklyn, situated on Ocean and Bay Avenues, Avenue N and O, King's Highway, East Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Streets.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, extending through to the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 200.10, three five-story brick flats on each street. Due on judgment, $32,812; subject to mortgages for $96,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 112.4, two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame shed.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 6 Goerck Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 88.2, Simon Jacobs of 28 Rutgers Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $22,000.

St. John's Park, (Hudson, Clarkson, and Leroy Streets,) for a two-story stone public comfort station, 16.6 by 21, and a one-story stone shelter, 26.6 by 24.9, city, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 119 Ludlow Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 18.9 by 73.6, Feinberg & Friedman of 72 Division Street, owners; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40; Charles H. Thornton of 1,726 Washington Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tinton Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20.3 by 77.3; John Klinker, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Grove, Hudson, and Bedford Streets, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eleventh Avenue, east side, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick factory; Jacob Hind, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 59 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Davenport of 59 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; B. L. Gilbert of 50 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 69 Wall Street and 89 and 91 Beaver Street, to a seven-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Eva J. Coe of 5 East Tenth Street, owner; James M. Farnsworth of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 6.

AVENUE D, e s, 75 ft s of 2d St, 50x100, Unionport; Henry Ackermann, executor, &c., to Hugo Kunz..... $500

AVENUE D, e s, 75 ft s of 2d St, 50x100, Unionport; Jacob Ackermann and others to Hugo Kunz..... 1

BOSTON AV, n s, 145.10 ft e of Suburban Place, 48.7x129.11x40.8x130.8; John S. Adrian and wife to Jacob Welsing..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 12, 21.11x65; Martin Wier to Annie Wier..... 1

DELANCEY ST, s s, 75 ft w of Tompkins St, 25x75; Tompkins St, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; G. Willett Van Nest and another, trustees, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, 1-6 part..... 2,833

DELANCEY ST, s s, 75 ft w of Tompkins St, 25x75; Tompkins St, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Harriet E. Hoffman to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, 1-3 part..... 5,667

DELANCEY ST, s s, 75 ft w of Tompkins St, 25x75; Tompkins St, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; G. W. Van Nest to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, 1-6 part..... 2,833

DELANCEY ST, s s, 75 ft w of Tompkins St, 25x75; Tompkins St, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Marinus Willett and others to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, 1-3 part..... 5,667

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 275, 23x87.8 5x23x77.11; Martin Wier to Annie Wier..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 40, 17.6x90; Richard Flanagan to Monica T. Flanagan..... —

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 50 ft n of Juliana St, 45x125; Frederick G. Braun and wife to John Duffy..... 1

EOTS 17, 18, and 19, Section A, map of Lester Park; Floyd T. Jelliff and wife to Edwin B. Froh..... 1

WILLETT ST, e s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 19x50; Martin Wier to Annie Wier..... 1

107H ST, 31 and 33 East, 44.5x94.9; Henry L. Wright to Bernhard Heller..... 1

118TH ST, 54 East, 20x100.11; Richard Flanagan and others to Eva E. Disken. 1

118TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Richard Flanagan to Monica T. Flanagan..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Thomas Williams..... 1,650

Recorded Leases.

LICHTENSTEIN, Seaman, to Frederick Achenbach; 244 Greenwich St, 4 years..... $1,700

WILSON, William R., to Joseph Silverman and another; 103 Hester St, 5 years. 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

DUFFY, John, to Frederick G. Braun; e s of Elliott Av, 300 ft s of Juliana St, 2 years..... $1,000

FIELBIG, Margaretha L. and George J., to John C. Klett; s s of 164th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, demand..... 360

FISH, Edwin, to Annie Fish; Lots 17, 18, and 19 map of Lester Park, William's Bridge, 2 years..... 1,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to Emma M. Readfield and Anna M. Bales; w s of Boulevard, 102.2 ft s of 84th St, 3 years..... 6,000

HAND, Michael J., and wife to George P. Schirmer; n w corner of Westchester and Lafayette Avs, 5 years..... 640

HEFFERON, Ella E., to Richard Webber; Lots 13, 14, and 15, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 3,000

KIDDLE, Bessie A., to the Rector, &c., of the Church of Zion and St. Anthony, New York; 304 West 114th St., 5 years.. 15,000

KUNZ, Hugo, to Henry Ackermann, executor, &c.; n e s of Avenue D, 75 ft s of 2d St, Unionport, 3 years..... 300

LEO, John P., and wife to The Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 152d St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 85,000

PARK, Benjamin F., and wife to Archibald Park; w s of Alexander Av, 50.2 ft n of 139th St, 3 years..... 3,500

SCHROEDER, Charles H., to Henrietta C. Schroeder; e s of Washington Av, 108 ft n of Fitch St, 1 year..... 10,000

WALKER, Mary A., to Adelaide C. Thomas; e s of Boulevard, 49.11 fe n of 137th St..... 1,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to Harry Overington; 115 West 136th St, 1 year... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECK, FFrederick, to Emil Unger..... $7,000

BOYLE, Cornelia R., executrix, to Dorcas Ziegler..... 37,000

BOWNE, Walter, 2d, to Katherine G. Bowne. Nom.

BOWNE, Walter, 2d, to Katherine G. Bowne. Nom.

HOLDEN, George A., trustee, &c., to William J. Bradley and others..... 3,047

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles Bernheim.... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Moritz L. Ernst and others..... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Henrietta M. Dwight..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 17,0000

Lis Pendens.

CORNELIA ST, 27 to 29½; Henry and William Shipman, trustees, against George Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter & Ledyard.

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 113th St, 25.2x75; Union Trust Company, trustee, against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

8TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Lambert Suydam against Thomas F. Cooke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Wise.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 170 ft s of 165th St, 50x100; John P. Duffy & Co. against Elizabeth or John Meyer, owner and contractor..... 185

ORCHARD ST, 103 to 107; Bertha Cominsky against Moses Levy, owner; Henry Mails, contractor..... 185

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; George Mackenzie against G. J. Ryan, owner and contractor..... 51

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas Cruse, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from station in Washington and from duty in charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Washington, Md., to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to and take station at Key West, Fla., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General, of the construction of a water and sewer system at Key West Barracks, Fla.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted to Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery; for two months, from Dec. 10, to Capt. David D. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry; for four months, from about Dec. 14, to First Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, at Pompton Lakes, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the manufacture of smokeless powder for the United States.

First Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty pertaining to the construction and repair of buildings at Fort Delaware, Del., and Finn's Point, N. J., to take effect upon the arrival of Battery I, Fourth Artillery, at Fort Delaware, and will then proceed to join his battery.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on official business pertaining to the development of smokeless powders for small arms.

Navy.

Acting Gunner T. J. Shutleworth is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Boatswain H. S. Sweeney is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Richmond.

Boatswain I. Sutton is detached from the Minneapolis, ordered home, and granted leave for two months.

Acting Boatswain P. Dury is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Naval Constructor L. Bankson is ordered to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Must Be a Flatterer.

When you hear somebody say that he likes Brown because he always tells just what he thinks and says just what he means, you can depend upon it that Brown is a flatterer of the first magnitude.—Boston Transcript.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	24½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	6
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6½
Sugar, granulated	5
Molasses, O. K., prime	27
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅞
Lard, prime	4.60
Butter, State, finest creamery	23½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.92½
Lead	3.90

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.50@$3.60; Spring special, $5.30; Spring patents, $4.70@$5; straights, $4.40@$4.60; No. 2 Spring wheat, 87@87¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 83c; No. 2 red, 94¼c; No. 2 corn, 26½c; No. 2 yellow, 26½c; No. 2 oats, 19¼@19¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 19¾@20c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 3 barley, 38@38½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03½@$1.07; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $7.55@$7.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.27½@$4.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.35@$4.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4¾@4¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The talk of war with Spain, while it influenced the grain market, failed to make any impression either one way or the other at the Cotton Exchange. The market opened steady at an advance of 1@2 points, due to a better class of English cable news than had been expected. Immediately following the first call, however, the cotton market began to weaken, liquidation set in, because outside speculative interest was slack and gave promise of no support for the large movement. Predictions point to very heavy receipts for the next few weeks. Selling was arrested by predictions of a frost in the cotton belt, particularly in the Mississippi Valley. The market was finally quiet and steady at a net advance of 1 point to a net decline of 2 points, with sales of 66,100 bales. Spot cotton dull; unchanged; middling uplands, 6c; middling Gulf, 6¼c; sales, 75 bales, all spinning.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.66	5.69	5.66	5.67@5.68
December	5.71	5.71	5.67	5.68@5.69
January	5.75	5.76	5.72	5.72@5.73
February	5.80	5.80	5.76	5.76@5.77
March	5.84	5.85	5.80	5.81@ —
April	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.86
May	5.93	5.93	5.89	5.90@5.91
June	5.97	5.97	5.93	5.94@5.95
July	5.99	6.00	5.98	5.99@6.00
August	6.02	6.05	6.01	6.01@6.02

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Middling uplands, 3¼d. Futures steady at unchanged quotations; closed steady, ½@1 point net advance. January-February, 310b; February-March, 311s; March-April, 311½b; April-May, 313s; May-June, 314b; June-July, 315b; July-August, 316b; August-September, 317v; November, 312½s; November-December, 310½s; December-January, 310b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	...	...	...	97
December	97	97¾	97	97⅝
May	94	95	94	94⅞
Corn—				
November	...	...	...	31½
December	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
May	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	24⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
November	...	...	...	93¾
December	93¾	94¾	93¾	94
May	91¼	92¾	91¼	91¾
Corn—				
November	...	...	...	25⅝
December	26	26¼	26	26½
May	29¾	30	29¾	29⅞
Oats—				
November	...	...	...	19½
December	19½	19¾	19½	19⅝
May	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Developments in wheat were of a more bullish character, with a steady advance in prices, which closed the market 1½@1c higher than Friday night. Trading was mostly of a local character, except for moderate foreign buying at the opening. Foreign markets, instead of following the weakness on this side Friday, closed comparatively firm at ¼d advance to ¼d net decline, and thus acted as one of the chief inspirations to bull operations during the early forenoon. Private French advices were equally encouraging, and reported unfavorable weather, with rain much needed. Early in the day rumors of another liberal export trade were current, subsequently justified by business footing up about forty loads. Another factor of considerable importance was the Ohio State report, giving Winter wheat condition at 51 and area 1,954,000 acres. The movement of the week shows an increase of about 1,300,000 bushels over last week. Considerable difference of opinion has arisen over the Northwestern movement, some authorities predicting that it will continue large, and others, among them Pillsbury, declaring for a speedy reduction. Receipts were 1,108 cars, against 775 cars last year. For the week receipts foot up 6,872 cars, against 6,333 cars last week, and 5,821 cars a year ago. The greatest strength locally was brought out near the close, when shorts, alarmed over the failure of Western clique traders to break the market, covered actively. On the curb, however, after sales at the previous best point of the day, prices eased off fractionally to 97¼c for December at 1 o'clock. Included among to-day's export business were 32,000 bushels No. 2 hard wheat, 120,000 bushels Manitoba, 40,000 bushels Spring wheat, 64,000 bushels Winter, and 48,000 bushels ungraded. Quotations, free on board, afloat, were as follows: No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.02⅜; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¾c; No. 1 Northern New York, 98¾c; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 97⅜c; No. 2 hard Kansas, 95⅝c; No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.02⅜; No. 2 hard New York, 98⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—November, 89½c; December, 88¾c; May, 89½c; No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 Northern, 98c.

DULUTH, Nov. 6.—No. 1 hard, 92⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 91⅜c; May, 90c bid; No. 2 Northern, 87⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—No. 1 Northern, 91c; No. 2 Spring, 86c.

Corn.

No. 2, 33½c; December, 31⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 24½c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 25¾c; track mixed, 24½@26c; track white, 26@31c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Winter patents, $5@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.50; no grade, $1.45@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.45@$1.55.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—First patents, $5.05@$5.15; second patents, $4.95@$5; first clears, $4@$4.10; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49c; No. 1 Western, 50½c. BARLEY—28c bid, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.40. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.00@$1.90, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 75@80c; fine yellow, 70@75c; coarse, 59@62c; FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 60@65c; Spring, bulk, 55@57½c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 62½c; oilmeal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 75c, in bulk; buckwheat, grain, 37@40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Barley, cash, No. 3, 26@43c. Rye, cash, 47c; December, 47⅜c; May, 49½c. Flax, cash, $1.03½; Northwest, $1.07½; December, $1.04½; May, $1.07. Timothy, cash and November, $2.65; March, $2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9.25; family, $11@$12.25; short, clear, $10@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9@$10; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $12@$14. DEEF HAMS—$22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅜c; 140-lb, 5½c; 120-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6¾c; 14-lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western grain, 6½c; 10-lb, 6½c. TALLOW—3½@3 3-16c. LARD—$4.60; city lard, $4.25; refined, South America, $5.25; Continent, $5; compound city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4⅝@4½c; Brazil kegs, $6.40. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; lard stearine, 5c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—PORK—November, $7.55; December, $7.57½; January, $8.

AMID OLD BATTLE SCENES

W. W. Ellsworth Delivers the First of the Course of Free Lectures at Cooper Union.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

Illustrations by Means of the Stereopticon Were from Photographs Taken by the Lecturer During a Recent Trip and from Old Prints.

Before an audience of nearly 2,000 persons the first of the free lectures given under the auspices of the Board of Education at Cooper Union was delivered last night by W. W. Ellsworth on "From Lexington to Yorktown," a story of the American Revolution in condensed and chronological form, illustrated with about 170 stereopticon views of the famous battle grounds as they are to-day, and of reproductions of old prints of battles and other historical memoranda.

Most of the views were from photographs taken by Mr. Ellsworth on a trip which he made for the purpose, while the prints and manuscripts reproduced were taken chiefly from the collection made by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and at present in the Lenox Library.

The first view presented was that of Faneuil Hall in Boston as it looks to-day, and in telling the story of its restoration a ticket of the lottery from which the necessary money was realized, and which was signed by John Hancock, was shown. The Boston massacre, from an engraving made, printed, and sold by Paul Revere, was next illustrated, showing how the English soldiers fired upon a crowd of Americans, killing five and wounding six. A contemporary print of the famous Boston tea party, with the well-known motto of "Who knows how tea would mingle with salt water?" uttered by John Rowe, concluded the Boston part of the lecture.

Rare Historical Engravings.

The next point touched upon was Lexington, and North Church, now Christ Church, from the steeple of which Gen. Gage is said to have watched the battle of Bunker Hill, was shown.

A graphic account of Paul Revere's ride followed, and then the first of the group of four historical engravings issued at New Haven seven months after the battle of Lexington was shown. Mr. Ellsworth said: "This old print is probably the most authentic picture of the battle of Lexington. When the four copper-plate engravings were published you could have bought a set for 6 shillings. If you had done so you could sell them to-day for as many hundred dollars.

"I know of only three complete sets in existence—one at the Lenox Library, one at the Capitol Museum, in Lexington, and one in Philadelphia. At the time the news of the fight reached New Haven, among the Sixty volunteers who enrolled themselves under Capt. Benedict Arnold of the Governor's Foot Guard were Earl, a portrait painter, and Doolittle, a young engraver. While they were camped in Cambridge in the following Summer they often visited the scenes of the battles of Lexington and Concord. Earl drew the pictures and Doolittle engraved them."

The story of Capt. Parker's minute men's encounter with Major Pitcairn's soldiers was then related, and another view of the battle of Lexington, a more finished picture engraved by Doolittle fifty-seven years later, and his last work, was exhibited. The second of the Doolittle prints, showing the British advance on Concord, with Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn in the foreground, the third, a picture of the fight on the North Bridge, and the fourth showing the retreat of the British toward Boston, harassed on every hand by groups of minute men and hostile farmers, were much appreciated, as was also a later picture of the retreat of the British when at nightfall the whole body of redcoats entered Charlestown on the run.

Lexington, Concord, and Ticonderoga.

The lecturer then took his audience over the roads of Cambridge and Arlington and exhibited a series of views of the present condition of Revolutionary Lexington and Concord, with the several historic monuments commemorative of the Revolution.

Concord was briefly discussed, and the views accompanying the narrative showed the "Wayside" where Hawthorne lived, Miss Alcott's home in girlhood, the old burying ground where Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn are found in the Doolittle print, the famous "Old Manse," the home of the Rev. William Emerson, and "The Orchard House," where "Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy Alcott," known as the four Alcott girls, lived.

Returning to the story of the war, Bunker Hill was the next battlefield dwelt upon, and a beautiful picture of the ruins of Ticonderoga, as they were in 1848, was shown. Speaking of Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain boys," Mr. Ellsworth said: "The two men are said to have entered Fort Ticonderoga side by side, although Arnold, owing, perhaps, to his later treason, is not credited with the fact in the pictures where Ethan Allen is demanding the surrender of the fort 'in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.' Perhaps he used those ringing words, but old Vermonters tell us that he roused the surprised British commander with 'Here! come out of that, you old rascal, or we'll smoke you out like rats!'"

History Told by Pictures.

An old picture of the fortifying of Breed's Hill and an interesting account of the battle followed, illustrated with a beautiful reproduction of Trumbull's painting. Particularly pleasing to the audience were a French picture of the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia on the day Ticonderoga surrendered, and one of Washington's headquarters at the famous Craigie House. In the latter, Washington's office and Longfellow's study were brought out.

Next followed a brief résumé of the conditions existing in England during 1775, illustrated with a reproduction of George III.'s proclamation and a portrait of that King. Coming, then, to the progress of Washington's campaign, Gen. Howe's landing on Staten Island was illustrated, and incidentally a picture was shown of the battle at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where on the same day Sir Henry Clinton was beaten by the Americans. Sergt. Jasper was shown as planting the flag on the walls.

Long Island was the next point reached in the course of the lecture. The opening picture was Butte Pass, in Prospect Park, where the Hessians, twice repulsed, drove Sullivan's men before them, won the redoubt, and finally forced the Americans into the fortifications on the heights near the river. A view of "ye flourishing City of New York" in 1740 followed, and the battle of Harlem Heights was gone into with minute detail. The illustrations accompanying this feature of the lecture were an old picture of Harlem Plains, the dip at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near the Hudson River; the old blockhouse, which has been restored at the upper end of Morningside Heights, and views of Fort Washington. While following Washington's march through the Jerseys, a reproduction of the proclamation of the Council of Safety at Philadelphia, announcing the approach and final arrival of the enemy, was shown.

A vivid description of the crossing of the Delaware was loudly applauded, and after showing some pictures illustrative of Washington's great feat, views of that part of the country, as it appears to-day, were shown.

Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown.

Describing, then, the battles of Trenton and Princeton, the lecturer gave an account of the encounter at Stony Brook, where Gen. Mercer, falling mortally wounded, was replaced by Washington, who, placing himself at the head of his troops, chased the enemy through the town and into old Nassau Hall, which still stands on the campus of Princeton College. The views of Princeton included the old Quaker meeting house, the house into which Mercer was brought; the Princeton Inn, and the campus, with old Revolutionary cannon. Pictures were also shown of the old Continental currency at the time when it took $1,575 to buy a barrel of flour in Boston.

The battles of Brandywine and Germantown were next described, and a view was exhibited of the famous residence of Benjamin Chew, formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. This, the lecturer said, he considered, with the exception of Mount Vernon, the finest specimen of a Colonial mansion left in this country. Scenes at Saratoga, Valley Forge, and Monmouth were reproduced, and then the treason of Benedict Arnold was dwelt upon at some length.

André's Last Appeal.

Portraits of Arnold, in the streets of London, accompanied by his wife, the passers-by looking askance at him, and of Major André, supposed to have been painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, were exhibited, and the original letter of Major André, asking that he be shot instead of hanged, which the speaker said was found in the State Department only a year ago, and which has never before been reproduced, was shown. It is addressed to Gen. Washington, and is as follows:

Tappan this 1st October 1780.

Sir: Buoy'd above the Terror of Death by the Consciousness of a Life devoted to honourable pursuits and stained with no Action that can give me Remorse, I trust the request I make to Your Excellency at this serious period and which is to soften my last moments will not be regreted.

Sympathy towards a Soldier will surely induce Your Excellency and Military Tribunal to adopt the mode of my death to the feelings of a man of honour.

Let me hope, Sir, that if aught in my character impresses you with esteem towards me, if aught in my misfortune marks me as the Victim of policy and not of resentment, I shall experience the operation of these Feelings in your Breast by being informed that I am not to die on a Gibbet.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

John André, Adjutant General to the Brit. Army.

The lecture concluded with a pictorial review of the Southern battles of the Revolution.

A PORTRAYAL OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association's Projected Publication Takes Definite Form.

"New York: Picturesque, Spectacular, Artistic," the new publication projected by the Merchants' Association, has, it is announced, taken definite form and will be ready for distribution early next Spring.

Several organizations interested in literary and artistic matters have promised their co-operation, and will furnish considerable material for the illustrations for the work. Among them are the Photographic Section of the Brooklyn Institute, the Camera Club, the Architectural League, the Art Students' League, and the Salmagundi Club.

The first edition will be of about 150,000 copies, and will go to the members of the association throughout the United States. There will not be a line of advertising matter in the entire volume of 500 pages, and it will cost the recipient nothing. After that edition is exhausted, however, offers will in all probability be considered for space privileges.

The scope of the work, as indicated by the title, will be to set forth in the most attractive manner, with every resource of typography, engraving and color work, the distinctive features that make New York most desirable as a pleasure centre, both Summer and Winter. The estimated cost of the work is about $50,000, and this sum is now being contributed by resident members of the association.

William P. King, who is the promoter of the scheme, says that he has had it in mind for many years, but could not bring it to a definite issue until the benefits derived by New York business men from the Merchants' Association had demonstrated to them the value of such a publication, and induced them to contribute the necessary funds.

Both the literary and the artistic parts of the work will be executed by men who are thoroughly qualified to write about and illustrate the subjects assigned to them, and the list includes some of the best known writers and artists in New York.

No feature of New York will be neglected, and every subject will receive elaborate illustration.

The work will commence with a preface entitled "A Family Affair," which will be calculated to instill into the minds of the visiting buyers the necessity of bringing their families to this city. The literature of the volume will consist of chapters on the features of the city and surrounding territory, at the same time instructing the reader how to reach them and how to make the most of the opportunities afforded by them.

JUSTICE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

John Morgan Committed Murder on Wednesday—Sentenced Yesterday.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 6.—The trial of John Morgan, at Ripley, Jackson County, for the murder of three members of the Green family on Wednesday morning, ended this morning when Judge Reese Blizard sentenced Morgan to be hanged on Friday, Dec. 17.

The prisoner seemed indifferent, unconcerned, and careless. The case is the swiftest on record in the criminal annals of this State. The crime was committed on Wednesday morning, Morgan was indicted Thursday, tried Friday, and sentenced to-day.

Seven witnesses were examined for the State, and two for the defense. Miss Alice Post, who escaped to the woods with serious wounds, was the main witness. She was attended by two physicians. Judge Blizzard addressed the crowd, who applauded the verdict of the jury.

WINTER RESORTS.

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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 7th, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Name of God." Special musical exercises, to begin at 11:15 o'clock promptly.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV., 10TH ST.—A. M., 11 o'clock, morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion. Dr. Rylance will preach. P. M., 8 o'clock, organ recital.

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COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent girls; one cook and laundress; the other chambermaid and waitress; small private family. Apply Monday, between 10 and 12, 109 East 31st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; understands all branches French and English cooking, pastry, desserts of all kinds; city or country; first-class personal city references. 18 Prince St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two colored girls; one cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; city references. 132 West 53d St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By a cook and waitress; together or separate; private families; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent to get up company dinners; take charge of kitchen marketing; six years' city reference. M. B., Box 65, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young man, speaks French, German, and English, as cook in gentleman's flat or private family; first-class references. L. F., Box 72, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Where kitchenmaid is kept; French, American cooking; English Protestant; has first-class references. A. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a German cook; first-class; in first-class family; wages not less than $30 or $35; city references. G. H., 222 East 57th St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family as cook; willing to assist with washing; three years' references. 327 West 43d St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced person; first-class cook and baker; in a small private family; good reference. Call, Monday, at 1,007 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman; Protestant; good cook; as second cook in a good family; can give good city reference. Address, by letter, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; four and a half years' reference; no cards. Mrs. Gillon, 258 West 37th St., second floor, room 9.

COOK.—By competent American cook; excellent reference; small family; wages $30. M. M. C., 137 East 31st St.

COOK.—First class; private family, club house; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Margannit, 426 3d Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; Protestant; wages $30, with or without kitchenmaid; city reference. Address, by letter, Cook, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—As good cook in private family; best city references; assist washing if required. 809 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman, first-class plain and fancy cooking; do marketing; can take entire charge. 136 West 19th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; can take entire charge; where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference; wages $45. D. P., 334 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a very excellent and competent cook, with best city reference, in an American family. 23 East 48th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook; first-class city reference. W. G., care Mrs. Carr, 85 9th Av.; no cards.

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COMPANION.—By very competent woman as companion to an elderly lady or gentleman; excellent references from doctors and ladies; wages, $25 per month. F., 154 East 32d St., care of Mrs. Creighton.

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GOVERNESS.—By a North German as governess; takes full charge of children; teaches German, French, and the rudiments of English, also needlework; city references. Governess, 342 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—French; as visiting governess; afternoon engagement; hour, daily; $2.50 weekly; references. Teacher, 1,563 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; additional afternoon engagement; references. D., 708 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. H. H., 106 West 56th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished North German young lady as visiting governess for morning hours; English branches, German, rudiments of French, music; highest references; moderate terms. P., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Parisienne, (purest accent,) as visiting governess, (first class;) best city references; can be seen by appointment only. Write to Mlle. Barrie, care Mrs. Forger, 704 8th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—As a housekeeper or to care for an invalid by a woman past middle-age; can be highly recommended; good cook; excellent manager; reliable and trustworthy in case of sickness; kind and gentle. Address, by letter only, Ellen, 169 East 61st St., Fitzsimmons's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Frenchwoman, 35, as working housekeeper; first-class cook, manager, and marketer; neat sewer; take full charge small household for gentlemen; personal references; any distance; $25; letters only. 1,007 6th Av., third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Managing housekeeper, experienced in all requirements of first-class household, mangement of servants, &c., desires responsible position; A1 references. Mrs. B., 136 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable, competent housekeeper, having her own home, would take care of gentleman's or family apartment few hours every day; highest references. Burton, Box 317, 530 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged American woman as working housekeeper in small family; city or country; references. S., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of experience as housekeeper; where one or several servants are kept; references exchanged. F., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an educated, experienced German lady as housekeeper or useful companion; excellent references. N. A., Box 0, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American widow, intelligent, reliable, to care for bachelor's or widower's apartments. H., 257 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper by a competent Scotchwoman; no objection to country. H. E. M., 507 West 166th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK. — By Swedish girl for general housework in small private family; A1 reference. Nygaard, 436 West 48th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By North German girl for general housework in small private family. Call, personally, Mass. 708 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By person to do general housework. 43 West 64th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework. 228 West 18th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will find her very satisfactory; no cards; present employer seen. M. C., 47 West 47th St. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant as lady's maid; good seamstress; will travel; good packer; city references. Call, Monday, 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a lady's maid understanding hairdressing, and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; first-class in all her duties. L. J. F., 216 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking; good city reference. Gullck, 147 East 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young girl as maid and seamstress; understands the duties of lady's maid or would help with light chamberwork; good packer; country preferred; two years' reference from last employer. D. M., 224 West 19th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German as maid and seamstress, excellent dressmaker, to first-class American family; four years' best city references. 9 East 9th St.

MAID, &c.—As maid or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; reference. Call, Monday, 648 9th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts., store.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to help light chamberwork or assist with children; good personal city references; wages $20 to $25. E. V., 381 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French maid; private family; competent seamstress, dressmaker; city or country; city reference. C. D., 221 West 34th St.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid; experience and good reference. A. C., 158 East 125th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as lady's maid; first-class references. 359 16th St., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A German Protestant woman wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing; best references. Mrs. Hart, 321 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as competent laundress in private family; very reliable; best city references. Address, for two days, C. G. L., 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; last employer can be seen; no other work. M. E., 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent English girl as second laundress, assist with chamberwork, or chamberwork and sewing; excellent reference. F. Bedford, 137 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress; private family; would assist with other work. Call, Monday, after 10, present employer's, 31 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a small private family; willing to do chamberwork; best of personal reference. Call, Monday, 74 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. W., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; understands all fine work; best references. 108 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; personal city reference. 18 East 38th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to get a position for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or one grown child; wages $25 per month; no letters; no cards. E., 154 East 32d St., care of Mrs. Creighton.

NURSE.—By refined young French girl as nurse to young children; reference. Apply Monday, the 8th, between 10 and 12, at 226 West 59th St., where she can be highly recommended as to character, qualifications, and disposition.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's or children's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 713 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By girl to wait on grown child or elderly lady; willing to assist with light housework; private family only; city or country. S. A. G., 342 East 62d St., second floor.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for infant's nurse who has been with her for ten years and whom she highly recommends. Call at present employer's, 50 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; capable of taking full charge of baby from birth or growing children; excellent city reference. 14 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl; take full charge one or two children; best reference. 146 East 39th St.

NURSE.—Lady would like to place competent nurse for infant. Monday, 10 to 12, 35 West 94th St.

NURSE.—By competent Scotch nurse for walking children; good seamstress; good reference. Call, Monday, 139 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman;

AIR OF OUR HOMES TOO DRY

A Boston Physician's Plan to Restore Moisture to the Arid Atmosphere of Our Houses.

HIS HOME-MADE HUMIDIFIER

Means of Creating Humidity in Air Which Has Lost It in the Processes for Artificial Heating —Unnatural Conditions That Exist.

At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in Philadelphia the platform during one session held what looked to be a miniature telephone cage, but which proved to be a "humidifier," referred to in a paper read by Dr. Henry J. Barnes of Boston upon the "Lack of Proper Humidity of Indoor Atmosphere." The contrivance is not patented, nor so far as known is it on sale, being simply the device of Dr. Barnes for adding to the comfort of his home, the health of his family, and, as it proved, to the lessening of the coal bill.

The humidifier is about 24 inches square, the top and two sides of solid wood, the third side a tight door, and the fourth or front in part of open-work brass. The bottom is open, and the whole affair is intended to stand over the floor register.

One-half of the interior is taken up with a galvanized iron water tank, with a broad edge at the top, on which rests a brass frame to hold several rods from which are suspended strips of cotton felt almost the width of the tank and long enough to reach to the bottom of it. When in use this tank is filled with water and the strips of felt droping into it become wet. The hot air coming up through the register into the other half of the box has no other means of exit than past these wetted strips, in contact with which it becomes charged with moisture.

If the air of the room becomes too moist, so as to be seen by the deposit of dew or frost on the window panes, then by a simple bit of mechanism the strips are lifted from the tank, the hot air dries them, and, passing beyond, rights matters in the atmosphere of the room. Then the strips dip back again into the tank, and moistening of the air is resumed. When the register of a room is in the side wall Dr. Barnes would have the side of his humidifier opposite the brass open work open and made to fit close about the register, and the bottom would be closed.

With this humidifier, Dr. Barnes said, it was possible during its use in his house to obtain a mean of 53 per cent. relative humidity in a mean temperature of 65.3 degrees through the evaporation of from two quarts to two gallons of water per diem. During this period the outside mean temperature was 32 degrees, with relative humidity of 73½ per cent. This temperature was perfectly comfortable, whereas without the addition of the moisture from 70 to 71 degrees was required for comfort.

Breathing Air That Is Too Dry.

Dr. Barnes's reason for the need of humidifiers in our homes is based on the fact that the air we breathe is constantly kept too dry in cold weather. Our system of heating burns all the moisture out of the air, makes it unfit to breathe, and causes catarrh, malaria, and other pestilential annoyances from which people suffer. The mean humidity of this country ranges from 60 to 80 per cent. under normal conditions. Yet the hygrometer shows that there is a wide departure from normal in our homes in Winter, the temperature being raised so that the humidity is lowered even below that which naturally exists in the most arid regions of the country. Not infrequently there is no more humidity in the air in which we live than exists in kilns in which lumber is artificially dried. Thus in a series of observations made by Dr. Barnes, he found in a ward of the Boston City Hospital during a period of seven days the average temperature was 69° and the mean relative humidity 29 per cent., the temperature of the outdoor atmosphere being 30° and its humidity 71 per cent. In his own office during eight days the temperature was 71°, humidity 27 per cent., outside temperature 31°, and humidity 73 per cent. In the Woman's Hospital, Boston, the inside temperature was 72°, humidity 24 per cent., outside temperature 21°, with humidity 67 per cent. The average of the six places under observation covering thirty-eight days was: Indoor temperature, 70°; with mean relative humidity 31 per cent.; outdoor temperature, 29°; humidity, 71 per cent. That is, while normally constituted air had a mean humidity of 71 per cent., indoor life was with a mean of 31 per cent.

"These observations," Dr. Barnes said, "fairly represent our living conditions when housed in Winter, namely, an atmosphere more deficient in moisture than is any other in the world except the arid region of Fort Yuma, the mean of which, however, is above that of the rooms mentioned.

Effect of Hot, Dry Air.

"The effect of the arid atmosphere of Fort Yuma, as given by Dr. Billings, is, 'Dry and hard skin, crisp hair, loosened furniture, newspapers so brittle that they must be handled with the greatest care, and scarcely more trace from a No. 2 Faber pencil than anthracite would make.' Tyndall says of the Sahara: 'Where the soil is fire and the wind is flame, the refrigeration is painful to bear.' This cooling effect of hot dry air is understood when we know that in a temperature of 70 degrees, with a relative humidity of 31 per cent., the wet bulb thermometer (from which heat is extracted as from our bodies by evaporation of moisture) would indicate a temperature of only 54½ degrees. With the minimum of 15 per cent. in the temperature of 69 degrees of the City Hospital, the temperature we would feel as shown by the wet bulb thermometer would be only 48 degrees. The slightest movement of air under such conditions would produce the feeling of intense draught, a very common experience in our homes in Winter.

"A draught produced by a fan gives no refreshment in the saturated atmosphere of the dog days, no matter what the temperature may be, because of the incapacity of the air to extract heat by taking up moisture.

"The effects of the dry air are to be seen in the shrinkage of wood floors, opening of joints, rattling windows, shaky furniture, and the breaking away of the binding of books. The influence on our bodies is to rapidly take moisture from the skin and respiratory tract, lower the temperature, and cause the sensation of cold, which temperature if normally constituted in respect to per cent. of moisture would be considered comfortable. Out doors in June, in medium clothing, with temperature of 65 degrees and normal humidity of 65 to 75 per cent., we are comfortable; in doors in Winter, with heavy clothing, we require five degrees more of heat for comfort.

Dangerous to Live In.

"High temperatures are enervating. The dry siroccos produce suffering for extreme lassitude; the simoon parches skin and creates a raging thirst. The relative humidity where these winds prevail is never more than 10 per cent. lower than in our houses, and the lassitude often complained of by those spending much of their time in heated rooms in Winter may be ascribed to this, as may also the catarrhal difficulties so common during the period when we must use artificial heat in our dwellings.

"Breathing an atmosphere that, by action of a natural law, robs the mucous membrane of the moisture so necessary to the preservation of its secretion, must impair the integrity of the tissue and give a favorable soil for the development of the infected organism. The frequent failure of the vocal organs of public speakers and singers may be the result of breathing excessively dry air. If the air be too dry the lining membrane of the lungs, throat, and mouth may be deprived of its necessary moisture so rapidly that an uncomfortable degree of dryness and even inflammation may be induced.

"The unpleasant feelings many persons experience in a dry atmosphere are frequently relieved by placing a vessel of water on the stove or in the furnace, but it is rare that the quantity of water evaporated is sufficient to give the necessary degree of moisture. When air is saturated with moisture water is deposited on all bodies which conduct heat readily and have a lower temperature than the air. If entirely deprived of watery vapor the air evaporates moisture from the body, thus causing the unpleasant sensation."

Various methods to restore the necessary humidity to the air have been tried, and Dr. Barnes evolved the one shown for his own use. The hygrometer shows that it accomplishes to a very considerable extent the desired purpose, and he advises people to make and use some such appliance in their houses. He declared himself as in no way interested in the manufacture of any such affairs and gives to the public the benefit of his experiences and experiments.

SPANISH TRADE CONDITIONS.

Demand for Foreign Goods Decreased —The Question of Exchange a Drawback.

Consul General Bowen writes from Barcelona:

"In conversations I have had lately with commercial travelers of foreign countries, I have learned that there is considerably less demand for foreign goods in Spain than there was a year ago, and the outlook for trade is not very exhilarating. United States exports to Spain consist principally of cotton, petroleum, and staves, and amount, in normal times, to about $18,000,000. During the present year it seems likely that they will not amount to more than $14,000,000. There is but little disposition shown by the Spaniards to buy our agricultural implements or our machinery. Our wheat they consider too fine, and such quantities as they import they mix with Russian wheat, which is coarser, and, in their opinion, quite as wholesome. They consider our bicycles, on the other hand, the best obtainable in the world, but, as ours are more expensive than the English, French, and German bicycles, comparatively few are imported here. It can hardly be said that bicycling is popular in Spain. It doubtless would be if Spanish women regarded wheels with favor; but they do not, for reasons consonant with their views of propriety, and, therefore, as opinions change here very slowly, it is not likely that wheeling will be fashionable for several years to come.

"Besides the question of price that often deters Spaniards from buying foreign goods, there are also the questions of tariff and exchange which they have to consider. Spain has a high protective tariff, and it operates adversely to United States interests, as we have no treaty with Spain according us the privilege of the low rates of duties. As for the question of exchange, it is a serious one. Gold is at a premium of over 30 per cent. Seven years ago, 100 pesetas in Spanish silver or paper could buy 100 francs' worth or French goods. To-day 130 pesetas would have to be paid for them. There is practically no gold in circulation in Spain."

Those severe spasms of choking, and gasping for breath, so frequent in Whooping Cough, can be speedily checked with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow

Lace Curtains

Irish Point

$5.25 a pair, formerly $6.50
$6.75 " " $8.00
$7.50 " " $9.50

Point Arabe

$5.50 a pair, formerly $9.75
$8.75 " " $12.75

Irish Point Lace

Bed Sets

$6.90 formerly $8.75
$9.75 " $12.75

Reversible Tapestry Curtains, $7.50 pr.

Tapestries

$1.65 a yard, formerly $2.95
$2.50 " " $3.75

Re-upholstering Furniture a Specialty.
Window Shades to Order, Estimates Submitted

West 23d St.

Visiting Cards. Fine Engraving Prices moderate
BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Special Sale of Winter Hosiery

Children's Extra Quality Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, with double knees, all sizes, 25c
Real value 40c to 50c

Ladies' English Black Cashmere Hose, with spliced soles, 40c
Real value 50c

Men's English Socks, in merino, black cashmere and natural wool, with spliced soles, 28c
Real value 40c

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

are now offering the remainder of their

Ladies' Imported Costumes

For Street, Dinner and Evening Wear

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

West 23d St.

Ehrich Bros.

Annual Sale of Real Laces.

AN EVENT IN RETAILDOM.

One of the foundation stones upon which this large business was built was our Real Lace Department, and its fame has spread far and near, counting among its patrons the very best classes of people all over this country. At this time each year we hold our Annual Real Lace Sale, placing before our customers a collection of Real Laces that it has taken many months to gather. Our buyers have ransacked Paris, Brussels, Flanders, Plauen—in fact everywhere, for everything that is choice and rare. Of many good things we were only able to obtain small quantities, but none of these gems can be replaced in many, many months, and some not at all. None are placed on sale at regular prices. Everything at a cut figure for this week. The sale begins to-morrow morning and lasts the entire week, and every patron that attends can consider herself very fortunate. Among the items offered to-morrow are the following, including rare examples of Point d'Aiguille Laces, Point de Flanders, Real Duchesse, Real Applique and Old English Thread:

Real Round Point flounces, 40 inches wide; value $400.00 yard, at $225.00
Real Applique Robes; value $150.00 each, at 80.00
Real Duchesse and Applique Circular Berthas; value $20.00 to $100.00 each, at . . . . . 10.98 to 60.00
REAL ROUND Point Bridal Veil, value $600, at 325.00
REAL POINT APPLIQUE Bridal Veil, value $250, at . . 125.00
REAL ROUND Point Flouncing, 18 inches wide, value $150 yard, at 58.00
REAL DUCHESSE and Round Point Mixed Bridal Veil, value $700, at 350.00
DUCHESSE AND ROUND Point Mixed Flounces, 7 inches wide, value $12.00, at, yard 6.98
REAL THREAD Barbs, value $1.50, at, each 79c
REAL VALENCIENNES Laces, 1 to 1 1-2 inches wide; value $1.00, at, each 69c
REAL DUCHESSE and Bruges, Duchesse Laces, 3 to 7 inches; value $5.00, at, yard 2.98
REAL BLACK thread Marie Antoinette Fichu, value $100.00, at, each 29.98
REAL BLACK thread Parasol Covers, also black thread laces, 9 inches wide, value $20.00, at 5.98
REAL BLACK thread Laces, 2 to 3 inches wide, value $1.10, at, yard 59c
REAL BLACK thread Laces, 1 to 2 inches wide, value 30c., at, yard 15c
REAL BRUGES, Duchesse and Applique Laces, 12 to 16 inches wide; also real Bruges, Duchesse and Venise Lace Collars, value $10.00, at 3.98

Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Specials in Cloak and Fur Departments.

Paris Capes and Wraps

In Velour du Nord, Sicilienne Silk, English Melton and Camels' Hair, handsomely appliqued, jetted or embroidered; solid collars of Alaska Sable or Royal Thibet, lined with brocades or quilted satins **24.75**

Velour Russian Blouse Jackets

Of fine quality Velour, elaborately braided; edged with Persian lamb or Alaska sable; satin Rhadame lined . . **24.75**

Alaska Seal Coats

24 inches long.	27 inches long.
150.00	170.00

Made of genuine Alaska Seal, London dye; high storm collars and wide facings; handsomely lined with brocade silks and plain satin.

Neck Scarfs of selected Stone Marten, two heads and six tails . . **11.75**

Neck Scarfs of Alaska Sable, with eight tails . **3.98**

Imported Waists.

The richest collection of Imported Waists ever shown in America. Models from every notable Parisian costumer in rich silks, velvets and laces. An opportunity to secure the extremes of fashion at prices that barely cover cost of materials.

Costume Waists from Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, **49.00 and 69.00**

Costume Waists from Paquin, Beer, Rouff . . . **25.00**

Chiffon Waists, models from Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, in black, nile, mauve, cream, red, pink, blue **19.50**

Costume Waists from Felix, Doucet, Le Bouvier . . **15.00**

And a special offering of

Rich Silk Costume Waists . **9.50**
Plaid Silk Blouses **4.98**
Glace Silk and Velvet Blouses **3.98**
Brilliantine Blouses **1.98**

Millinery Department.

Dress and Evening Hats.

We have just placed on exhibition a most attractive collection of Dress and Evening Bonnets, Round Hats and Toques representing the very latest Paris styles, imported and made by us expressly for the present large demand.

Shall offer Monday
Black Silk Velvet Hats, in dress shapes, 98c. each.

Untrimmed Novelties.

Specially large assortment of Millinery Trimmings, Jet, Steel and Gilt Toques, Bandeaux, Ornaments, Paillettes effects, Fancy Berets, Embroidered Velvets, Satin and Silk Fancy Crowns, Flowers, Aigrette effects, small white Ostrich Plumes and Tips —everything new and desirable for the making of evening hats.

For Monday—Special sale of **Fine Fur Felt Hats,** in colors only, at **25c.** each.

Lace Neck Fancies.

High-grade and exclusive Novelties in Lace, Silk and Chiffon Neck Fancies, specially provided for fashionable evening wear, consisting of Four-in-hand Jabots, Fichus with sash combinations, Fronts, Collars, Capes, Applique Scarfs, Boas, &c., at very moderate prices.

Special sale of Accordion-pleated Mousseline Brilliante Fronts, lace trimmed, fancy collars, in black, cream, white and colors, at **$1.79** each; value $2.50.

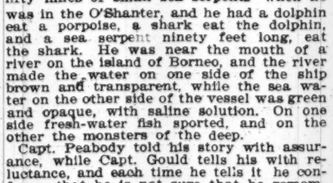
The popular Paris Bow of all-silk Mousseline Brilliante, accordion-pleated collars, broad ends, deep hems, at **$1.25** each; value $1.68.

The new French twice-around Scarf Bows, with broad pleated ends, graduated tucks, of satin Mousseline fabric, **$1.68** each; value $2.25.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

It pays to buy at Vantine's | *It pays to buy at Vantine's*

All roads are down hill to our rug department.



And when you get here there are 50,000 Oriental rugs and carpets to choose from. We can fit any room and match any color scheme in furnishings and decorations. And the littleness of the prices will please and fascinate you as much as the variety and extent of the stock.

Two special offerings for Monday:

144 ANTIQUE TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS, 3 to 4 feet wide by 6 to 8 feet long. The predominating color tones are old reds, old blues, old greens, deep, rich yellows and pinks. The designs are mostly large and very artistic and attractive. Prices are:
$15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.00 AND $24.00.

165 CASHMERE RUGS in rich reds, blues and greens. Cashmeres are smooth finished rugs and they look like stretches of fine needlework. This portion of the lot are in sizes 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 feet wide by 6 to 7 feet long and are marked at
$18.00, $20.00, $22.00 AND $24.00.

The larger ones are 6 to 8 feet wide by 8 to 10 feet long. The prices are:
$50.00, $60.00, $75.00, $80.00 AND $100.00.

All are suitable for couch or divan covers as well as floor coverings for Turkish rooms libraries, and dining rooms.

OUR GREAT HOME OF ORIENTAL ART HOLDS OUT HANDS OF WELCOME TO ALL. IT IS ONE OF THE SHOW PLACES OF THE TOWN.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

CAPT. GOULD'S SEA SERPENT.

Chief Officer of the American Ship Challenger Repeats a Remarkable Tale.

Capt. Gould of the American ship Challenger, which arrived yesterday, 121 days out from San Francisco, is something of a humorist, and his literary aspirations are said to have been inspired by the success of Capt. Peabody, formerly of the Tam O'Shanter, and now of the ship New York.

Capt. Gould has brought in stories of water spouts and dead whales. Now it is a sea serpent—just one. Capt. Peabody had fifty miles of small sea serpents when he was in the O'Shanter, and he had a dolphin eat a porpoise, a shark eat the dolphin, and a sea serpent ninety feet long, eat the shark. He was near the mouth of a river on the island of Borneo, and the river made the water on one side of the ship brown and transparent, while the sea water on the other side of the vessel was green and opaque, with saline solution. On one side fresh-water fish sported, and on the other the monsters of the deep.

Capt. Peabody told his story with assurance, while Capt. Gould tells his with reluctance, and each time he tells it he confesses that he is not sure that he remembers correctly whether it is just the way he told it before. He lays the scene in the South Atlantic, latitude 48 degrees 9 minutes south, longitude 89 degrees 37 minutes west, eighty days from San Francisco. A smooth, dark sea meets a twilight sky in the background, and in the foreground the bark rolls on the lazy swell, her sails flapping idly against the masts.

This much of the picture the Captain described the same way each time. He stumbled only over the remaining details, which, he says, the mate supplied. The mate, like all good mates, has other things to think of than the spinning of yarns, and the Captain accepted his statement.

It was the second mate, the Captain said, on second thought, who called for him to come on deck on the evening in question. There was a most wonderful monster only half a ship's length to starboard. The Captain did not go up, but the second mate told him about it. The monster was all of 50 feet long and the shape of an eel. It was of the drabbish green color of some of the new torpedo boats. It seemed to be asleep, and lay out flat, but suddenly it gave a swish of its tail that set the smooth surface of the sea a-boiling, and its body began an undulating motion, forming a series of arches, through which one could see daylight. Then it raised its head, which was about the size of a bucket, fully five feet above water.

The story seems to lack consistency here, for the animal did not have the saucer-like eyes, the purple whiskers, and other features peculiar to sea serpents. Its head was just a large-sized eel's head. The second mate told the Captain, and the Captain told his friends in the Maritime Exchange yesterday, that, with the aid of a glass, the creature's eyes were seen. It turned its head toward the ship, looked at it with apparent astonishment, seemed to wink one eye, then slid down into the deep out of sight.

The Captain was asleep at the time, and that was the reason he did not respond to the mate's call. One unkind friend asked if his sleep had been disturbed by dreams.

Those severe spasms of choking, and gasping for breath, so frequent in Whooping Cough, can be speedily checked with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

EOPHONE FOR THE MANHATTAN.

Revenue Cutter to Have an Instrument for Use in Fogs.

The revenue cutter Manhattan is to be provided with an eophone, a trumpet-shaped sound receiver, placed over the pilothouse and connecting with an ear trumpet inside. The outside receiver can be turned around to face any point of the compass.

Sounds on the water are very deceptive in a fog, seeming to come from other than their true directions. At such times the eophone comes into play. Experiment has shown that the operator with his ear to the inside trumpet, by turning the outside one can locate the exact position of the sound.

A test of the instrument was made about a year ago. The apparatus as then made was found unsatisfactory. The defects are said to have been overcome.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Will offer on Monday, Nov. 8th, Many beautiful designs in SILKS for Fall and Winter.

25 pieces Roman Stripes and French Plaid Taffetas, lovely combinations at 98c
27-inch Black Moire Velour, imported expressly for Skirts, real value $1.25, at 75c
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COLORED VELVETS.—The best yet shown at the price, all shades for Millinery and Dress Trimmings, well worth $1.25, at 89c

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS.—Three numbers Storm Serges for this week—38c., 48c., and 55c. These goods we guarantee the best now in the market. In Novelty Dress Goods we are showing the finest and best assortment in the city.

OUR LACE DEPARTMENT, as usual, is unrivaled for excellence and variety—Liberty Chiffon, new shades, 45 inches, at 69c
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Full line of Point de Paris Laces for underwear. Renaissance insertions and Laces for Curtains and Vestibules at Popular Prices.

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BRENTANO'S, 31 UNION SQ., N. Y.

HUNTING HONEY-BEE TREES

A Novel Sport in the Woods Just Outside the Limits of a New England City.

SWEETS HID IN TREE TRUNKS

How Sherman Case of Waterbury Locates Bee Trees, Gets the Honey-makers to Reveal Their Secrets, and Then Captures the Honey the Busy Insects Have Gathered.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 6.—Bee-hunting in New England has almost become one of the lost sports, though it still has many followers both for pleasure and profit in the three northern-most States. The destruction of the forests before the advance of population, thus destroying bee trees, and the facts that the sport needs a lot of special training, and is generally accompanied by a lot of discomfort, have deterred people generally from its enjoyment. There is much that is interesting in the study of the bee and its habits as well as in the tracing of a busy colony of bees to their haunts in the trunk of some hollow tree.

What Sherman A. Case of this city does not know about the habits of the wild honey bee is hardly worth knowing. A modest, retiring man of about fifty years, he is a fervent lover of nature, and the greater part of the leisure of the last half of his life has been spent in the fields and woods. He became a bee-hunter by accident, and finds all the sport and pleasure in it that a bird-hunter or a troutfisher finds in following his favorite sport. His friends say that Mr. Case can hear the hum of a bee in the racket of a sawmill, can see one in flight against the sky 100 feet away, and ten to one, can tell its breed, variety, and, perhaps, its pedigree, as well as where it is going and whether it is worth his while for "lining" purposes.

The recent fine frosty Fall nights have been just right for cutting bee trees, and within a fortnight Mr. Case, with the assistance of friends, has cut three trees, yielding, respectively, 40, 35, and 45 pounds of honey, an excellent record for this section. These trees—one was only a stump in fact—are only a portion of the dozen or more which Mr. Case has located this year. They were spotted after several days of patient labor, late in May. Mr. Case put his mark upon them to notify any stray hunters that the trees were his by right of conquest, and then he waited for the sport of cutting them, which was had last month.

The lining of the bees and the locating of the trees must be done in the Spring or midsummer. Probably fewer people know anything about bee-lining than almost any other sport. To see Mr. Case at work it seems simple enough, until one tries it himself. Then he realizes the patience, skill, and endurance which are brought into play. It requires years of experience to obtain skill enough to make the occupation successful, and even then one observes that like poets, bee-hunters are born and not made.

A Trap for the Bees.

First find your bees, says Mr. Case. This starts off very much like the recipe for making rabbit pie. After the bees are found they are trapped with a small box of honey. The bee hunter sets his box in the field where the bees are at work and retires out of sight. The bees seek this box in preference to the honey-making material to be had from fruit and flowers. The bees will usually be found to be quite tame, and to quickly approach the box even when one is near it. After filling themselves with the honey, Mr. Case releases a few at a time and carefully observes their flight. He notes the time they are gone and by careful computation ascertains the distance of the trees from the spot where he waits. His method is not always the same after this point in the day's sport is reached, but any variation of the general detail includes the keenest observation. Sometimes the decoy box is moved in the general direction the bees have taken, so that their flight to the box on the return is somewhat shortened at each visit. At other times there is brought into play cross lining and other intricate tricks of the business which only such experts as Mr. Case are masters of. Eventually he follows the bees after he has obtained the general direction of their flight.

Locating Sweet Storage Houses.

Then comes the careful watching and observation to locate the trees. Sometimes this is done from the ground, but as often from the tops of trees. Eventually, where others would see nothing, Mr. Case finds his "honey tree" and a knothole where his game makes its entrance. The tree is his by the rules of bee hunting, to do with as he pleases, and he marks it and the spot for future harvest.

The bees generally fly in straight lines, which is of assistance in getting their general direction, but when near their hive they frequently swing among the trees in a manner which is very puzzling and annoying.

Mr. Case never goes alone when he is ready for the harvesting of the honey, but takes along a dozen friends. Some have been with Mr. Case a number of times, and in a way are promising disciples of the great bee hunter. One who can line a bee tree himself is Thomas C. Lane, the recently elected Assessor of Waterbury, while R. R. Stannard, Secretary and Treasurer of the Blake & Johnson Manufacturing Company, is well up on the sport. Hollis P. Bagg, a Watertown manufacturer, is usually selected by Mr. Case as his chief lieutenant in guiding the amateurs at these gatherings. Others who like the sport are George H. Scott of Watertown, Leroy White, the Waterbury inventor; Robert Lewis, Attorney Charles A. Colley, Capt. Charles E. Hall, W. H. Lowe, and E. C. Marggraff of The Waterbury American.

A Trip After Honey.

The last trip of the season was made a few days ago. The party assembled at 4:30 of a drizzling October afternoon. After the horses were hitched, pails, axes, saw, and other paraphernalia were distributed among the rubber-booted party, and the march to the top of a neighboring hill was begun in single file, a lantern carried by the first man and another by a rear guard, Mr. Case in command, and joviality at his beck and call. A four-mile tramp through the woods over a cart path, and a slight descent from the brow of the hill, dropped the merry dozen into a swamp, where the water was always ankle deep and frequently boggy to the knees. It was just light enough for Mr. Case to find his tree, apparently a noble pepperedge, standing some forty feet high, but, as was afterward developed, hollow half its length and filled with something worth coming after. The monarch fell under saw and axe. Now all was animation for more reasons than one, and, as the angry bees dashed forth to revenge the sacrifice of their abiding place, netting was tucked over hats and under collars, and gloves were pulled over the tender hands of all except the boss bee hunter.

Smoking Out the Bees.

Mr. Case opened his collar and rolled up his sleeves. Sulphur tapers and punk smoke, injected with a bellows, were applied to an opening made in the tree trunk. The hole was cut a foot wide and five feet long, half the height of the tree from the ground. There lay thirty-five pounds of as handsome honey as one ever saw. The comb was almost as white as snow, and the honey filling every cell, as rich and dark as any ever seen. There was a supply here which Mr. Case said the bees had been fully three years in gathering. Although the bees were dazed and stunned by the anaesthetics judiciously applied by Mr. Bagg, they were still able to do business.

"I bet I get the first tail," said Mr. Case. He did, for a bee jumped on his hand at the minute he held aloft about five pounds of solid comb and honey.

Bees sting the hands and arms of Mr. Case as they do those of other mortals, but he experiences no sensation beyond a slight prick of the bee's stinger. There is no subsequent swelling or pain. But his mouth is more tender.

"It's always rulable," remarked he, as all gathered about the split tree in the flickering light, "for the boss to take the first bite," and he chopped off with his teeth about half a pound of the first piece he pulled out.

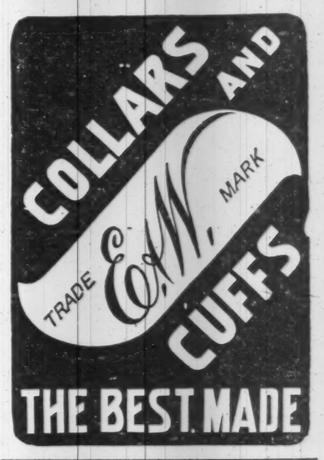
"Whoop! Wow!" followed, and the whole of the sweet morsel was spat on the ground, and, amid the jeers of his companions, Mr. Case pulled out a big working member of the bee colony, who preferred to bite rather than to suffer mastication without objection. Subsequently Mr. Case had to have the fangs of the bee removed from his palate, which swelled considerably.

Following a Rough Trail.

With their pails about half full of honey, the party started in the dark on their tramp to the stump for the remainder of the honey which Mr. Case had promised to divide with his guests. That stump was known to be but a half mile from the tree which had been felled, but Mr. Case was for once astray, and a tramp of an hour through the swamp brought the party back to exactly the place where their fallen tree lay. All had read of persons who had traveled in circles "in the woods, but none had ever before had the experience. It was a frightful hour's tramp over bogs, falling here and there into a hole, sinking almost to boot tops, running into upright trees or dropping across fallen ones, barking shins, losing one's cap, with a consequent search in the water for the same, boots sucked off in the mire, smashes against rocks and other obstructions were unpleasant incidents of a cruise that only resulted in reaching the starting point again. It was almost more than the temper of the party could stand. Only extraordinary good sport was a recompense.

The tramp on the restart was through a lot from which the lumber had just been cut and which was covered with the trimmings from the trees. It was an hour's stumble on a side hill, and then the stump was found. This promised little from appearances. Mr. Case examined the stump carefully for a minute, and then made a cut at just the right point in the trunk. This was the base of a once grand oak. To all appearance there was not room for the forty-five pounds of honey which was found, but when the interior was laid bare there was a sight worth all the labor of the previous two hours. Here were row after row of perfectly formed honeycomb in handsome sheets from one to two inches thick, fifteen inches high and eight to ten inches wide. Under the manipulation of Mr. Case nearly every sheet came out without a break. Then there were many fragmentary and juicy morsels for immediate consumption. Gay were the jokes cracked and songs sandwiched between spicy stories in the glare of the two lanterns around the old stump.

A two-mile tramp brought the party back to the rendezvous, where hot biscuit were served spread with honey. Then there was the merry drive home, with several impromptu honey parties before bedtime. Such are the pleasures and incidents of the sport of bee-hunting, of which Mr. Case is easily the knight in chief in this part of the country.



French Books.

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq., N.Y.

Sunday
Nov. 7-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

AN ACCOMPLICE OF MEYER

George Werner Identified as Concerned in the Attempt to Rob Brewer Ochs.

NOW ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Police Captain Lees Took Mrs. Watterson, from Whom the Thugs Hired the House in Ridgewood, to See the Convict.

The accomplice of Fritz Meyer, otherwise Constantine Steiger, in the attempt to rob the brewer Ernest F. Ochs of Williamsburg on July 28 has been discovered and identified. He is George Werner, now undergoing a term of imprisonment of one year on Blackwell's Island for carrying on his person a set of burglar's tools.

The attempt to rob Mr. Ochs and the murder of Bellringer Stelz at the Church of the Most Holy Trinity in Williamsburg are both thought by the police of the Bushwick Avenue Station to be Steiger's work. This idea was only suggested when, as Fritz Meyer, he was arrested for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith. Mr. Ochs recognized his would-be assailant in Meyer, and it was discovered that the left hand of the prisoner, with the missing index finger, is very similar to the imprint left by the left hand of the murderer of Stelz.

In working on the case from the clue thus furnished, it was ascertained that Steiger's associate about the time of the attempted robbery of Mr. Ochs, was a criminal known variously as "Hen" Griffin, "Dutch Hen," and Henry Deitrich, but whose real name is believed to be George Werner.

When Werner's whereabouts were discovered, an investigation of his days of freedom just previous to his arrest revealed the fact that he and Steiger were arrested on Aug. 10 by Detective Lyons of the Madison Street Police Station, as suspicious characters. Steiger gave his name then as Henry Link. He was discharged, but on account of the burglar's tools Werner was tried and sentenced.

As Werner's arrest was a week previous to the murder of Stelz he is entirely free from any suspicion on that score, but it is altogether likely that when his present term of imprisonment ends that he will be compelled to face a charge to be brought against him by Mr. Ochs.

The brewery of Ernest Ochs adjoins the Bushwick Avenue Police Station. Mr. Ochs said yesterday that on July 28 Steiger came to him and said in German that a brother-in-law of Mr. Ochs's was seriously ill in a house in Ridgewood. The brewer followed the man to the house, but when he discovered that it was empty he became suspicious and hesitated. The door of the house was opened, and Mr. Ochs was told to look at his brother-in-law lying on the floor. There was a dim light in the interior, but even that showed him that the figure lying there was that of a stranger. Mr. Ochs escaped.

Police Captain Lees and Detective Miller have made several visits to Werner in prison, and each time he has denied his complicity in the crime. Yesterday, however, they took with them Mrs. Watterson, from whom Steiger and his companion rented the house in Ridgewood. Captain Lees was very reticent when he returned from his visit to Blackwell's Island in the afternoon, but appeared in good spirits. It was privately intimated that Mrs. Watterson had completely identified Werner.

The Captain hurriedly left the police station, after having been there a few minutes, and said he did not know when he would return.

"Stelz case" was the only information he vouchsafed as to his object in leaving.

MEYER KNOWN IN CHICAGO.

As Yeager He Was Once Arrested in the Notre Dame Church There.

CHICAGO, Nov 6.—It has developed that the man known as Fritz Meyer, who was arrested in New York Oct. 28, charged with the murder of Policeman Fred Smith in the Church of the Holy Redeemer in that city, has established a record of crime in Chicago, and that, were it not for the intervention of a trifling circumstance, Capt. Colleran, Chief of Detectives, might have experienced the fate of the New York policeman.

On Aug. 11 Capt Colleran, who lives near Notre Dame Church, was called to that church for the same reason that Smith was called to the New York church—to arrest a man who was sleeping beneath one of the seats. As the policeman drew near, the intruder attempted to escape by crawling under the next row of seats.

In his haste, the fugitive forgot his revolver, which he had laid by his side on the floor. Capt. Colleran drew the fellow from his refuge and placed him under arrest. He served a term in the Bridewell. He gave the name of Yeager, and is the man who killed Policeman Smith. The difference in the circumstances of the two cases is that the first time Yeager mislaid his weapon, and the second, in New York, he kept and used the revolver with fatal result.

A BLOCKADE AND ITS REMEDY.

Others Having Failed, a Young Man Suggests a Simple Way to Get a Truck Out of a Hole.

The rear wheels of a truck heavily loaded with coarse manilla paper broke through the platform over a trench at the corner of Centre and Duane Streets yesterday afternoon and the wheels sank in to their hubs.

The driver jumped down from his seat, looked carefully at the broken platform, and then commented vigorously upon the situation generally and his own misfortune particularly. Several other truck drivers and two car drivers, whose vehicles were blocked, supplemented the remarks of the first driver with language just as picturesque.

A few minutes later a young policeman pushed his way through the crowd with: "Here, git that truck out o' there right away!"

The driver looked dazed.

"Wot's the matter witchey?" he demanded. "Ye don't think I put it in the hole fur a joke?"

"He wants yer to go'n lift the hin' wheels out witchyer shoulder," interpreted another driver, sarcastically nodding toward the policeman; whereat there was some laughter in the crowd and the policeman turned red.

The driver made a hoarse-voiced comment on policemen in answer to this; to which the policeman retorted. Arrests appeared imminent, but just then a gang of men in the employ of the street railway company arrived in charge of a very bustling foreman. They carried jackscrews, and it needed but a moment for them to be placed in position. But despite the orders of the boss to "h'ist there," the timbers crashed under the "jacks" and the heavy load remained immovable.

By this time the policeman, the drivers, the street railway employes, and a number of public-spirited citizens had constituted themselves a Committee on Ways and Means, and plans were suggested to extricate the truck, ranging from a derrick to a stick of dynamite. At last, it was determined to unload the truck, and the bustling foreman set his men to work. They threw the paper off without regard to the objection of the driver, and it is likely that there would have been a one-sided fight if a young man had not pushed his way through the crowd. He peered into the trench between the broken planks for a moment.

"Why don't you take all those planks away?" he asked.

The foreman looked at him for a moment, but ordered his men to do what had been suggested.

A shallow ditch was revealed, with an easy-slooping bank.

"Now, driver, make your horses pull," was the next suggestion.

With very little extra effort the horses extricated the truck, and the young man walked away.

Then everybody else in the crowd looked foolish, the other drivers laughed jeeringly, the foreman reproved his men for laziness, and the policeman started in chase of a pushcart man who had forgotten the points of the compass.

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RIBBONS.

Balance of stock of one of our best manufacturers of high-class Fancy Millinery Ribbons at half cost of production. Styles too varied for description; widths 3 1-2 to 5 inches. Prices

15c., 19c., 25c. yard.
Previous price 25c. to 75c. yard.

The most desirable Ribbons shown this season are among them.

20,000 yards of Pure Silk short length Ribbon Remnants, subject to slight manufacturer's imperfections, 3-4 to 1 1-2 inches wide, all colors,

at **2c.** yard.

BROADWAY EIGHTH, NINTH **STS.**

GEN. COLLIS SUES THE WORLD.

Libel Suit for $250,000 Based on an Article Charging Misuse of Official Power.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Press Publishing Company, which publishes The New York World, for $250,000 damages for libel. The action is based on an article published in The World on Oct. 6, in which the plaintiff was accused of using his official powers to make contractors for city work accept the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as surety on their bonds. Henry B. Platt, Senator Platt's son, is manager of the company, for which the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt are counsel.

The World said that Senator Platt and Gen. Collis shared the profits of the alleged transactions, the article in question bearing the headline "Collis and Platt Work a Huge Grab" in large type. A list of 146 contracts was given in detail, in nearly all of which, The World declared, the Maryland company had been substituted for the several sureties proposed by the prospective contractors. The company is said to be "only another name for Senator Thomas C. Platt, his two sons, Henry B. Platt and Frank H. Platt, and the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the head of which is Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty." The article says the "aggregate of the contracts bonded by the Platt oncern was $3,357,103.06," but that the company "refused to divulge" the amount of their consequent fees. "The game," The World declared, "was played openly and without pretense. The contractor had nothing to do but to grin and bear it."

John S. Wise, the plaintiff's lawyer, said yesterday that the Commissioner of Public Works knew nothing about the bonds and could not in any way be connected with favoritism, even if it existed. "The Commissioner," said Mr. Wise, "merely advertises for bids and selects the lowest. He sends this to the Controller, who requires and approves a bond for the successful bidder, and when he has certified that the sureties are sufficient the contract is awarded."

Controller Fitch declined to say anything about the case, in which he may be called as a witness, except that the Controller's office always preferred responsible companies to individuals as sureties.

INDIANA MAN'S DISAPPEARANCE

George H. Brown Believed to Have Been Murdered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—George H. Brown, a prominent resident of Knox, Ind., who has been missing from his home since Oct. 17, is believed to have been robbed and murdered in Chicago. Brown had $200 in cash and $8,000 worth of negotiable paper in his possession at the time he left home. He added $4,600 in cash to this sum later, collecting $2,500 from a firm in Urbana and $2,100 from a firm in Newman, Ill.

Brown came to Chicago about Oct. 21 from Champaign, Ill., and since that time no trace of him has been found.

BURIAL OF CECILE GUIMARES.

Contest Over the Estate of $175,000 Left by Her Grandfather.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—The body of Miss Cecile Guimares, the pretty sixteen-year-old girl who committed suicide in the woods in East Orange Thursday night, will be buried in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City, to-morrow.

Because of the death of the girl, a postponement of the settlement of the estate of her grandfather, the late Charles H. Birking of Newark, was obtained in the Chancery Court this morning. By the terms of the will Miss Guimares would eventually have come into possession of the major part of the estate, amounting to $175,000. The distribution of the estate is being contested.

HIGHWAYMEN IN WOODBRIDGE.

Two Attack Mrs. Thomas Johnson, but Are Frightened Away.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Thomas Johnson of St. George Avenue is suffering from shock at her home, as the result of an encounter with highwaymen. Mrs. Johnson, while driving to Perth Amboy last evening, was waylaid by two men. They had been hiding behind a tree, and as Mrs. Johnson's horse came alongside, one seized the reins, while the other tried to climb into the vehicle.

Mrs. Johnson screamed, and the men, hearing the noise of an approaching wagon, released the horse. As Mrs. Johnson whipped up one of the men threw a stone, cutting her under the eye.

Bicycle Rider's Fatal Fall.

James Crowley, aged sixteen, who lives with his parents on Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I., died at his home yesterday from injuries received in a bicycle accident on Friday night. Accompanied by Edward Rabe and William O'Neill, Crowley was scorching along the shore road, when Rabe's wheel slipped and he fell. Crowley was close behind, and unable to either clear the fallen rider or dismount. He rode over young Rabe and was thrown against the curb, fracturing his skull. Coroner Wilkinson will hold an inquest.

City Court Finally Moved.

The City Court took final leave of its quarters in the City Hall yesterday where it has dispensed justice for many years. The Special Term courtroom, where Judge Conlan has been sitting, was the last to go. It was announced from the bench yesterday that court would be held to-morrow in the brownstone building where Sheriff Tamsen has had his headquarters, and where the workmen are preparing the top floor for the four Trial Terms of the court, which are expected to be ready in ten days. The clerks' office will be moved next week.

Garrison's Victim Identified.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—The body of the woman who was killed in the Central Railroad wreck near Garrison's has been identified as that of Miss Jennie King of South Buffalo. Miss King was on her way to accept a place in the laundry of the Imperial Hotel, New York.

FORTY-FIFTH SEASON.

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Sealskin Garments a Specialty.

Broadtail or Baby Persian lamb. RUSSIAN BLOUSE, 24 in. long. "THE VERA."

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CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

Style Book Mailed on Application.

TOO FEW NAVAL ENGINEERS

Not Enough in the Corps to Do Duty on the Vessels Now in Commission.

SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES

Work Doubled on the Larger Ships and Shore Duty and Leaves of Absence Curtailed—The Service Crippled by the Government's Policy.

The increase in the number of vessels of the navy, coupled with the vast increase in their horse power and the machinery necessary to obtain such power, requires an increase in the number of Engineers. The Engineer Corps as the navy increased seems to have been allowed to diminish, until at present there are not enough officers attached to the corps to do the duty required of them on board the vessels at present in commission.

Some years ago Congress provided that Engineers, as wanted, should be taken from cadet graduates of the Naval Academy, and it provided for a special course to fit the boys for this corps. It is believed that this was a wise policy and that it should not be departed from. The boys who enter the Engineer class are but few of those who enter and are graduated from the academy.

With each year's class vacancies occur in the corps, and as the matter stands today, with the large and small fighting machines that are rapidly being added to the active list of vessels, the navy is crippled for want of men whose training fits them to take care of the powerful and delicate machinery that is nine-tenths of the fighting strength of the navy.

The Engineer Corps is inadequate to the demands made on it for officers to take charge of the engines and fire rooms. Many of the ships now in commission are sent to sea with less than their quota of Engineers and fireroom attendants. Some of the smaller vessels have no engineering officer, and the machinery is left to the care of the machinists that enlist in the service.

Engineers' Work Doubled.

With the larger ships the engineer officers have double the work to do. A knowledge of the relations between the different corps of the navy is convincing that nothing should be omitted that will tend to unify and bring these corps together, and there can be nothing, it is urged, that will induce more to this end than the co-education at Annapolis of line and engineer officers. The beneficial effects of this system, officers say, may be confidently expected to appear when time enough shall have elapsed to give it a thorough test.

It has been a remarkable fact that every Secretary of the Navy for the past twenty years upon entering office has been prejudiced against the engineers by the misrepresentations of the cordon of line officers who surround him. About the time he turns things over to his successor he realizes the exact state of affairs. It is therefore found that successive Secretaries of the Navy recommend remedial legislation for the Corps of Naval Engineers just before going out of office.

This change in opinion is due to the fact that the sailor officers are not in touch with public sentiment, and have no comprehension of the thought and action of the masses. It is not only true of America, but it is also true of England and the Continent.

It has been recommended that the Engineer Corps of the navy be increased to 250, instead of 194, as it is at present. The corps as it stands is far from being full. There are but 163 engineer officers now on the register of the navy.

The Policy of England.

From the beginning our naval law and regulations were founded on those in use by England. England's naval strength has never been allowed to waver. With the addition of ships to the service officers of the line and Engineer Corps have been added until at present there are but two line officers to one of the Engineer Corps. With our navy it has been different. There were more engineer officers on board the old wooden vessels with their simply constructed engines than are allowed now on the modern ships whose fighting powers are composed mostly of machinery.

Not only has the Engineer Corps been allowed to diminish, but there is a lack of officers of the line on most of the vessels. Some of the larger ships have not their full complement, and in order that the work required can be accomplished warrant officers, both of the line and staff, have been called upon to stand watches.

It has been recommended by Secretary of the Navy Long that the corps of officers be increased. The Engineer Corps has 190 officers allowed it. At present there are but 183 in the corps. It is proposed to increase the corps to 250, and to increase the line by 100.

Shore Duty and Leaves Curtailed.

With the new vessels now under construction and ready to be placed on the active list of the service the department will be considerably hampered for want of officers to command the divisions. As it is at present the shore duty of the officers has been reduced, as have been the leaves of those officers returning from sea duty. Heretofore officers were assigned to three years at sea, and then on shore duty. They still get three years at sea and only two on shore, with about half the time formerly allowed on leave. The Ensigns are compelled to spend most of their time while in that grade at sea, while officers in the grade of Senior Lieutenants and Lieutenant Commanders, who should have a thorough knowledge of the ships, are kept on shore duty. No navy in the world keeps its officers from a commanding grade longer than does that of the United States. Less than 40 per cent. of the time spent in the service by the officers is on shore duty. At a recent examination given a Commodore for the grade of Rear Admiral he did not know which end of a torpedo should be put in the tube first.

Officers Lack Confidence.

It is a well-known fact that it has taken men to go from the grade of Ensign to that of Lieutenant Commander over twenty-five years, and as they enter the academy between the ages of seventeen and twenty they are up in the forties before reaching a commanding grade.

An officer now attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard when spoken to a few days ago in regard to commanding grades said: "I had been in the service over twenty-five years before I moved a ship on my own responsibility. Out of the six hundred and odd officers not more than fifteen present have had charge of any vessels. The officers are kept on subordinate duty so long that they do not have the confidence in themselves when given command, and it takes some time before they become efficient. There are some of the officers who have grown gray in the service and who will never reach a commanding grade. During their whole stay in the service they have not even commanded a tugboat."

Many remedies have been offered to increase the efficiency of the navy in the men who will have command of the ships. None could ever be decided upon, and as a consequence it has become stagnant.

When the members of the class of 1867 come up for promotion for a commanding grade the promotions will come so fast that the majority of the members will be retired with the grades of Rear Admiral and Commodore before the officers reaching such grades can finish a cruise as commander of a vessel.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE OPEN.

State Supreme Court Decides that the Prohibition Against Lloyds Was Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Supreme Court of this State has just handed down a decision of great interest to insurance men. The State of Illinois has a law that insurance under the Lloyds plan may not be transacted in the State of Illinois. John A. Barnes, who issued policies in various Lloyds not authorized by the State Insurance Department, was fined $500, and he went to the courts. The Supreme Court decided that Lloyds may transact business in the State, and that the law which seeks to prevent them from so doing is unconstitutional.

This throws the doors wide open to insurance men from other States, whom Illinois has tried to keep out, as the Court says that, what has been granted to citizens of Illinois, may not be denied to others.

NEW POLICY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir James Winter Tells of the New Measures He Will Carry Out.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 6.—The new Government expects to assume office within a week. Sir James Winter, the leader of the party newly come into power, speaking before an immense public meeting last night, outlined the policy of his supporters.

He announced that the first object of the new Government would be to invite the British Government to send financial experts to the colony to inquire into and report upon the condition of its affairs with a view to the rehabilitation of its credit in the foreign money markets. Civil service reform, retrenchment, and the development of the interior are leading planks in the policy of the party.

CAPT. O. M. CARTER'S INQUIRY.

Case of the Military Attache in London Comes to an End.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Board of Inquiry in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, who was charged with irregularities in the management of the River and Harbor Works in Savannah Harbor, has come to an end, and it is expected that the report of the findings of the board will reach Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, for his indorsement in the course of a day or two.

Capt. Carter is now in Washington, attached to the Bureau of Military Information, and still retains his assignment as Military Attaché at London. No changes will be made in these details pending the final action of the War Department.

BOYS' CLUB CONFERENCES.

Proposed that Experiences May Be Compared and Suggestions Made.

A number of persons interested in boys' clubs in this city propose to hold conferences to compare experiences and receive suggestions from each other. The managers of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms at 112 and 114 University Place appointed a committee to arrange for a series of informal meetings for those actively engaged in boys' club work in New York City and vicinity, and also for those interested in it. The Secretary of the committee is Arthur King Wood. The first conference will be held at the address given on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

David Willard, the inspector in charge of the Juvenile Leagues of the Street Cleaning Department and Principal of the Tombs Prison School, will read a paper on the usefulness of boys' clubs. This will be followed by a discussion on the questions of organization and scope. Papers will be read by Cyrus C. Lathrop, Superintendent of the Albany Boys' Club and Institution of Industry; J. B. Carpenter, Jr., of the Boys' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn; R. G. Leypoldt of the Junior Branch of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Gen. A. C. Kenyon, head of the Baptist Boys' Brigade movement in America.

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FIRE ALARM IN A TENEMENT.

Policeman O'Sullivan Drew a Great Crowd and Part of the Fire Department by Mistake.

Police Officer O'Sullivan of the Elizabeth Street Station is a new and enthusiastic policeman, and has not been on the force long enough to acquire the wholesome awe of the Fire Department which all his experienced comrades have.

While he was patrolling Mulberry Street yesterday morning he saw smoke pouring from an alleyway leading to the Bismarck lodging house, which is probably the most densely populated place on the habitable globe. It is a five-story tenement, and Italians swarm in it in numbers which defy the census taker. Each room contains a family with many children, each family takes boarders, and many of the boarders have children.

Knowing these facts, Officer O'Sullivan, when he saw the smoke, turned in an alarm, and then ran through the alley, whacked away with his club, and shouted "Fire!" and "Get out!"

The response was instantaneous. Men, women, and children poured from doors into halls, and in masses down the steps. They fought their way out into the alley, and there, affrighted, and choking, became wedged in a screaming, struggling, half-clad, and odorous, tightly packed throng.

The truth was that a tenant on the fifth floor had started an early fire in a stove. The atmosphere was heavy and damp, and the smoke, instead of soaring, as well-conducted smoke is supposed to do, had settled down in the alley and escaped from the end.

Two fire engines and a truck arrived with bells clanging, and as they pulled up the firemen tumbled off and straightened their hose. They saw the smoke, and as the front men tore their way into the pack of people the water was turned on. This dispersed the crowd. The Italians, with one desperate heave, broke and scattered and fled in all directions, drenched, scared, and screeching.

Then everybody began to look for zealous Policeman O'Sullivan. The Italians swore they would lynch him and the firemen wanted to report him. He kept out of sight.

The disgusted firemen rolled up their hose and left, firing maledictions like shots from the stern of a man-of-war. The Italians chattered denunciatory comments and slowly assorted themselves into their quarters. O'Sullivan remained a disappeared policeman, who had meant well, but didn't know.

LEGLESS NEWSBOY IN READING.

A Man Without Limbs Who Boards Moving Trolley Cars Every Day.

READING, Penn., Nov. 6.—This city has a legless young man who "jumps" from the level of the street on the platforms of rapidly moving trolley cars and does it without apparent effort. Charlie Murphy, a young man of twenty-five years, is the legless wonder, who not only accomplishes the feat mentioned every day of his life, but performs other acts remarkable for a being whose limbs are missing from within several inches of the hips. Murphy is a newsboy, known to and is patronized by hundreds of people who live in Reading and many others who visit the city.

He is a hard worker, and, notwithstanding his legless condition, can get around very lively by using his hands and arms for legs and moving in little jumps.

The motormen and conductors of the different trolley cars all permit him to ride from point to point free, and in return for their generosity Charlie never delays them by a request to stop. When he wishes to take a car he simply moves out into the street along the tracks and awaits its coming. As it is passing he grabs the iron rods running up from the platform to the roof and literally bounds on the lower step. It is an easy thing for him to do, as the weight of what remains of his body is not very great, and his arms, from the exercise received in walking, are very strong, while his grip is powerful.

Seventeen years ago while playing on a freight car, Murphy was thrown under the wheels, resulting in the loss of both legs. He survived the terrible accident, however, and, although without limbs, he is healthy and happy as well as self-supporting. His car-jumping feat is startling when it is first seen.

WALLA TONKA NOT EXECUTED.

Choctaw Ball Player to Have a New Trial in Indian Territory.

DE QUEEN, Ark., Nov. 6.—Advices from Indian Territory have just been received here that Walla Tonka, the famous Indian ball player, who was convicted of murder and was to have been shot at Alikchi, Wolfe County, Thursday, still lives. Hundreds of whites and Indians had gathered to witness the execution, which was to have been a double one, as Wallace Crosby, another Choctaw, was to have shared Walla Tonka's fate.

Last Wednesday, as they were all camped around the Sulphur Springs, a courier arrived from Tuslahome, the capital of the Choctaw Nation, with a stay of execution pending a new trial, which was ordered by the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation. The condemned men received the news with true Indian stoicism. Walla Tonka was almost absolutely unmoved, merely saying: "Maybe me play more ball now," and then turning over and going to sleep. Crosby did not even emit a grunt when he learned that he was to have another chance for his life.

The execution had originally been set for Nov. 6, but recently the friends of the condemned Indian have been putting forth such strenuous efforts to secure a stay of execution, that presumably for this reason, the date of the shooting was set two days ahead.

Walla Tonka, whose other name—the one under which he draws rations from the Government—is William Going, and Crosby will be tried again in the December Term of the Choctaw Court, and it is probable that they will be acquitted.

Syrian Peddlers Deported.

Twenty Syrian peddlers, headed by Abdurrahman Khalil, were deported yesterday on the steamship Spaarndam. They came here from Mount Lebanon to peddle goods for Ayoub Ayash, formerly of Ain Arab, four miles from Mount Lebanon and now at Bloomington, Ill. Capt. George Ellis of the Board of Special Inquiry of the Immigration Bureau, said that the board was trying to break up a system of the Syrians, which resembled the Italian padrone system.

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50-54 WEST 22d ST.

(Near Sixth Avenue.) WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SOUTH'S OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Her Business Men Now in New York Report Prospects for Better Business After Frost.

LOSS BY FEVER NOT SERIOUS

It Has Temporarily Retarded Trade, but the Expectation Is that It Will Be Followed by a Season of Unusual Activity.

Southern merchants and business men now in this city make generally encouraging reports of the prospects for business in that section, in spite of the retarding effect of the yellow fever outbreak and the resulting rigid quarantine regulations. They agree that while the fever has injured trade temporarily, it is likely to be followed by a season of remarkable activity, which will almost, if not quite, balance the account.

Col. R. F. Maddox of Atlanta, head of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, and a recognized commanding figure in financial circles in the South, in answer to an inquiry as to the effect of the fever outbreak on business, said: "There is no doubt that, at the time the fever broke out, the South was on the verge of one of the most prosperous years of its history. We had a big cotton crop in sight, the prospect seemed to be good that it would fetch a fair price, the people were out of debt, and everything looked encouraging. There is no doubt that the yellow fever, coming just at that time, gave us a setback. It cut off railroad communication with many points, seriously blocked freight and passenger traffic all through the South, and upset many plans that had been laid for Fall business."

Atlanta Not Seriously Affected.

Speaking especially of Atlanta, Col. Maddox said that city had held its own remarkably well, in spite of the demoralizing quarantines. He could not see, he said, that business had suffered appreciably there.

"What will be the effect on business of a frost that will stop the fever?" was asked.

"It will bound forward with a long leap," he said. "I look for business to be better than ever then. The fever has not killed trade; it has only retarded it. It will revive with fresh energy the moment the frost opens up its channels. After all, by the end of the year, I doubt if we shall find that we have lost much."

J. Pollock, a prominent wholesale dry goods merchant of Mobile, is at the Marlborough. "The quarantine cut off all shipments from Mobile," he said, "and, of course, practically suspended everything except local retail trade. That probably has not suffered so seriously, as I don't believe more than a third of the people have come away from the city, and those who are there are attending to their business about as usual. We expect a killing frost by the first, or at latest the second, week in November, however, and I look then for an instantaneous revival of business. Everything is waiting on the frost, and when it comes our business will go on as if nothing had happened. We shall simply be out about two months' trade."

New Orleans Doing a Big Trade.

Bernard McCloskey, a well-known attorney of New Orleans, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League, which rescued that city from the rule of a notorious ring several years ago, who is at the Marlborough, says the trade of the Crescent City has been interrupted, of course, by the fever outbreak, but he does not believe that the total of this year's business will fall more than 5 per cent. short of last year's.

"In September, 1897, the month the fever made its appearance in our city," said Mr. McCloskey, "we exported 210 per cent. more grain than in the same month last year. This remarkable increase has been due chiefly to the building of a set of immense new elevators by the Illinois Central Railroad—one of them being the largest in the world—and to our low port charges. But there has been a steadily increasing diversion of grain shipments through New Orleans in recent years, and the city holds now the rank of the second largest exporting point in the country. The chief damage to business in New Orleans as a result of the fever has been the diminution of the retail trade, in consequence of several thousand people leaving the place, but I don't believe the merchants have lost more than 15 per cent. in this way, so that the damage can hardly be regarded as serious."

Mr. McCloskey was inclined to think that the gravity of the fever epidemic had been greatly overestimated.

"New Orleans is a city of 300,000 inhabitants," he said, "and in the course of two months 138 of these have died from yellow fever. Suppose it had been called typhoid fever instead of yellow? The death rate would not have been considered particularly alarming and there would have been no scare.

Frost Expected Any Day Now.

"We expect a frost any day now, which will put an end to the disease. In the epidemic of 1888 we had frost on the 1st of November, and last year it came on the 4th. When it comes business will revive."

Mr. McCloskey says that during the next four years New Orleans will prosecute more public works than any other city of 300,000 people in the country. Work was begun Nov. 1 on a complete drainage system to cost $8,000,000, and a sewerage system has been determined on, the only point remaining unsettled being whether the work shall be done by the city or by private parties. This will go far toward offsetting any ill effects of the fever this year.

Col. Rufus Rhodes, editor and proprietor of The Birmingham News, and J. C. Hemphill, editor of The Charleston News and Courier, both of whom are in the city, predict a general commercial advance throughout the South as soon as the ice king clears its accustomed paths.

There are a number of representatives of Southern firms now in the city, though the arrivals from that section have not been numerous of late, on account of the unsettled state of affairs resulting from the fever scare.

RUTGERS'S ANNIVERSARY.

Plans for a Celebration in New Brunswick on Nov. 10.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 6.—The one-hundred-and-thirty-first anniversary of the founding of Rutgers College will be celebrated in Kirkpatrick Chapel on "Charter Day," Nov. 10, the ceremonies beginning at 2:30 P. M.

The celebration will be attended by the Faculty, Trustees, students, and friends of the college. Addresses will be made by the Rev. William Elliott Griffiths, D. D., of the class of 1869; Foster M. Voorhees of the class of 1876; Leonor F. Loree, C. E., of the class of 1877, and Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., of the class of 1878.

SAN FRANCISCO BANKS' PLANS.

Two Concerns Arrange to Exchange Their State for National Charters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Two of the largest banks in this city are about to exchange their State for National charters. On Dec. 1 the Sather Banking Company, one of the oldest and best known financial institutions in the city, will become the San Francisco National Bank. About the first of the year the Nevada Bank, long identified with the fortunes of the mining magnates Flood, Fair, Mackay, and O'Brien, will become the Nevada National Bank.

The San Francisco National Bank will have a capital of $500,000. The Nevada National Bank will retain its present capitalization of $3,000,000. Under the new charters there will be no change in the directorates or officers of either bank. It is said that other large commercial banks in the city are about to follow the example of these two institutions.

TOOK WHEEL INTO THE CABIN.

A Young Bicycle Girl Creates a Laughable Commotion on a Ferryboat.

A high-spirited young woman in a stylish silver-gray bicycle costume bothered the deck hands and amused several passengers on the Lackawanna ferryboat Montclair the other day during the slow passage of the boat through a dense fog from the Christopher Street ferry slip to Hoboken. She insisted on taking her wheel into the women's cabin in defiance of the rules.

"I can't see my wheel out there in the fog," she exclaimed when one of the deck hands remonstrated with her, "and I am not going to have it out of my sight."

She succeeded in getting the wheel inside of the cabin door and then the first deck hand was reinforced by another deck hand, who together barred her further passage. They pleaded with the indignant wheelwoman with remarkable gentleness and urged her to respect the rules of the company in order that they might not lose their jobs.

"Well, you go out on deck and stand in the fog, and nobody can see you to report you," retorted the girl, jauntily. The bystanders laughed heartily at this sally, and a dozen voices urged the girl to stand her ground. She was inclined to act on that advice, but one of the ferryboat men watched his chance, and when her grasp on the bicycle was temporarily relaxed, he lifted it through the door and jammed it against one of the deck posts.

"Oh, you unmannerly scamp!" exclaimed the young woman in excess of anger. "If I only had the strength, I would throw you into the river."

This elicited another outburst of laughter, which caused the girl an evident effort to keep back the indignant tears. Her self-control came to her aid, however, and, taking her stand by the side of her ejected wheel, she maintained a dignified silence for the remainder of the trip.

RARE CASE OF HYSTERIA

Young Woman Who Is Hypnotized by a Mere Glance from Another Person.

IS INSENSIBLE TO ALL PAIN

Cannot Tell the Difference Between Heat and Cold and Never Feels the Need of Wraps When She Goes Out.

A young woman who falls into a hypnotic trance if her eyes encounter the fixed gaze of another, who has lost the sense of touch, is insensible to pain and cannot tell the difference between heat and cold, is now the subject of scientific study on the part of some of the foremost experts in nervous diseases in this city.

The case was presented to the section on neurology of the New York Academy of Medicine at a recent meeting by Dr. Charles E. Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street. Presenting phenomena rare even in medical records, it attracted the notice of the distinguished neurologists present, and, in view of the popular curiosity concerning hypnotism and inental phenomena generally, it possesses strong interest also for the non-expert.

Technically, the case is classed as one of hysteria, which medical authorities define as "a psycho-neurosis, of which the physical symptoms are the most conspicuous, tending to disguise the mental phenomena and to simulate superficially the effects of various organic diseases." The disease was in early days commonly regarded as itself a simulation, but modern science has pronounced it a distinct morbid entity and treats it as a specific affection.

The young woman who appeared before the experts of the Academy of Medicine is of a Polish-Jewish family on the east side. For various reasons, her name cannot be made public. She is about twenty years old, of prepossessing appearance and apparent intelligence. She lives with her parents, whom she dutifully helps to support.

Engaged to be Married.

The further interesting fact developed that she is engaged to be married. In fact, she was led to seek treatment for her strange affliction largely because of the embarrassing situations always likely to result from her tendency to collapse into trance at a mere glance.

The story of this phenomenal case, as related in Dr. Nammack's paper before the Neurological Section, and, shorn of its technical terminology, is after this wise: Some eight years ago, the young woman, then a girl of perhaps twelve years, had a needle stuck in the back of her left hand. The wound was not a serious one, and its physical manifestations afforded no reason why it should not heal quickly. But the patient, whether as a result of the environment of superstition and illiteracy in which she lived, or from the inherent weakness of the nervous organism, fell a victim to hysteria.

The slight needle wound in her hand refused to heal for four years. Finally, she came under the care of a hospital surgeon of the modern school, who recognized that her trouble was largely mental, and undertook to heal it by hypnotism. "This term," says an eminent authority on nervous diseases, Dr. James Hendrie Lloyd, "has come to mean a rather elaborate ritual, which is supposed to symbolize some mysterious influence. This influence, however, is in no respect mystical, and it requires very few symbols or rituals.

Hypnotism a Recognized Remedy.

"The essence of it is suggestion, and this has been used from time immemorial by those skilled in the treatment of the neurotic and hysterical. It is used, in some measure, by all successful physicians who aim to gain an ascendant influence over the minds of their patients."

The treatment by hypnotic suggestion was continued for some four months, the patient being placed in a semi-hypnotic trance almost every day for that period. The treatment consisted substantially in passing the hand gently over the affected spot and telling her that it was healing. It was successful. In response to the "suggestion" of the physician, the wound healed.

Then another trouble arose. As a result of having been so frequently placed under the hypnotic influence, the young woman became abnormally subject to that influence. The situation was extremely embarrassing to her, if any one but gazed into her eyes steadfastly she fell into the hypnotic trance. Sitting in the elevated cars she had to strenuously avoid meeting the eyes of her vis-à-vis. In ordinary conversation she was likely to be overcome by the influence. If she forgot herself long enough to look directly into the eyes of the person with whom she was talking, Her life was made miserable in consequence.

Hypnotized by a Reflector.

Concerning this phenomenal subserviency to hypnotic suggestion, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, who has made a special study of this case, related that on one occasion the young woman was thrown into the trance by having the rays of light from a reflector thrown upon her eyes.

In addition to this phenomenon, one of the rarest in medical history, the young woman lost the sense of touch, the sense of pain, and the sense of heat and cold. The most trying tests known to neurologists were made to discover whether the apparent loss of sensibility to pain, or anæsthesia, was genuine or simulated. A needle stuck in the pupil of the eye, the most sensitive spot on the normal body, failed to produce any impression. The patient did not feel it at all. At the clinical demonstration of the case before the Section of Neurology, Dr. Nammack stuck a needle into the young woman's eye, into the back of her hand, into her cheeks, into the inner delicate mucous membrane of the nostrils, without any sensation of touch or pain being experienced by the patient, and without any flow of blood. She was not under hypnotic influence, but, with her eyes closed, she did not know that the most delicate portions of her physical organism were being jabbed into by a needle point.

Knows Neither Heat Nor Cold.

When the young woman's eyes were closed and two tubes, one filled with hot and the other with cold water, were placed one in each hand, she was unable to tell any difference between them. She related that more than once in her experience she had taken hold of hot objects and had only known that she had been burned when she saw that the skin was scorched. When she went out of doors, she said, she could not tell whether the weather was hot or cold, and felt no need of wraps. A hot iron applied to her cheeks and hands produced no sensation.

This condition, insensibility to touch, pain, and heat, is what the experts denominate total and universal anæsthesia. "Very rarely," says an eminent writer on the subject, "anæsthesia may be distributed universally." The general condition of the patient is what Charcot, the eminent French scientist, pronounces grand hysteria. In olden times the affection was regarded as of mysterious origin, and marked cases, like the one discovered by Dr. Nammack, were treated as machinations of the evil one, and the patient was supposed to be possessed of devils. It is only in later years that its distinct physical nature has been known.

NO CLUE TO THE ROBBERS.

Police Searching for the Men Who Stopped Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

The police are busy investigating the stopping of C. H. Roberts and his wife while driving on the Boulevard, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on Friday night, but they have found no clue to the robbers.

Mrs. Roberts was seen at her home, on One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, near the Boulevard, yesterday, and she was none the worse for her experience, although she confesses that she was greatly frightened.

She describes the men vaguely; one was tall, the other short, and the short man, who stepped to the side of the phaeton and demanded the surrender of Mr. Roberts's possessions, spoke in a gentle voice. She said that when Mr. Roberts ejaculated "Not much!" the tall man, who had been holding the horse by the bridle, drew a revolver and fired. The pistol shot, she says, passed between the heads of herself and her husband, and grazed the top of the phaeton.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

WANTED TO WRECK A TRAIN

Michael Butler, Thirteen Years of Age, Put a Tie Across an Elevated Track in Brooklyn.

HIS MATES TRIED TO CHECK HIM

The Engineer of the Train Suspected that Something Was Wrong and Stopped in Time—A Former Attempt by the Prisoner.

A thirteen-year-old would-be train wrecker named Michael Butler was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Worth in the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn. He lives at 233 Concord Street. At about 1 P. M. last Sunday Butler was playing on Hudson Avenue, under the tracks of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, with three boys of about his own age—Robert Matthews of 171 Tillary Street and John and Richard Trotter of 193 Bridge Street.

The boys took it into their heads to climb one of the iron columns supporting the structure, and found on the footpath a loose wooden tie, left there by workmen who had been making repairs. Butler seized this, and crying, "Let's wreck the train!" began to move it over toward the up-town tracks.

The Trotter boys were so dismayed that they got down to the street as fast as they could, without waiting to see the result. Matthews, however, remained and pleaded with Butler not to carry out his intention.

"Get away, or I'll punch you," was Butler's reply, according to the story Matthews tells. In spite of all Matthews could say, his companion kept working at the tie until he had laid it straight across the tracks. Matthews, panic-stricken, tried to remove the tie, but Butler sprang upon him and pommeled him. At that moment a train came in sight a couple of blocks away, and both boys got down the iron column to the street as fast as they could.

The train was one of the Fifth Avenue, Greenwood and Coney Island line, and was filled with Sunday excursionists. Fortunately, Matthews's squabble with Butler had kept both boys on the track so long that the engineer saw them, and, suspecting that something was wrong, slowed up. He saw the obstruction a moment later, and stopped the train before he got to it. Then he got down and took the tie back to the footpath. The train went its way, and none of the passengers knew what a narrow escape they had had from possible death.

The engineer reported the case to the railroad officials, who in turn reported it to the police. Patrolman Gallagher of the Twenty-first Precinct was put on the case, and arrested Butler on Friday night. On his arraignment yesterday the boy admitted his guilt. A representative of the railroad company told Justice Worth that Butler had once before been caught on the railroad tracks, and had been warned that if caught there again he would be sent to prison. Justice Worth decided to remand the boy to the care of the Children's Society until he could communicate with his father.

THE BROOKLYN WRITERS' CLUB.

The Election of Officers at the Annual Meeting Held Last Night.

The members of the Writers' Club, the Brooklyn organization of pen men and women, met Thursday night at the room of the club, in the Hamilton Building, 44 Court Street. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—Hunter MacCulloch; First Vice President—Cecil Burleigh; Second Vice President—Sarah Venners Court; Treasurer—Lu Senarens; Corresponding Secretary—Arthur Pottow; Recording Secretary—Lemian Suydam; Counsel—Delancey F. Nichols; Librarian—Mary R. Diefendorf; Chairman Executive Committee—J. Frederick Thorne; Members Executive Committee—Horatio C. King, Byron A. Brooks, Julia Sedgewick King, Isabella C. De Vane, and Letitia Cornell.

A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a monument to Edgar Allan Poe, to be erected in the new Poe Park, in upper New York. The second annual dinner of the club will take place on Nov. 20.

AGAINST FRANCHISE TRANSFER.

Injunction Asked for to Restrain the State Electric Light Company.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday heard argument on an application by John Tregaskis for a temporary injunction restraining the State Electric Lighting Company from transferring its franchise to the Amsterdam Light and Power Company. Tregaskis alleges that Noah L. Cocheu obtained the controlling interest in the State Company by organizing the Noah L. Cocheu Electric Engineering and Construction Company, which received 1,000 shares of the former company's stock. After this transaction the Cocheu Company was dissolved. It is further alleged that Cocheu then forced the State Company to issue $500,000 worth of bonds without the consent of the holders, and gave a mortgage to the State Trust Company as trustee. Tregaskis alleges that Cocheu deposited $800 belonging to the company with the city for the use of water, and afterward withdrew it and appropriated it to his own use.

The Amsterdam Company declared that it was the legitimate successor of the State Company, and that the latter was now a stockholder in it. Ex-Judge N. H. Clement, who opposed the motion, said that Tregaskis had given his consent to the making of the mortgage. Papers were submitted and decision was reserved.

Minstrel Show of the Cortelyou Club.

The annual minstrel show of the Cortelyou Club, Brooklyn, will take place tomorrow evening at the clubhouse, on Bedford Avenue, near Newkirk Avenue, and will be under the direction of George J. Craigen of the Entertainment Committee. Mr. Craigen will be interlocutor, O. S. Polak and G. H. Kean tambos, F. K. Pashley and W. E. Bull, bones, and there will be a quartet composed of G. M. Craigen, first tenor; G. J. Craigen, second tenor; George Drant, first basso, and W. Maxwell, second basso. The entertainment will conclude with an original plantation sketch, written for the Cortelyou Club by George N. McEvoy, entitled "Martha Jane Green," in which the leading parts will be played by Miss Ella Girard, W. La Boucher, Frank Girard, and George N. McEvoy. Dancing will follow the entertainment.

Plymouth Church Jubilee.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the first will preach. His morning subject will be continued to-day and next Thursday evening. This morning and evening the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry, pastor of the Queen's Street Church, Wolverhampton, England, will preach. His morning subject will be, "The Influence of Henry Ward Beecher's Addresses in England." In the evening, in addition to the sermon, there will be a special musical service by the choirs of the First Presbyterian Church and Plymouth Church under the direction of R. Huntington Woodman and Charles H. Morse.

An Insurance Agent Kills Himself.

Frederick C. R. Petreaus, an insurance agent, twenty-five years of age, shot himself yesterday morning in his room at 361 State Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mart C. Crane, the keeper of the boarding house at that place, heard the report of the pistol and, on going up to his room, found Petreaus lying on the floor with a revolver beside him. A physician was called, but Petreaus was dead when he arrived. Peter Petreaus, the suicide's brother, was sent for, and by permission of the Coroner took charge of the body. The suicide was a Dane, who had been in this country only a short time, and it is believed that he was despondent because he was out of employment.

METHODIST EVENTS THIS WEEK

Freedman's Aid Society Anniversary, Dedication of a Deaconesses' Home, and East Conference Examinations.

The anniversary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society will be held in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow and Tuesday. The occasion will bring together many Bishops and ministers of the Methodist Church, quite a number of whom are already in the city. The programme of the session will consist in part of addresses on the work of the society in the South.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the meeting will begin, with an address of welcome by the Rev. Herbert Welch, pastor of the Summerfield Church. Responses will be made by Bishop Mallalieu and the Rev. Dr. Rust, Secretary Emeritus of the society. Afterward the business of the session will be transacted.

On Tuesday the home and foreign clergy and invited guests will attend the dedication of the new Deaconesses' Home at 238 President Street, presented to the Brooklyn Church Society by Mrs. Hans S. Christian, as a memorial to her husband. Bishop Andrews will preside and deliver an address. Wednesday will be the Women's Home Missionary Day. Mrs. J. A. Secor will deliver an address, and also Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk and others. Thursday will be Epworth League Day, and Friday will be given over to the King's Daughters.

The New York East Conference Fall examinations will be held in the Sands Street Memorial Church to-morrow and Tuesday. There will be a lecture on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary. His subject will be "Ministerial Training." There will also be lectures and addresses by other ministers of the conference.

TROLLEY ON SEA BEACH ROAD.

Negotiation for Its Purchase or Lease by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—Inspected on Friday.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with Secretary T. S. Williams, ex-Gov. Flower, and others, inspected the property of the Sea Beach Railroad Company on Friday with a view to negotiating for its lease or purchase. The matter has been under consideration for a long time, and the Brooklyn Heights Company intends, if terms can be agreed upon, to use the road as a trolley line. Direct connection can be made with it at Sixty-fifth Street and Second Avenue.

The Sea Beach Railroad is in the hands of James Nelson as receiver. It was organized in 1885 with a capital of $500,000. There are now only eighteen stockholders. The funded indebtedness is $428,488. When in 1896 it went into the receiver's hands, there was a deficiency of only $2,000. The cost of the road was $942,363.63. It consists of six miles of double track, extending from the foot of Sixty-fifth Street to Coney Island, and the company owns the Sea Beach Palace and other real estate.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Lectures for This Week Present Varied Selections Over a Great Range of Subjects.

The programme of the lectures for this week, held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, presents varied selections over a vast range of subjects. Philology, geography, zoölogy, pedagogy, domestic science, music, and the fine arts form the general themes.

In the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 4 o'clock, papers will be read by Miss Lydia M. Doane of the Girls' High School, on "The Women of the Aeneid," and by Miss Alice Van Vliet of the Berkeley Institute, on "The Eclogues of Virgil."

On Friday, at the same time and place, the last lecture in the course on "Contemporary Art in Europe" will be delivered by Frederic Hovey Allen. His subject, which is "The Barbizon School of Artists," will be illustrated by lantern photographs.

In the department of pedagogy, L. H. White will lecture on "How Children Reason," on Wednesday, at 502 Fulton Street at 4 o'clock. "Observations of the Reasoning Power in Children" will be discussed by William L. Felter, Ph. D.; Miss Sarah E. Scott, Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper and others.

Three other conferences of peculiar interest are to be held as follows:

Wednesday, Department of Domestic Science—Lecture by Dr. Mary Green of Detroit, President of the National Household Economic Association, on "Food and its Relation to Individual Needs." Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, 4 P. M.

Wednesday, Department of Political Science—First of the series of addresses on "Early New England History," under the joint auspices of the Long Island Historical Society and the New England Society and Institute. Addresses by Edwin D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine, on "Samuel Adams and the American Revolution." At Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, 8:15 P. M.

Friday, Department of Photography—Demonstration in "Flash Light Photography" by Joseph H. Swan. At Department rooms, 201 Montague Street, 8:15 P. M.

ENTERTAINED ON THE BROOKLYN

Mayor Wurster and the Silver Service Committee Guests of the Officers.

The wardroom officers of the cruiser Brooklyn entertained Mayor Wurster and the committee on the silver service presentation at a private dinner aboard ship last night. There were present as guests Mayor Wurster, ex-Mayor Schieren, William Berri, and Felix Campbell. Capt. F. A. Cook in command of the Brooklyn, was absent on leave, and Lieut. N. E. Mason, executive officer, presided at the board.

All the officers except Capt. Cook were present. The dinner was a return compliment for the presentation of the silver service last May. There were no speeches. The only toasts drunk were the usual Saturday night toast to "The President," and "Sweethearts and Wives."

ROBBED AT HIS DOOR.

The Superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery Set Upon by Three Highwaymen.

Bonavanta Pasquale, William P. Burn, and Daniel Finn were arraigned yesterday before Justice Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, charged with having robbed Eugene Cushman, Superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery, early Friday morning. Mr. Cushman was going to his home, at 21 Pineapple Street, when Bonavanta came up and walked by his side.

Mr. Cushman stopped at his house and was beginning to unlock the door when the stranger, who had been joined by two other men, sprang upon him. One of the men held Cushman while the others went through his pockets. They took his gold watch and ran away before he could recover from the rough handling he had received.

He notified the police, and the three men named, who live in lodging houses, were arrested yesterday. They confessed the robbery and said that they had pawned the watch in Jersey City for $25 and had divided the money. Justice Brenner held them for examination.

Mgr. Duffy Sails for Europe.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, in Brooklyn, sailed yesterday on the steamship La Touraine for a three months' trip abroad. He will go directly to Rome, and from there will make a tour of the Continent. Mgr. Duffy was accompanied by the Rev. John C. York, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, L. I., and the Very Rev. G. A. Magnien of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md. A large number of priests from Brooklyn and other cities were at the pier to see the party off.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDENBERGH & CO.,

44 Flatbush Avenue.

Fall Styles in Carpets.

Axminsters	85c. to $1.60
Moquettes	75c. to 1.00
Brussels	85c. to 1.25
Tapestries	50c. to 85

We are constantly receiving new productions from the best looms in the country, and can satisfy the wants of those needing good reliable Carpets at low prices.

Linoleums in Great Variety of Patterns and Qualities.

Goods Purchased Now Can Be Laid When Required.

HARDENBERGH & CO.

GEN. M'LEER'S WAR RECORD

How His Leg Was Shattered and He Lost His Arm in the Second Bull Run Fight.

REVISITING SCENES OF BATTLE

Age Does Not Lessen His Military Ardor—A Characteristic Incident at the Creedmoor Range—Popularity with National Guard.

The departure yesterday of Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade of Brooklyn for Gettysburg and other scenes of battle in the South, accompanied by several members of his staff, recalls the story of the loss of the old General's arm and the wounds he received upon one of the fields he is now on his way to visit.

The General is one of the few surviving officers of the war whose remarkable military ardor and love of the old battlefields take him South on frequent pilgrimages to the familiar scenes of war times. Over in Brooklyn and on the Creedmoor ranges he is known as the "one-armed wonder," because of his ability to shoot accurately in spite of his maimed condition.

The wound by which the General lost his arm was received in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. McLeer was a Corporal of Company C, Fourteenth New York State Militia. The fighting was heavy, and early in the engagement a shot shattered one of the Corporal's legs. He fell, but with a strong effort rose again and discharged his gun in the direction of an advancing column of rebels. Simultaneously a shot from the opposite side carried away his left arm, half way above the elbow.

The Corporal was carried into a small farmhouse near the battlefield, and for a day lay in a small, stuffy room, without medical attendance other than could be given him by the rude surgery of the soldiers. His recovery was slow, and to this day the wound in his leg has never healed. It is supported by an iron brace, and is freshly bandaged daily. Yet, even with this handicap, a slight limp is all that is noticed. When he was able to get about, Gen. McLeer returned to his old command as a Sergeant, and he was a First Lieutenant when mustered out of service at the end of the war. Subsequently he became a Captain, attained in 1873 the rank of Colonel, and in 1886 became General of his brigade.

It is an odd fact that the old farmhouse where Gen McLeer suffered so poignantly has a strange fascination for him, and never in his pilgrimages to the battlefields has he failed to visit it.

The General has twenty-three marksman's badges, which the twenty-three years he has won at Creedmoor. Many amusing stories are told of his work at the ranges. Last Summer he strode up unnoticed behind a swearing private, who was in a rage because he had missed the target. In a tone of command, Gen. McLeer said:

"Load that gun, my man, and let me see it."

The private did as he was told and handed the gun to the one-armed figure beside him. Grasping the gun firmly by the trigger guard, Gen. McLeer raised it lightly to his shoulder and blazed away. A blue signal waved showing a bull's-eye.

"There, my good fellow," observed Gen. McLeer, in a quizzical tone, "that seems to be a pretty good gun. Don't swear at it, but practice a little more."

He afterward explained that that was one of the luckiest shots he had ever made.

"The blamed gun went off accidentally," he said to a brother officer, "and gad, Sir, it actually hit the centre."

The General makes light of his feats, and often lays a good score to "accident." He uses the regulation .50 calibre rifle, weighing between eight and nine pounds. On a pinch he can load his own gun, but this is generally done for him at the targets. He shoots off-hand entirely, at distances of 100, 200, and 300 yards. His quick way of shooting astonishes even his friends. He grasps the piece close to the trigger guard, raises the stock to his shoulder and in much less time than it takes the ordinary marksman to make up his mind just where the centre of the target is located he has sighted the barrel and fired. Strangely enough, he will never shoot at a longer distance than 300 yards, because, as he explains, "I am not in that class. It takes a two-armed man to do that, and, moreover, he must have two sound legs, which I have not."

Gen. McLeer is a close observer of the fine points of shooting, such as how to set wind gauges and graduated sights, and the importance of weather conditions, and many a discouraged militiaman has had occasion to thank him for timely hints and encouragement when he most needed it. For this reason and others quite as potent with the citizen soldiery of Brooklyn, Gen. McLeer is one of the most popular men in the service.

HER BODY IN THE BAY.

Mrs. Frederick Glass, a Clergyman's Daughter, Escapes by Drowning from a Life of Squalor and Misery.

The body of Mrs. Frederick Glass, wife of a gold plater living in lower Degraw Street, Brooklyn, was found floating in the harbor at the foot of that street early yesterday morning. Whether she deliberately jumped into the water or met her death accidentally is a question of much concern to her husband and acquaintances in the squalid neighborhood where she lived.

Mrs. Glass was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. McMullen, a clergyman well known in the North of Ireland. Several years ago she came to this city, and in 1894 met Glass, and was married to him. By that act she estranged herself from her family, and they have since, it is said, ignored her existence completely. Glass was enabled to earn only a small salary, and the little property his wife possessed was soon dissipated. Two years ago they moved into the tenement neighborhood in lower Degraw Street, occupying two rooms in a basement. Mrs. Glass said little about herself, but she seemed to be unhappy. Her neighbors say she was often in ill health, and frequently fell prostrate in the street from attacks of vertigo.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Glass left the house at 9 o'clock, ostensibly to get something for her husband's breakfast. An hour later her body was found by two men floating in the water near the wharf.

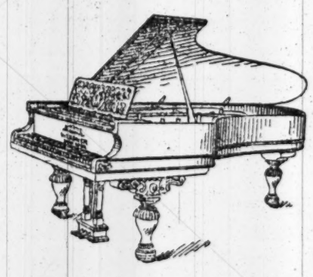
Who Will Ride Them?

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A remarkable invention is about to be put on the market in Birmingham which should further cheapen the price of bicycles. It has been found possible to stamp out the whole of a bicycle frame. The frame is stamped in two parts out a sheet of steel and the halves are then clamped together. A frame which has hitherto cost 50s. can be made, it is said, for 8s.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

WISSNER



Grand Pianos.

☞ Hereafter we shall manufacture only

GRAND PIANOS.

Our Uprights will be Grands in Upright form *constructed on identically the same principle as the Concert Grand.*

Liberal Prices and Terms.

A few uprights and grands used by Sousa during his Summer engagement at slightly reduced prices.

An immense stock of second-hand Pianos of every known make in Uprights and Squares, at the most attractive prices.

Wissner Hall, 294-296-298 Fulton St.

Uptown Warerooms, 539 Fulton St. Factory Salesrooms, 552 to 558 State St., corner Flatbush Av.

New York Warerooms, 25 East 14th Street.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

4 gallons for 50c., delivered in New York and Brooklyn. Send for booklet. 99 Liberty St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SEALS' NEW TRICK.

They Deepen the Water in Their Pool by Stopping the Exhaust Pipe.

The West Indian seals at the Aquarium, which learned to amuse themselves by spouting water at visitors, have learned another trick, which appears to be a sequel to the first. Superintendent Bean found that by lowering the water in their pool the seals could not spout. When they spouted they stood on their nether flippers on the bottom of the pool, and having provided themselves with a mouthful of water, they surveyed the crowd of visitors standing about the coping of the tank, selected their victims, and emitted a deluge.

With the water in the pool shallow, they are unable to support themselves in an upright position, and, except in this position, they are unable to project the stream of water at a sufficient elevation to reach the onlookers, so the water was kept shallow.

The attendants noticed day before yesterday that the seals were reconnoitering about the exhaust pipe. Constant circulation of water is maintained by an inflow of water from one pipe and an outflow from two pipes, one at the bottom and one near the top. The water was kept low by reducing the inflow. A stoppage in the outflow from the bottom exhaust pipe would, of course, result in deepening the water, and with deeper water the seals could resume their water-spouting antics.

The seals, whose reasoning powers have been evidenced in various ways, seem to have struck this line of thought. The attendants yesterday discovered the result of the preceding day's reconnoitre. One of the seals had his mouth over the wire guard that protects the bottom exhaust, thus effectually damming up the water. Presently he let go, and the other seal took a trick at the work, while the other whirled about the pool, now on his back, and now right side up, frisking away in great glee over the ruse. In the course of an hour the water had attained the desired depth, and then both seals set about spouting water as fast as they could.

One of the attendants who told the story declared that the flippered miscreants had thrown more water over the sides of the tanks than the exhaust pipe carried off. The story was also vouched for by Dr. Bean.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Two companies, one French and the other British, carry on the extensive manganese mines on the Cyclades, Greece. The beds exist in parallel layers in a hill rising abruptly from the shore to a height of about 400 feet. Eighteen tunnels, from 100 to 400 feet long, have been opened in the beds, with veins of from 2 to 6 feet of ore, which is intermixed with clay. The separation of ore from clay is very easy and inexpensive.

***

Poultrymen who make the raising of ducks a specialty, and who have advanced ideas, are reaping a harvest just now from the demand for "green ducks," as a table delicacy. The green duck is simply a duckling not over two months old, nor less than four pounds in weight, that has never seen water—to swim in, at least. They are the product of the incubators and brooders, and are made ready for market by a system of forced growth and fattening, which is the secret of the half dozen firms producing them by the thousand for the markets of this city, Boston, and Philadelphia. Green ducks, after leading their wholly artificial life, leave it for the table, with a flavor all their own. They are probably the most profitable development of the poultry trade, for the supply has never yet equaled the demand.

The Reduced Vote of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Journal.

It is clear that about 75,000 Massachusetts Republicans declined to vote on a sure thing.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary Special Sale. During the past week we purchased over 500 pieces of Dress Goods from two of the leading Dress Goods Importers at about one-half the regular price. Every yard a big bargain.

250 pieces 40 to 44 inch Fine Dress Novelties in rough and smooth effects in new Fall colorings, all new styles. Extra special 29c. per yard, same goods being sold in the city for 58c.

50 pieces extra wide 50-inch Fancy Suitings. Also 50-inch Cloakings, in good desirable colors, strictly all wool. Extra special 49c. per yard, positively worth 80c.

100 pieces 40-inch Dress Novelties, good line of Fall colorings, 19c. per yard, made to retail at 30c.

100 pieces very handsome styles all wool, silk and wool, and mohair and wool Dress Novelties at 79c., 85c., and 98c. per yard, every yard worth 30 to 40% more.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Extra Specials.

3,000 yards Very Rich Quality Fancy Silks, suitable for waists and costumes, choice, 79c. per yard; every yard worth $1.00 to $1.75.

1,800 yards Fancy Taffeta Silks, some stripes, some figured, choice 59c. per yard; well worth 79c. to 90c.

33 pieces Handsome Brocaded Silks, in evening shades, also cream and black, 39c. per yard; value 55c.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

New Velveteens for Russian Blouse Waists.

My "Queen" Vel-Vel, 24-inch, rich deep black, also colors, Fulton street price 75c., our price always 59c. per yard; every yard stamped on selvage Vel-Vel.

24-inch superior quality silk finish Velveteens; our own importation; wonderfully like silk velvet; 79c. and $1.00 per yard.

BLACK ASTRAKHAN—SPECIAL.

50-inch Imported Black Astrakhan, $1.25, $1.48 $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $2.85, $3.25, $3.75.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black Silk Finish English Brilliantines, best make, at 25c., 39c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 79c., $1.00, and $1.25 per yard.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

18-inch Linen Crash (Twill) with colored border, 8c. per yard; new tariff price, 10c.

All Linen Glass Toweling, extra quality, 22 inches wide, at 13c. per yard; new tariff price, 16c.

All Linen Damask Dinner Napkins, ¾ size, fast selvage, at $1.29 per dozen; new tariff price, $1.75.

Cream Color Linen Table Damask, choice of six designs, 29c. per yard; new tariff price, 39c.

72-inch Satin Finish Cream Color Damask, all linen, Barnsley finish, at 50c. per yard; new tariff price, 65c.

72-inch Full Bleached Satin Finish Damask, all linen, Barnsley finish and new elegant designs, at 75c. per yard instead of $1.00.

Full Bleached, Satin Finish, Fringed Table Covers, 8x10 size, at $1.29 each, well worth $1.75.

FLANNELS.

Outing Flannels in checks, plaids and stripes, light, medium and dark assortment; the 8c. grade on Monday at 5c per yard.

New Patterns in California Wrapper Flannels, usually 10c., price for Monday 8c. per yard.

Yard-wide full bleached Shaker Flannel, suitable for night gowns, at 12½c. per yard.

Wool Shaker Flannel (cream color), 27 inches wide, at 25c. per yard.

SHEETING.

Yard-wide Brown Sheeting, a regular 6c. article, on Monday only 4c. per yard.

Yard-wide Bleached Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom, on Monday at 6c. per yard, usually 8c.

LINING.

The Best Quality of Kid Finish Cambric, all colors, at 4c. per yard.

Fast Black Kid Finish Cambric 6c. per yard.

Rustleine, all colors, at 6c. per yard; value 10c.

Fast Black Rustleine, yard wide, black and colors, at 10c. per yard; the 15c. quality.

Black Back Figured Lining, the 15c. grade, on Monday 10c. per yard.

Linen Canvas in black and grey, at 10c., 12½c., 15c. and 20c. per yard.

Cordette in black, grey, brown and white, a substitute for hair cloth, retains its elasticity, moisture never affects this article. Sale price 15c and 19c per yard.

HAIR CLOTH.

24-inch French Hair Cloth, best quality, at 31c. per yard. Competitor's price, 39c.

Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Spreads.

THIRD FLOOR.

Positive Bargains for Monday Only.

1 case Fine Wool Filled Blankets, 11-4 size, value $3.00; special $2.10 pair.

1 case Fine Quality All Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, $5.00 quality; special $3.95 pair.

1 case large size Crochet Bed Spreads, actual value $1.25; special 88c. each.

1 case Real Marseilles Bed Spreads, $2.00 quality; $1.39 each.

Comfortables of Down, Lambs' Wool and Cotton Filled, in large variety, at prices that defy competition.

$3.00 Ladies' Shoes, $1.95.

Sizes 2½ to 7, width B to EE, in Vici Kid, cloth tops and box calf, button and lace; the assortment in seven styles of toes.

$2.50 Ladies' Shoes, $1.48.

Sizes 2½ to 8, width C to EE, in fine Kid Skin and cloth tops, opera and coin toe, button and lace.

$4.00 Ladies' Sample Oxford Ties, $1.79.

Sizes 3 to 7, width D and E; these ties are Louis XV. heel, coin toes, with patent leather tips.

$1.50 Ladies' Sandal Slippers, 98c.

Sizes 2½ to 7, widths C to E; these slippers are hand-sewed, patent leather vamps, opera toes, leather heels.

$1.50 Ladies' Shoes, 98c.

Sizes 3 to 8, E width, Bright Dongola, patent leather tips, button, opera toes.

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS.

Large Black Velvet Hats, trimmed with ostrich plumes, are in greater demand than ever, especially so at the low prices we are offering them at; $4.98 to $19.00.

Now is the time to buy hats for the little ones, do not wait until all the pretty shapes and desirable styles are picked, but come at once and procure the choice ones for your children, at from $1.50 to $6.00.

Untrimmed Hats for children, in great variety, and prices much lower than elsewhere, very pretty and serviceable ones too are here at 29c., 39c., 59c., and 98c.

We will place on sale Monday about 30 dozen Chenille and Velveteen Covered Hats, in desirable colors and shapes, together with 150 dozen Felt Hats, in black and colors, including short back sailors, dress shapes, turbans, and fancy fur shapes, with Tam o'Shanter crowns, and two tone effects, formerly sold at $1.50; all at 39c.

The demand for Black Ostrich Plumes is continually growing, and all who desire these goods will find it to their advantage to inspect our large stock of fine and medium priced Short and Long Feathers at from 59c. to $6.00 each.

CLOAK SECTION.

2ND FLOOR—FRONT.

Strong Specials for Swift Monday's Selling—Our Values are Rich Beyond Question.

LOT 1—Ladies' Rough Faced Boucle Cloth Jackets, also Beaver Cloth Shield Fronts, storm collar, bargain for Monday $3.98; worth $5.25.

LOT 2—Ladies' Black Boucle Cloth Jackets, lined throughout with handsome colored satin, strap seams, bargain for Monday $5.98; worth $8.00.

LOT 3—Ladies' English Seal Plush Capes, handsomely embroidered with jet and braid, silk lined, fur trimming on collar and down front; bargain for Monday $5.98; worth $10.00.

LOT 4—Ladies' Imported Brocade Silk Skirts, lined throughout with best quality of lining, full width, bargain for Monday $6.98; worth $10.00.

LOT 5—500 Ladies' Velvet Shirt Waists, all lined, beautiful colors, pouch front, new sleeves, bargain for Monday $3.98; worth $5.50.

LOT 6—Ladies' Mackintosh, black and navy blue, double cape, velvet collar, strictly rain proof, bargain for Monday $2.98; worth $4.98.

LOT 7—100 dozen Ladies' Plaid Shirt Waists, with linen collar, yoke back, new shape sleeves, bargain for Monday 39c.; worth 98c.

LOT 8—Ladies' Fast Black French Sateen Underskirts, all heavily and warmly lined, full and wide, bargain for Monday 98c.; worth $1.69.

LOT 9—150 dozen French Flannelette Wrappers, especially selected for this sale and made up in the finest manner, bargain for Monday 79c.; worth $1.49.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

THIRD FLOOR.

A few suggestions how you may save money in this department on Monday.

200 pairs Fine Quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, all new designs, actual worth $1.75 to $2.50 per pair; on sale Monday at $1.29 per pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, exceptional money savers, at $3.98, $4.50, $6.00 and $8.50 per pair.

Ruffle and Frilled Curtains of Muslin Swiss, Point d'

THEATRES

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Monday, Nov. 8.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"A Marriage of Convenience," from the French of "Un Mariage Sous Louis XV.," by Sydney Grundy, with John Drew.

MANHATTEN THEATRE.—"Miss Francis of Yale," farcial play by Michael Morton.

STAR THEATRE.—"The Heart of the Klondike," new spectacular melodrama.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Geisha" (revived), with additions to the music.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Little Minister," with Maude Adams.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Stranger in New York."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"An Enemy to the King," with E. H. Sothern.

"A Marriage of Convenience," in which Mr. Drew will begin his engagement at the Empire Theatre, is an English version by Sydney Grundy of "Un Mariage Sous Louis XV.," one of the comedies of the elder Dumas. The scene is laid in France early in the eighteenth century. The single picture is a handsome room in a nobleman's house. There are only nine personages involved in the intrigue, including the useful but unimportant servants. The dialogue is said to be in Mr. Grundy's best vein. The story of the play is told as follows:

"M. and Mme. de Candale have married for pecuniary or family reasons, but they propose on their wedding day to remain a semi-detached couple. Mme. la Comtesse having contracted an innocent attachment at school to the brother of a girl friend, Chevalier de Valclos, while M. le Comte, for his part, confessed to a liaison with an unseen Marquise, with whom on his wedding night he is going to dine. To the emancipated school girl, who has been married almost without knowing it, the complacency of her husband is an agreeable surprise. She had pictured a husband as a domestic tyrant. M. le Comte, however, fully understands what is due to his social position. Jealousy of his wife would be absurd; he acknowledges the part played in society by the cavaliere servente. But having penetrated the foolish pretenses of M. de Valclos, who is his 'best friend,' and the youthful Comtesse as to their having never met before, he gives them to understand that he realizes the situation, and trusts to their sense of delicacy not to make him ridiculous. Upon the Comtesse the lesson is not lost, though it is upon the Chevalier. She shows the Chevalier the door. Soon her new admiration for her husband turns to interest, and presently the discovery that he intends to conduct the Marquise, her rival, to a masked ball, makes her jealous. Meanwhile the Comte has been remarking the beauty, the freshness, and the girlish candor of his wife, so different from the Marquise, and he, too, begins to change his sentiments. The first concession he makes in duty as a husband is, however, badly received. To the masked ball he proposes to take his wife instead of the Marquise, but the former in a pique has already asked the frivolous Chevalier to take her. At the ball the wife is insulted, and it is her husband, there with the Marquise on his arm, who fights the resulting duel in her defense. This is the crowning episode in the process of reconciliation, in which a provincial uncle, rough but honest, plays his part.

Mr. Drew will be the Comte, Mr. Arthur Byron the Chevalier, Miss Isabel Irving the wife, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe the confidential serving maid.

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"Miss Francis of Yale" is a farce of native origin, which has already been produced with success in London. Michael Morton is its author. The central personage is a college youth, who is mistaken, through an odd concatenation of circumstances, for a girl in boy's clothes. The mistake causes much embarrassment. This rôle, acted in London by Weedon Grossmith, will be taken here by Etienne Girardot, so long identified with "Charley's Aunt." The cast at the Manhattan Theatre will also include Owen Westford, Monte Donico, Gertrude Homans, Sarah McVicker, Lavinia Shannon, and Idalene Cotton.

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"The Geisha" will be revived at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night, with a new scenic dress, and the additional songs and dances recently incorporated in the piece in London, where it has run 500 consecutive nights. The cast will be the best "The Geisha" has yet had in New York, including Nancy McIntosh as O Mimosa San, Virginia Earl as Molly Seamore, James T. Powers as Wun-Hi, Herbert Gresham as Marquis Imari, Julius Steger as Reginald Fairfax, and Cyril Scott as Dick Cunningham.

Not one of the other modern musical pieces of the burletta type has equaled "The Geisha" in melodiousness or pictorial charm. The music is quite good enough for operetta, better than that of nine operettas out of ten.

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The transfer of "The Little Minister," with Maude Adams as Lady Babbie, from the Empire to the Garrick Theatre, will be made to-morrow night. Eight performances of Mr. Barrie's play will be given every week, the Wednesday matinées now being fixtures at the Garrick. The advance sale has been very large.

"A Stranger in New York," which has already had a long run at the Garrick, will be put forward at Hoyt's Theatre to-morrow night, with the same cast and accessories. It, too, will probably last all Winter. Seven new musical numbers, composed by Richard Stahl and A. B. Sloane, will be introduced to-morrow. They are: "The Powder Puff," to be sung by Sadie Martinot; a new march called "The Broadway Beauty Show;" "Love's Serenade," for Arthur Pacie; a quintette to be sung by Messrs. Warren, Wilson, and Tracy and Misses Stone and Freeman; "Walker's Dancing School," for Harry Conor and chorus; "Life's Dances," to be sung by Sadie Martinot and John Hyams, and "Father, Won't You Speak to Sister Mary," a comic ditty for Mr. Conor.

To-morrow night at the Lyceum Theatre Mr. Sothern will revive "An Enemy to the King," the spirited, romantic play by R. N. Stephens, which served him so well all last season. This will be kept on the stage the remaining fortnight or Mr. Sothern's engagement.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—"The French Maid" will long endure.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—"Cumberland, '61," is successful.

BIJOU THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "What Happened to Jones."

WALLACK'S.—"A Lady of Quality" continues, with Julia Arthur as Clorinda.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—Julie Kopacsy will appear every night in "The Cooing Dove."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—This week's play is a musical farce called "McFadden's Row of Flats."

ACADEMY.—Denman Thompson appears nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in "The Old Homestead."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—"Oliver Twist" will be this week's play, with McKee Rankin as Bill Sikes and Nance O'Neil as Nancy.

STAR THEATRE.—"The Heart of the Klondike," a new spectacular melodrama, will be presented this week under the management of Messrs. Davis and Keogh.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. Goodwin's engagement continues prosperously, and "An American Citizen" draws so well that no early change of bill is likely.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This will be the last week of Sol Smith Russell's engagement and of the run of "A Bachelor's Romance." Henry E. Dixey will appear as a magician Nov. 15.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Frank Daniels, at the Broadway Theatre, in "The Idol's Eye," is enjoying success. It is rarely that a comic opera has so many really catching songs as are to be found in "The Idol's Eye."

LECTURE ON THE KLONDIKE.—Esther Lyons, who is said to be the first white woman who ever crossed Chilkoot Pass, will tell the story of her adventures at the Academy of Music to-night. Her lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Vesta Tilley, a real artist of the music halls, remains, and "The Glad Hand" is continuously and amazingly glad. The face of Mr. Weber, the conversational fluency and argumentative skill of Mr. Field, the imperturbability of Mr. Bernard are not to be equaled.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The First Born" will be presented in Harlem this week, with Katharine Grey, George Holland, and Kyler Hastings in important rôles. For its surprisingly graphic pictures alone this dramatic epitome of the comedy and tragedy of life in Chinatown is worth seeing. "A Night Session" will also be given.

EDEN MUSEE—The Eden Musée's latest addition to its waxworks collection is an excellent figure of Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, the newly elected Mayor of the Greater New York. The figure occupies a special alcove in the main hall, and takes the place of the King of Greece. The cinematograph has a new series of moving pictures, and the concerts are given afternoon and evening.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The stars at Keith's this week will be Mme. Marie Tavary, esteemed as an opera singer, and Auguste van Biene, the violoncello player. Jones, Grant, and Jones, "coon" specialists; Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, in their tramp act; Rice and Elmar, comic performers on the horizontal bars; Eugene Sanger, George W. Day, and many others are in the bill.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—One-act plays continue in favor at Proctor's. Charles A. Stevenson will appear there this week in a new miniature drama called "Prisoners of War." Felix Morris will appear in "The Rose," by Minnie Maddern Fiske. Some new groups will be exhibited in the living pictures. William Henry Rice, a famous minstrel star of other days, will appear in a new monologue. The ollo will be as long and varied as usual.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—Anna Held will appear this week in her songs and dances. Another new-comer will be Alice Atherton, whom we all remember so well and who has not appeared here in many years. Her repertory of songs has been very successful in the English and Continental music halls. Musical Dale, who has not been seen here for some time, is also in the bill. Marie Lloyd remains, and so does the "Faust" ballet, but without Cléo de Merode.

PLEASURE PALACE.—A notable feature of this week's long bill will be the one-act comedy called "Captain Huntington," performed by John T. Sullivan and Eleanor Barry. Those funny fellows, Wood and Shepard; Fisher and Carroll, Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon, and Smith and Fuller, are the most important "teams," comic, musical, and acrobatic, in the show. Lina Pantzer, in her wire-walking act, and the Harry W. Williams company, in a short farce, called "The Irish Tenement," are also prominent.

CASINO—This will be the last week of "The Belle of New York," in spite of the official announcement of Messrs. Lederer and McClellan a few weeks ago that it would run all Winter. These enterprising impresarii confidently announce that next Friday night at the Casino will be "golf night," and that 1,000 golfers will be there. They evidently have confused golf in their mind with craps or pinochle. Golf players are not the kind of folks to permit themselves to be used to advertise a theatre in that way. A comic opera called "1,999" will be produced Nov. 15.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"The Devil's Disciple" will continue two weeks more, and the other new plays Mr. Mansfield had in view for this engagement will be held in abeyance. Beginning Nov. 22, the last week of his engagement, Mr. Mansfield will appear in various plays of his established repertory, as follows: Monday evening, "King Richard III."; Tuesday, "Prince Karl"; Wednesday, "The Merchant of Venice"; Thanksgiving afternoon, "The Devil's Disciple"; Thanksgiving night, "Beau Brummell," this play being repeated Saturday afternoon; Friday evening, "A Parisian Romance," and Saturday evening, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

While the success of "A Marriage of Convenience" in London has been such as to warrant the hope that John Drew will need no other play in his engagement at the Empire Theatre, yet it is always well to be prepared for emergencies, and Charles Frohman holds two new plays in readiness for Mr. Drew. One of these is "One Summer's Day," by H. V. Esmond, whose "Courtship of Leonie," seen at the Lyceum last season, was full of promise. Drew's rôle in this is Major Dick Rudyard, a genial, high-minded gentleman, very much in love with a very pretty girl, who is involved in a very slight and conventional intrigue. The scene in two-thirds of this piece is a wooded island in the Thames River, where a picnic is going on. The other play is "The Liars," by Henry Arthur Jones, a sort of companion work to his "Case of Rebellious Susan." In this Mr. Drew will appear as Colonel Sir Christopher Deering, a man of the world, patcher-up of domestic breaks, and social diplomatist, a rôle not unlike that he so successfully bore in "The Squire of Dames."

May Irwin's annual engagement at the Bijou Theatre begins a week from to-morrow night. The new vehicle of her knowing but presumably wreathed smiles, her coons and becks and original darky songs, is called "The Swell Miss Fitzswell," but who cares? Miss Irwin is always superior to her play; if her success of last season is to be repeated she will share the attention of "society" with the Waldorf-Astoria concerts. Nothing that is merely dramatic can ever be quite so fashionable as Miss Irwin has been.

Now Odell Williams has gone into "vaudeville." One by one the "legitimate" actors are succumbing. However, the fear frequently expressed a year ago that the actor who went into "variety" would never be able to get out of it has been dispelled. Many who have done their "turns" as creditably at Keith's or Proctor's as the most experienced "hamfatters" or "song and dance artists" are back in the "legitimate," (if there can be said to be any legitimate nowadays,) and as blithely vociferous as ever. Decent work in the "vaudevilles," when engagements are scarce, will not hurt the reputation of any good actor or decrease the market value of his services. Odell Williams, whose portrayals of the Sheriff in "Pudd'nhead Wilson" and the Confederate Sergeant in "The Heart of Maryland" are so well remembered, appeared in a little sketch entitled "The Judge's Wooing" at Keith's on election day as an "extra turn," and Austin Fynes announces that he was successful enough to warrant an engagement for the near future.

Alexandra Viarda, who will make her first appearance in America at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Nov. 29, is a Polish actress who is ambitious, and has been successful, we are given to understand, on the German and Russian stage. Her repertory includes "Maria Stuart," "Deborah," "Iphigenia," "Elizabeth," "Medea," "Catterina di Medicis," "Lusia Müller," ("Kabale and Liebe,") and other tragic and romantic plays. She has also been bold enough to act the title rôle in "Uriel Acosta." She will make her first appearance here in a play out of the Russian by way of the German, called "Alexandra."

R. C. Carton's new play, "The Tree of Knowledge," which we are likely to see here before the Winter is over, seems to be a clever admixture of the pleasing sentimentality of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the cynicism and "verity" of modern "social studies." The central and predominant figure for three acts is a beautiful, heartless, conscienceless, utterly evil woman. She has tried to ruin the hero, and has embittered his life. She has married the hero's susceptible friend. She causes an estrangement between the two friends. Finally, she elopes with a fashionable dawdler. In contrast with her is the sweet, innocent, self-sacrificing, sunny-tempered heroine of all nice romance, and much of the action passes in a lovely and perfectly clean cottage with windows opening upon a well-kept garden.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for the thirtieth annual benefit in aid of the charity fund of New York Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to be held at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock. Among those who have volunteered their services are Vesta Tilley, Anna Held, Ross and Fenton, the Griffith brothers, Paulinetti and Piquo, Lew Dockstader, Saharet, and John Le Claire. The people who buy tickets for this performance will not be annoyed by the persistency of young women who want to sell flowers or programmes.

RACINE AT HARVARD.

Tragedy of "Athalie" to be Given by the French Department in Early December.

"Athalie," a tragedy drawn from Holy Scripture by Jean Racine, will be presented in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., on the evenings of Dec. 6, 8, and 10. The performances will be under the direction of the Department of French of Harvard University. The dramatis personae will be composed of students, graduates, and instructor of the University and of Radcliffe College (The Annex) together with Miss M. Louise Cushing and Miss Mary Coolidge of Boston, who will play respectively the parts of Athalie and Joas.

"Athalie," which many critics deem to be the French classicist's masterpiece, was written for the "Demoiselles de Saint-Cyr" at the request of Mme. de Maintenon, and was first acted by them in the Blue Room, Jan. 5, 1691, in the presence of Louis XIV., Mme. de Maintenon, King James II. of England, and his Queen Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambrai, and other personages.

It is said that "Athalie" has been selected for production at the University because it is an admirable example of one of the chief literary forms of the French Classic School at the time of its highest development in the seventeenth century. The splendor of the mise en scène, the introduction of a large number of subordinate characters and figurants, and the use of vocal and instrumental music, not only in the choruses which link one act to another, but in the body of the play itself, serve to heighten the interest of the work.

B. J. Lang will direct the musical part of the performance. Mendelssohn music has been selected, and the chorus will be sung by the Cecilia, from which organization the solo singers will also be chosen, while the orchestra will be composed of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The libretto will contain the text of the first edition of "Athalie" published in Racine's lifetime, and a juxtalinear translation made expressly for this occasion by Prof. de Sumichrast. It will be illustrated.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

SUNDAY.

First Seidl concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

First Seidl concert at Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.

Mme. Dyna Beumer's concert, Astoria Hotel, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.

First public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

First Philharmonic concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Michael Banner, the violin virtuoso, will make his début in Berlin, next Wednesday, Nov. 10, at Saal Bechstein, under the management of Herrmann Wolf.

At the first of the Chickering Hall series of orchestral concerts on Tuesday afternoon Richard Hoffman, pianist, will play Mendelssohn's G minor concerto and some transcriptions of Schubert's songs made by himself. The orchestra under Anton Seidl will play Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Oelsen's Norwegian suite, and Mendelssohn's A minor symphony.

Mme. Dyna Beumer, the Belgian soprano, will make her first appearance at the Astoria Hotel on Tuesday evening. She will sing Massé's "Air du Rossignol," an aria from "La Sonnambula," and Eckert's "Echo" song. Paolo Gallico, pianist, will play Liszt's "Fantaisie Hongroise," and Emilio Gogorza, baritone, will be heard. Anton Seidl will conduct the orchestra.

At the first popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, Mme. Sembrich will sing two arias by Mozart, one by Verdi, and Arditi's vocal waltz, "Parla." Mr. William Lavin, tenor, will sing "Celeste Aida" and "La donna e mobile." Mr. Max Karger, violinist, will make his début here and will play the first movement of Tschaikowsky's concerto and two shorter numbers. Anton Seidl will conduct the orchestra.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Emil Paur, conductor, will play the following programme at the first concert of its series at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday evening: Symphony No. 3, Brahms; concerto for pianoforte, Schumann; suite "Peer Gynt," Grieg; rhapsody for orchestra, "Espana," Chabrier. Mr. Joseffy will be the soloist. The soloists at the other concerts of this series will be Mesdames Melba and Nordica, Messrs. Kneisel and Loeffler.

Among the novelties to be produced at the concerts of the Kaltenborn Beyer-Hané Quartet this season are a string quartet by Julius Klengel, Spohr's solo quartet, opus 43, Dvorak's piano quartet, opus 23; a sextet by Goury for two violins, viola, 'cello, bass, and flute, and a sonata for 'cello and piano, opus 25, by Nicodé.

The Society of Musical Arts and the Musical Art Society have been confounded by some music lovers. They are wholly different organizations. The former is to give entertainments of a novel kind at the Astoria. The latter has already established itself as the finest exponent in America of a capella part singing, and makes a specialty of the glorious masterpieces of the Mediaeval church composers.

The programme for the first Philharmonic concerts, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, is as follows: Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World"; Mozart's violin concerto in E flat, (Opus 268,) the dream music from Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel," adagio and fugue from the E minor sonata for violin, and "Die Meistersinger" vorspiel. Mr. Eugene Ysaye will be the violinist, and at his request the concerto for violin by Brahms, originally billed for the occasion, will be replaced by the concerto in E flat major by Mozart, which, though composed in 1776, has probably never before been performed publicly in the United States. Mr. Ysaye will insert an elaborate cadenza specially composed for this occasion. The overture "Die Koenigskinder" by Humperdinck, owing to the composer's failure to send the manuscript in due time, will not be given.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE ASTORIA.

The programmes of the first three entertainments for the Society of Musical Arts at the Astoria are as follows: "Le Chalet," opera comique, in French, with the following artists: Mlle. Louise de Brelor, M. Charles Morel, and M. Salignac; ballet divertissement, Mlle. Emma de Consoll and corps de ballet. First performance of an original pantomime, "Blanc et Noir," by Mr. Victor Capoul, music by Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis, in which Mme. Pilar Morin, Mme. Alexa, and Mlle. Marguerite Blonda will appear. Mlle. Louise de Brelor is a lyric soprano from the Théâtre de la Monnaie of Brussels; M. Charles Morel is the well-known young baritone of the Lamoureux concerts, Paris. Both make their first appearance in America on this occasion.

At the second entertainment, on Dec. 13, will be given the first performance in America of Massenet's opera, "Le Portrait de Manon," in French, with Mlle. Louise de Brelor, Mme. Challa, Mr. De Bassina, and Mr. Paul Wiallard, and the first performance in America of Chaminade's ballet, "Callirhoe."

On Dec. 21 will be sung Massenet's cantata, "Eve," with Mme. Anna Burch, Mr. Max Heinrichs, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, and a chorus of three hundred, and an orchestra under the direction of Mr. C. M. Fiske. On the same evening will take place the first performance of "In Old Japan," tragic pantomime by Vance Thompson, music by Aime Lachaume, in which Mme. Pilar Morin and other members of the pantomime company will appear.

Alleged Embezzler Deported.

Judko Kaplan, alias Louis Rosenberg, who is wanted by the Russian Government for the embezzlement of 30,000 rubles in gold from the Bank of Kiev, was deported yesterday on the steamer La Touraine, in charge of a Pinkerton detective, selected by Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Vice Consul in this city. Kaplan was arrested in Atlantic City.

EVENTS ON LONDON'S STAGE

May Buckley Receives High Praise from Clement Scott and Other English Critics.

TREE'S OFFER TO MISS REHAN

Mrs. James Brown Potter Not Pleased with Australian Managers—Satisfied with Her London Success and Her Profession.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Neither "The Cat and the Cherub" at the Lyric Theatre nor "The First Born" at the Globe Theatre is successful, and, as cabled yesterday, "The First Born" was withdrawn from the Globe to-day and the whole company, after six performances, will return to America. The comparisons which the critics have drawn are decidedly in favor of the Lyric's version of the Chinese play. Mr. Charles Frohman was quick to recognize this, and, "like a wise General, who, after having done his utmost to achieve victory, accepts defeat in the spirit of graceful acquiescence," as The St. James's Gazette says, closed his season to-night.

Clement Scott, as well as the London critics generally, has been unstinted in his praise of May Buckley. Scott says in The Daily Telegraph:

"We have not hesitated to proclaim the cosmopolitanism of dramatic art, to the injury, perhaps, of our people; but briefly 'The Cat and the Cherub' is worth a music-hall turn and 'The First Born' is not worth an evening's entertainment. America is very welcome in England; but she must give us better than we can produce, and 'The First Born' is not that."

Much feeling seems to have been aroused by Beerbohm Tree's offer to Ada Rehan of the part of Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," with which Tree opened the season at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday. Augustin Daly says:

"I could not have considered it possible that Mr. Tree would send me such an unmanagerial, coolly insulting proposition as to separate Miss Rehan from her companions and ask her to descend to play in an emasculated version of Shakespeare's play, after she has established her renown in the production in which she is distinguished."

"Never Again" seems to have settled down into a financial success at the Vaudeville Theatre, and now seems likely to have a long run.

Mrs. James Brown Potter Talks.

Mrs. James Brown Potter does not speak in the most complimentary terms of the Australian managers under whose direction she was introduced to London as a star. The season of eight weeks at the Duke of York's Theatre, for which Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew were engaged, closes to-night, and the American actress will rest in London for the Winter, after years of hard work on several continents. While "Francillon," which was the only play in which Mrs. Potter appeared here, has not attracted great houses, the quality of the audiences has been of the best, the Prince of Wales being included among the auditors, and the tone of the critical comments has been generally flattering. But Mrs. Potter does not hesitate to say that the English company which the management provided for her support was not up to the American standard, and that with her old American supporters the season would have proved more successful.

"I did not expect to set the Thames on fire when I came to London," Mrs. Potter said, "but I am greatly gratified with my success.

"In my ten years on the stage I have earned enough for living in comfort the rest of my life, and I do not fancy risking any of my money on new theatrical ventures. Offers have been made me for a tour of the provinces, but I have declined them for the present, though I may make a provincial tour in the Spring.

London Audiences Unappreciative.

"I am glad to be one of the few American actresses who have gained a position on the London stage—I believe Mary Anderson, Miss Rehan, and myself are the only ones.

"Ten years ago, when I entered the profession, I determined to achieve a reputation overreaching the borders of the United States, and I think I may say without boasting that I have in some measure succeeded.

Speaking of the audiences of different nationalities, Mrs. Potter said:

"London playgoers are the least cosmopolitan and the least appreciative of any in the world. In the United States we have contingents of Germans, of French, of Italians, and of English, so that all phases of life are understood and appreciated. In England there are only the British, and they are slow to understand any life except their own, so that a play like 'Francillon,' dealing with French conditions, fails to be understood as it would be in other countries.

"All things considered, I am satisfied with my London success. As to the theatrical profession, my only regret is that I did not adopt it twenty years ago instead of ten. I might prefer to be a painter, or a writer; but for a woman to do some sort of work, make some sort of a career, is better than dawdling in society.

"And the temptations of this life are less than those of a society woman, for we work too hard and there is no time to think of other things. And when letters come to me, like one I had to-day written on a drumhead at Fort Lockhart, where they are fighting the Indians, thanking me for the pleasure my work has given the writer, and when I think of the many friends worth knowing I have met throughout the world, whom I would not have known under other circumstances, I am sure that the compensations of the profession outweigh its trials."

"THE LITTLE MINISTER" A HIT.

J. M. Barrie's Play Presented at the Haymarket in London.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—"The Little Minister," with Mr. Cyril Maude as the minister and Miss Winifred Emery as the Lady Babbie, was introduced to a most enthusiastic audience at the Haymarket this evening. The piece was excellently mounted, and Brandon Thomas and Sydney Valentine as the Elders, and W. G. Elliot as the Earl of Rintoul did praiseworthy work.

At the conclusion of the performance calls were made for J. M. Barrie, the author, but he had retreated from the theatre, and in his stead Frederick Harrison, one of the managers, addressed the audience.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet and journalist, and his bride, who was attired in a blue décolletée gown, occupied front seats.

INTERFERED WITH A SURGEON.

Haworth Is Arrested on the Charge and Afterward Released.

William Haworth, thirty-six years old, of 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, foreman of the iron workers employed in the new building at Broadway and Liberty Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for interfering with an ambulance surgeon.

The complainant was Surgeon Catherwood of Hudson Street Hospital, who had proceeded to a hurry call to attend William Litz, twenty-three years old, of 154 West Street, one of Haworth's men, who had fallen from the tenth to the ninth story while at work setting an iron column. When the surgeon arrived Litz had been removed to a tool house on the first floor. Haworth was bending over him and refused to give way so that the surgeon could dress the injured man's wounds. The foreman used insulting language and the surgeon finally called on the policeman to arrest him.

When Haworth was being booked at the Church Street Police Station the contractor on the work rushed in and begged the surgeon to withdraw the charge. The foreman apologized, and as the surgeon did not press the charge he was released. Litz was taken to the hospital suffering from shock and internal injuries.

The Southwark Sails Again.

The Red Star Line steamship Southwark, which returned to port Friday with fire in her forehold, sailed again yesterday for Antwerp. The damaged cargo had been removed, and the hull was found to be uninjured. All the passengers save one woman who had originally booked sailed on her.

A DIVER OF LONG SERVICE

For Fifty Years He Has Made His Living Under New York Waters.

AND YET AT HIS PROFESSION

He Helped Gen. Newton to Blow Up Nigger Head Rock in Hell Gate—Ghastly Experience in a Wreck Off the Delaware Capes.

"For more than fifty years I have made my living under the waters of the rivers and harbors of this section of the country. That is, I have worked as a diver during that time, and while I am now getting to be an old man, I still follow that profession. I have had many and varied experiences."

These are the words of John ——, who is now employed in the rigging loft at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and who has been one of the most successful divers in the employ of the United States Government.

He entered the service of the Government more than forty years ago. He was first employed in holding the guide and signal ropes for his father, whom he succeeded.

There is not a portion of the rivers about New York or the harbor that he does not know. He was one of the men who, when Gen. Newton made his plans to blow up Nigger Head Rock at Hell Gate, was employed on the work. Whenever a diver has been needed to examine the hulls of the vessels that come to the navy yard, 'the old man,' as he is called by the workmen at that place, was called upon to 'go down' and look at them, and there are few vessels, especially the older ones, that he does not know thoroughly. His knowledge not only extends to the hulls of the ships of the navy, but many of the vessels that have become derelicts and a menace to the seafaring man or those that have become totally destroyed were familiar to him. He has often been called on to go to vessels that had become wrecks along the coast. It was at one of these wrecks that John made his reputation.

Some days ago, while at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the writer went into the rigging loft. The "old man" was busy making repairs to some of the diving apparatus and adjusting one of the pumps to be sent to a naval station down the coast. He was in a reminiscent mood, and while adjusting the rubber bands to a diver's suit and arranging the air valves on the pumps, told the following story:

"I first put on a diver's suit to go below the water here in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Previously I had many times been down in the old diving bell that was in use here so long. My father and I were the only divers then employed in the yard, and none of the ships carried diving outfits. I first put on the suit many years ago, but I shall never forget it. One of the old wooden ships had arrived here from a foreign port and was in bad shape, as she had encountered rough weather on the voyage. Most of her rigging was gone and she leaked badly. The blocks and props of the stone dry dock had been placed for the vessel, but before putting her in the dock I was ordered to go down and examine the hull.

First Experience in a Suit.

"After the helmet had been adjusted I felt as if I would suffocate; my head swam and I felt myself getting dizzy. As I went below the water and the light was shut out I thought I would never come up again. I had been down about half an hour and had begun to get used to it. Then I made an examination of the hull, and it was a lucky thing for the Government that that ship was not put into the dry dock until it had been examined. Over 100 feet of the keel had been torn away and it was dragging. The vessel had struck a submerged wreck and torn away the keel. If it had happened to one of the modern vessels she would never have reached port.

"Since that time I have seen many wrecks and been down at the bottom of the rivers and harbors about New York many times. There was one wreck that I was called upon to examine that I shall never forget. It was the wreck of a steamer off the Delaware Capes, and that was so long ago that I have forgotten in what year she was wrecked. We left the navy yard on one of the tugs the night before Christmas and started for the scene of the disaster. The wrecked steamer had been struck amidships by some unknown craft and must have sunk immediately. There is no telling certain, for only one of the people escaped. I had never done any deep sea diving before that time, and I have done little since. After we had reached the wreck, whose spars were just out of water, I prepared to go down.

"When I reached the deck of the ship the first place I went into was the wheel house. There I found the skipper clutching the wheel. Yes, it did unnerve me, but I fastened a line to him and he was pulled up to the tug. I got into the cabin, but remained only a few minutes, when I gave the signal to be hauled up. It was more than an hour before I went down again, and I believe what I saw was the cause of turning my hair gray. There were thirty-one bodies in the place, and when I opened the door several of them floated toward me. I shall never forget that experience or how I felt.

"We worked there for nearly a week, and while a lot of valuable material was saved and I was well paid for my services, I would not knowingly take the job again for ten times the amount. It was terrible, and even now when I think of it I cannot understand how I managed to do the work. That was the worst experience I ever had.

"My days for diving are nearly done. I have not been down for some time now, and next year I will be retired. Many improvements have been made to the apparatus used in diving, and the work is not surrounded by as many dangers as it used to be. All the ships in the service now carry divers and are equipped with outfits, so the services of the men stationed in the yards are needed only for duty there. We have little diving to do here. Our time is spent in the rigging lofts and doing work about the place."

The "old man" has been on duty in the Brooklyn Navy Yard since being employed by the Government. In his quarters there are many souvenirs from the wrecks he has explored. He is one of the oldest men in the employ of the Government and will be retired on the age limit early in 1898.

United Commercial Travelers.

A New York City branch of the order of the United Commercial Travelers of America was organized last night. It will be known as Council 114, and starts out with fifty members. At the meeting held in the Gramercy Lyceum the following officers were installed by Supreme Consul R. F. Somerville of Dayton, Ohio: C. L. Howe, Senior Counselor; Will E. Warner, Secretary, and S. M. Wood, Past Counselor.

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JULIA ARTHUR.
"Scored a decided success."—Telegram.
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A LADY OF QUALITY,
a play by Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend, is an achievement of quite uncommon merit."—Times.
"Miss Arthur firmly asserted her right to be classed among the fixed stars of the American stage."—World.
"Miss Arthur was worthily supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN, a magnificent stage setting, and a good company of players."—Press.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. Special Matinée, Thursday, Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving.)

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
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First Time Here of
HERR VAN BIENE
THE GREAT BIOGRAPH.
35 OTHER STARS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. and Mgrs.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
DENMAN THOMPSON and the Original Academy Production.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
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The First Woman to Cross Chilkoot Pass.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75.

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"AUF WIEDERSEHN."
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE | SATURDAY, NOV. 13th.
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Next Week—MAY IRWIN in the Swell Miss Fitzwell.
Sale of seats opens Tuesday.

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MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
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NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday Evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

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LIVING PICTURES; Wm. Henry Rice, Minstrel Star; Lukens Bros., Acrobats; the Robbins, Comedy; Sisters Aubrey, Dancers; Halliday and Ward, Comedians; 40 other stars; 25c., 50c.

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THE BELLE of N. Y.
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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 7, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE INCREASING PENSION LIST.

Two sensible recommendations are made by Commissioner of Pensions H. CLAY EVANS in his first annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The first is that a law be passed that no pension be granted to a soldier's widow who shall remarry. The second is that provision be made for the publication of a complete list of pensioners.

The business of marrying soldiers' widows for the sake of the pension has been somewhat extensively carried on in this country. It is a pretty low form of shiftlessness, and it is one which the Government ought not to encourage or permit. A pension is granted to a soldier's widow on the theory that, as she has been deprived of her husband's protection and support, the Government ought to relieve her presumed needs. If she takes another husband, the law, human experience, and common sense justify the theory that she takes him to protect and support her. It is no longer the duty of the Government to pay her a pension for a need that does not exist. And not only should no new pension be granted to a remarried widow, but marriage should work a forfeiture of a pension already granted. There are still on the rolls seven widows of Revolutionary soldiers. If a similar average of longevity obtains in the case of widows of soldiers of the civil war, the names of some of them will still be on the rolls in 1979. Veterans of the late war will be leading young and blushing brides to the altar up to about 1825, when the youngest of them will be eighty years old. When they die, from the deferred but easily demonstrable effect of wounds received in the service, they will leave pensionable widows. If these are allowed to remarry without prejudice to their supposed "claim" upon the Government it will require, in the next ninety years, many millions of dollars to satisfy their unmeritorious demands. This is one of the most shameful and scandalous abuses of the pension system. The Commissioner does well to recommend that a stop be put to it.

THE TIMES would go one step beyond Commissioner EVANS's recommendation in regard to printing a complete list of pensioners. We take it that he has in view the printing of an official list of all persons receiving pensions, which would be sent on application to anybody having a curiosity to know how many of his athletic friends or neighbors were drawing pensions for total disability. This should be done, by all means, but measures should be taken to give the widest publicity to the list. We should suggest that there be conspicuously posted in all the Post Offices of the United States a list of the pensioners receiving their mail at that office. It is the theory of the Grand Army of the Republic and of all "professional veterans" that the pension list is a roll of honor. If that be the case, how can the country express its gratitude to these honored recipients of its bounty than by revealing their proud distinction to their friends and neighbors? A roll of honor that is kept on cards in a chest of drawers at Washington is a poor advertisement of glory.

We do not urge the posting of the pension list in the Post Offices on the ground that it is a roll of honor, however. It is not a roll of honor, but of shame. It exhibits one class of Americans in their meanest aspect as a lazy, greedy, impudent, perjured lot of beggars, who are willing to go to any extent of lying and deceit to extort undeserved assistance from the Government. The pension list reeks with fraud. It is not an excessive but a moderate estimate to say that more than one-half of the 976,000 pensioners whose names stood on the roll on June 30 are unworthy recipients of the Federal bounty. The mendicant part of the list discredits its honorable part. The disabled needy men who suffer from disabilities incurred in the service are made ashamed to accept their pension checks when they know that the same mail brings a check also to the village drunkard, who never went to the front during the war and never did an honest day's work since.

It is because the roll is tainted and disgraced that we advocate posting it. Let the people have the concrete and well-known instances of pension frauds and of undeserving pensioners continually before them in order that a public sentiment may be formed that shall correct the abuse. It is demoralizing to the American people. It implants in their minds the belief that it is the duty of the Government to support the people, a belief that degrades their citizenship and lies at the bottom of many of the political delusions of the day. In the Senate and House both parties are so eager to pander to the "soldier vote" that they deepen the scandal at every session. The uniform policy of Congress has been to pension everybody that asked for a pension. The cumulative result of years of pension giving is the monstrous annual burden of $140,000,000 a year, a sum nearly equal to the revenue produced by our customs tariff. The Commissioner reports that the list is still increasing. It is time the Congress were made to heed the citizen vote, the vote of the taxpayer, who will beyond all question make a powerful and effective protest against pension extravagance as soon as he can be made to realize the unworthiness of a very large proportion of the pensioners. Neighborhood discussions will create a proper public sentiment throughout the country, and we can imagine no Government measure more likely to provoke lively neighborhood discussion than the posting of the names of the local pensioners in the Post Offices.

WALL STREET AND WAR.

It seems curious enough that the most definite explanation that is to be had of the flurry in Wall Street on Friday should be to refer it to the passage by the Chamber of Commerce of a resolution calling for the enlistment of some 4,000 additional artillerymen. As a matter of fact, the addition of that number of trained soldiers is necessary to make effective the fortifications already authorized. It would be an obvious precaution without any reference to the present state of our foreign politics. It is, at the same time, a precaution which would be deprived of much of its usefulness if war were to break out at once, and it is superfluous to say that it is to events that are supposed to be imminent that the "speculation" of Wall Street is confined.

The most that can be said of the effect of the very sober and moderate action of the Chamber of Commerce is that it may have helped to form a nucleus of "precipitation" for a vague general sentiment of alarm. Even so, it was only one of several events of the day having the same tendency. The others were the tart reminder reported to have been addressed to Gen. WOODFORD at Madrid that the Spanish treatment of Cuba was Spain's concern and not at all ours, and Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR's renewed and more specific call for our intervention in the Cuban insurrection.

Without doubt there is reason for concern. Spain can, of course, quarrel with us if she chooses to do so. There are signs that she has that disposition. Undoubtedly the Spanish people are irritated against us. They have come to believe, or been led to believe, that we have come short of our international obligations. As has been repeatedly shown, and as the Spanish Government has repeatedly acknowledged, there is no foundation for this belief. The belief could not have gained currency, it seems, except for a general misconception of what our international obligations are. Whenever a cargo of arms and munitions of war is reported to be landed on the Cuban coast there is an outcry of Spain against our encouragement of "filibustering." The Spanish Government knows perfectly that this is not filibustering at all, and that, in time of peace, any American "merchant adventurer" is free to send guns and gunpowder to Cuba, without molestation from his own Government, subject to the risk that they will be seized by the Spanish cruisers in Cuban waters. But the Spanish Government does not find it convenient to explain to the Spanish people that the fault in case these supplies reach the Cuban insurgents is not with the laxity of the American Government, but with the inefficiency of the Spanish Navy. The Government seems to find it convenient to encourage the popular belief that it is our fault, and is believed to have embodied a misconception, which on its own part must be willful, in its reply to Gen. WOODFORD's communication.

Without doubt our Government will repel with prompt indignation any intimation that we have been lacking in the fulfillment of our duty to Spain. But if the Spanish Government finds, as one of its organs in Havana had the shamelessness to say the other day, that "war is convenient," it will not allow the flimsiness of the pretext to stand in its way.

The cable informs us that a London journal, usually friendly to us, The Spectator, declared yesterday that the Administration of President MCKINLEY, as well as the Administration of Señor SAGASTA, might find war "convenient." We believe the imputation to be a libel upon the President. We know that it is a libel upon the American people. If we had been disposed to make war upon Spain because it was "convenient," we would have made it before American interests in Cuba and American commerce with Cuba had been destroyed by the cruelty and greed of the Government of Cuba. If we are driven to war at all, it will not be undertaken to protect either commercial or political "interests." It will be undertaken because, as civilized human beings, we cannot and will not submit to a continuance of a Spanish war of extermination upon an island almost within sight of our coast. If Spain makes a sham offer of home rule to the Cubans, and after it has been rejected, resumes a war of extermination in Cuba, it will be a grave question whether we shall permit such a war to go on "to the destruction of the subject matter of the controversy." In that case we may do in the case of Cuba what England takes shame to herself for not doing in the case of Armenia. We may interfere upon the ground of humanity. In our determination most assuredly no consideration will enter whether war is "convenient." In the meanwhile, and until such a decision is reached, we shall continue to fulfill our international obligations as punctually as we have fulfilled them heretofore.

REAL GRIEVANCES AS TO THE CURRENCY.

The most hopeful sign of a real reform of our currency is the fact that the actual needs of the West and South are more and more recognized in the East and North. It is seen that the strong desire for "more money" and for "cheaper money" which made possible the movement for inflation by paper or by silver was to a substantial degree based on disadvatages which these sections suffer as compared with the more settled and the wealthier parts of the country. These disadvantages may be removed with benefit to all and injury to none; there are safe remedies for the ills for which perilous remedies were sought.

The need of the South and West which the present currency system does not meet is the facilities for exchange, in proportion to trade, which the East enjoys. These facilities consist largely in two forms of bank credits, loans and currency. To put it in the simplest way, a merchant buying goods in the East can discount his note and obtain the notes of the bank with which he deals for a larger percentage of the value of the goods and at a lower rate of interest than a merchant in the West can command. Of course, in each case the capital and business methods and character of the borrower will be taken into account; but supposing these and other like considerations to be the same, the Western borrower is at a disadvantage which to a great extent can and ought to be removed. The disadvantage arises from the fact that banking capital is prevented by law from making the same rate of profit in the West; the conditions attached to the issue of notes make such issues less profitable. If these were properly modified, capital would seek employment in the West, and credit safe and advantageous to all concerned would be cheaper. The rate of interest would not necessarily be the same, but it would tend to become uniform. Above all, the arbitrary and needlessly irritating differences would gradually be removed, and a very serious political danger to the country would in time disappear. This fact is now generally recognized by such strong Eastern financiers as the members of the Monetary Commission, and will be respected in the work of the commission.

The provisions of law which create this state of things are chiefly these: First, there is an arbitrary, fixed, and excessive Government currency, which has no relation whatever to the wants of trade, and which tends always to flow toward the financial centres and congest them. Second, National banks are forced to deposit low-rate high-priced Government bonds as security for their notes (and a certain amount whether they issue notes or not) from 11 per cent. to 30 per cent. in value beyond the notes. Third, neither banks with less than $50,000 capital nor branches of larger banks are permitted. Still another cause of the disadvantages suffered in the South and West is the fact that there is no real redemption of bank notes, so that bank currency, made rigid in volume by the bond security and irresponsive to local needs, flows to the centres as does the Government currency. All these conditions combine to prevent the existence of the banking facilities which the remoter sections could profitably and with perfect safety use. We have no hesitation in saying that were they changed, as it is perfectly feasible to change them, it would not only be to the great advantage of these sections, but of the whole country, while the plea for inflation would lose a great deal of its force.

TRADE AND WAGES IN ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor devotes most of its bulletin for October to a description and discussion of the operation of the work of the English Government under the celebrated "Fair Wages Resolution" of the House of Commons, passed Feb. 13, 1891. The general object of this resolution was to declare the duty of the Government in all Government contracts "to make every effort to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen," and to "prevent abuse arising from subletting." The Massachusetts Bureau summarizes and discusses the report of a committee of the Commons, which met during the past Summer to investigate the working of the resolution, and the bureau adds an account of the operations of the London County Council on the general matter of wages under public contract and the direct employment of workmen by the Government.

Without going into detail, it may be said that the bulletin of the bureau shows very clearly that there has been a steady pressure on the General Government and on the London Council practically to secure the entire control of employment on public work by the trades unions, and that this pressure has been more and more effective. For instance, under the resolution of the Commons "wages generally accepted in each trade" has gradually more often been interpreted to mean the minimum wages which each trades union would permit its members to work for. Some of the departments—especially the Navy—have been much embarrassed by this condition and also by the determination of the trades unions to fix not only wages, but the distribution of work and other matters as to which disputes constantly arise. In the London County Council this influence has been still more urgent and more successfully exerted. The net result seems to have been gradually better terms for workmen with some addition to cost for the Treasury.

This, in fact, was the avowed purpose of the movement. Mr. SIDNEY BUXTON, who six years ago advocated the resolution in the House, reports the argument in its favor as follows: "The State, as an employer of labor, should set a good example to other employers of labor, and should see that the conditions which prevailed in regard to the labor employed on its behalf were satisfactory. The State, as the largest employer of labor, cannot fail to have a considerable influence on the labor market, and the influence should be favorable and not adverse to the recognition and maintenance of standard rates of wages." As we have pointed out, the "standard," not only as to wages, but as to other conditions affecting the real or assumed interests of the workingmen has become more and more that which the trades unions have decided upon.

But there are clearly two sides to this question. While the "influence of the Government upon the labor market" has been exerted to sustain the standard fixed by the trades unions, other employers who have been forced to yield to this influence are very differently situated from the Government. The latter has practically an inexhaustible fund for expenditure and no competition in the objects it seeks. It builds a navy and guns and fortifications, not to sell, but to use. They serve their purpose equally whether they are cheap or costly. If other Governments can provide them more cheaply for themselves, that is of little matter to the British Government, so long as its own are sufficient for its purposes. Not so with the private employers, whose product must be put upon the market, who must not only take smaller profits, but may have to go out of business if their expenses are too great. A British warship may cost 50 per cent. more than a German warship, but so long as the Government wants them, British warships will continue to be built. But a British freight ship, costing 50 per cent. or even 10 per cent. more than its competitors, either will not find a purchaser or may be run at a loss and finally have to be laid up idle.

This is a plain, concrete illustration of what is happening all over the world just now. English employers are being undersold by Germans, by Americans, and in some markets by Japanese. Perhaps their most formidable rivals are our own manufacturers, who are rapidly seizing the foreign trade as to which in the past they have been indifferent or ignorant. To-day electric work in London is being done by Americans. American iron pipes—the simplest and cheapest product of the foundry—are being laid in England. American rails, locomotives, and machinery are being shipped to British colonies in the Pacific. While Germany is an efficient rival also to England, some forms of American manufactures—wire nails, for instance, and billets—are sold in considerable quantities in the markets of Germany itself.

In this strenuous contest, which is bound to become more and more strenuous, one great and often decisive advantage for Americans is the lower labor cost, due to greater productiveness of our labor, which overcomes the higher wages. Face to face with that fact British employers know that they must reduce the cost of their product. If they could increase the efficiency of their men, while paying the same wages, that would attain their end, but if they cannot do this they will try to reduce wages. Unless in this or in some other way they can meet competition, their trade will surely suffer, and their workmen will share the consequences. Whether, in these circumstances, the influence of the Government in increasing the power of the trades unions really helps the workingmen or not is a question not to be decided on theoretic grounds only. There is a very strong tendency among trades unions to do as little as possible and get as much as possible. When this principle is pushed so far as to check the demand for work by making it unprofitable, neither the men nor the masters can escape injury. Unquestionably in many trades in England that point is perilously near.

MURDER PICTURES.

The trial of LUETGERT, the Chicago sausage maker, for the crime of boiling his wife was considered a public calamity at points as remote from the courtroom as New York on account of the hideous pictures which it projected upon the pages of some of our illustrated contemporaries.

That calamity is about to befall us again, with immense aggravation, through the trial of Mr. THORN and Mrs. NACK for the murder of the bath-house assistant. Without prejudice to the case of these persons we may remark that they are not attractive to look upon and that when presented to the popular gaze through the processes and media employed by illustrated newspapers their images are of a nature to increase the difficulty of impaneling an unbiased jury.

The repetitions and astounding profuseness with which it seems to be thought necessary to print the portraits of the prisoners in a notable murder trial adds to the public horror and apprehension when a trial is about to begin. The Guldensuppe trial will be perhaps a long one. Every day there will be some fifty different pictures of scenes in the courtroom. There is no lawful means of averting the disgusting visitation. But every person of taste and refinement will rejoice when the trial is over.

A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE.

In discussing the banking functions of the United States Treasury and the inadequate powers given it properly to discharge them, THE TIMES remarked on Friday:

"When anybody wants gold from this side, an agent is merely sent to the United States Treasury with greenbacks to exchange for it, and the Treasury, whatever may be its straits, or those of the country, has no alternative but to make the exchange. It has some of the fixed functions but none of the important optional powers or defensive safeguards of a bank. It can raise neither the price of its gold nor the discount rate. It must furnish gold at a uniform price, practically fixed by law, or dishonor its notes and convulse the country with panic."

On this The New York Sun comments as follows:

"The Treasury does not need any defensive safeguard beyond the very simple one of locking up the redeemed greenbacks. This, of itself, will always so deplete the reserves of the banks that they will be forced to put up their rate of discount, and thus stop gold exports. Besides, if there were no greenbacks in existence, the banks would have not only to redeem their circulating notes in gold, but to pay gold to their depositors on demand, and this would put them in a much more unsafe position than that in which the Treasury is."

Locking up redeemed greenbacks is not an option nor a safeguard for the Treasury. It can only be done when there is a surplus. The amount of the surplus and the amount of greenbacks that can be locked up are not optional with the Treasury. A "defensive safeguard" beyond the control of the Treasury is a delusion. If there were no greenbacks in existence and the banks were obliged to keep gold for demand obligations, they would not be in a position worse than that of the Treasury, because they could and would control the obligations they assumed with as close reference as possible to the resources with which the obligations must be met. Doubtless they would make some mistakes, but they would not be helpless as the Treasury is. Not only is it true that the Treasury has none of the important optional powers and defensive safeguards of a bank, but it is not fitted to avail itself of them if it had them. The sooner the Treasury is taken out of the banking business altogether, the better.

CURRENT NOTES.

Twenty-five of the counties of Georgia were named for men who had been Governors of the State, all of ante-rebellion times.

* * *

A suggestion from Tennessee that the body of Gen. Sam. Houston be removed thither for reinterment, has aroused indignant and vehement protests in Texas.

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A Boston auctioneer who sold on Monday 200 miscellaneous books within an hour claims to have established a new record of speed in so doing. The prices, generally, were low, but good for the class of books sold.

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The Boston City Hospital, in the year just closed, has cared for 8,398 patients and treated 20,562 outdoor sufferers at an expense of $341,331, and its managers are rejoicing that they were able to do so much good work so cheaply.

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Mr. Joel Goldthwait, member of a Boston firm, completed on Monday his fiftieth year of business life, all of which has been passed on the same site in Washington Street, that city. He entered the employ of the firm as a salesman Nov. 1, 1847, and became its head in 1864.

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The Connecticut Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken to rescue by purchase Putnam's "Wolf Den" property in Pomfret, and to make it a public park. The movement was started by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter of Putnam.

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The Rev. John W. Dougherty of the Apostolic Church of Richmond, Va., has startled his congregation by the promulgation of an edict that after Sunday next the use of tobacco in any form or dealing in it as an article of trade will debar any person from holding a membership in his church.

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The late George K. Edwards of Baltimore bequeathed $50,000 to Princeton University for the establishment of a chair of American history or the endowment of five fellowships in American history; also, $2,500 to the Ivy Club of the same university and $2,500 more for the decennial gift to the university by the Class of '89.

* * *

Mr. Henry Rogers of this city has given $20,000 to the town of Mattapoisett, Mass., for the erection of a high school house. The Plymouth county town used to be the residence of Mr. Rogers's grandfather, and the memory of the pleasant visits he made there in his boyhood prompted the desire to do a good deed in the town's behalf.

"Scientific Courtship."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Scientific courtship" as recommended by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of New Jersey is suggestive of various and novel emotions hitherto unknown to that period of felicity. We think there are some decided advantages in the system.

The advice, "Take your father and mother along with you when you go courting," is especially salutary and pleasing. For one thing, a maiden is not always sure that courtship is the object of the young man's attention, but when he appears, flanked by his father and mother, she will at once understand what to expect, and be prepared, which is really more agreeable than to be taken unawares, even in the sweetness of love's young dream.

Then the parents of the man who would a-wooing go, (but unlike the naughty frog of the nursery song,) could occupy the attention of the parents of the wooed, and so save espionage from that vigilant quarter. Moreover, it would give the subject of all this demonstration frequent opportunity for discovering what manner of people the father and mother of the man were, a thing not lightly to be ignored in the matrimonial career. To be sure, the Bible is against the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain's "science." It plainly declares that "a man shall leave his father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife," proving that even in those remote days the opinion of the man's family was of no account; but perhaps Dr. Chamberlain does not consider this part of the Bible inspired. From there being no injunction regarding this woman's parents, we conclude it is perhaps wise to consult them in the matter, after one has made up one's own mind.

We look forward with unalloyed interest to this scientific courtship, and wish it the success it deserves. "Use your brain and conscience" is a most timely caution to those who are thinking of courtship, and we heartily recommend the practice. We have known instances where men left the last-named commodity entirely out of the question. We are inclined to believe that in spite of all the efforts to reform this vexed matter, the heart will play the principal rôle in the matrimonial drama. 'Tis unfortunate, of course. What a pity that Adam did not set the example of having his father and mother present when he courted the mischief-making Eve!

F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1897.

GYMNASTICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A second letter from Mr. Hallbeck on the subject of gymnastics in the schools was noted in your issue of yesterday, and was read with considerable interest and amusement. Alexander Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism," not only points out the qualities that make good verse, but does so in language that, in itself, illustrates each point. Mr. Hallbeck has emulated the author of the "Dunciad," and, lest I should not understand what he means by misconstruction and aggravation of a proposition, he exemplifies that pleasing art in handling my statements.

The response is a clever example of special pleading, in its avoidance of the issue raised by me, and its careful attempt to obscure the point under discussion by introducing extraneous matter, which is a very comfortable, even if not entirely logical, method in debate. When you floor a Republican, or get him cornered in an argument, he suddenly grows apoplectic, and turns on you with the retort, "Well, who saved the Union, anyhow?" My letter of Nov. 1 was not written in adulation of our schools, but merely pointed out that a correspondent had placed before thousands of readers as facts, statements of whose correctness he had not taken ordinary pains to inform himself. Believing that people should not rush into print until sure of their ground, and desiring that the public should not be misled, I recited facts, accompanied by dates and figures, in correction of Mr. Hallbeck. Let us see just what he said in his original communication of Oct. 24:

"Boston, Mass., is one of the few American cities where the Government has appointed an Inspector [note the "an"] of the gymnastic departments of the public schools, where the Swedish system of exercise is being introduced. Why does not the great and wealthy City of New York follow the example of the capital of a sister State?"

When I point out to him that New York has appointed two Inspectors or Supervisors to do this work, he suddenly discovers that, although the appointment of one in Boston is laudable, the selection of two in New York is silly and futile, because if they "had lived 969 years and made a life study of their business, they could not possibly have trained to perfection and responsibility several thousand teachers in one short year." I thank Mr. Hallbeck for this remarkably pat and happy illustration of what I said in my first letter concerning the inability of New Yorkers to see their own city in the same light that they see others.

On Oct. 24, the gentleman further remarks: "The Borough of Manhattan is shortly to erect ten new public school buildings at the cost of $12,000,000. My special plea on this occasion is that gymnasiums be built in or in connection with every one of these new schoolhouses."

On calling the attention of Mr. Hallbeck to the fact that these buildings will have them as a matter of course, just as all the schoolhouses erected in the last five years and more have had, he replies: "It is good news that the Superintendent of Buildings has decided to provide every new school with a suitable gymnasium, but as at the present time only a few of the 194 public schools in this city are so fortunately supplied, it is in my judgment excusable to be ignorant of their existence."

Come now, Mr. Hallbeck, as a man whose perception and judgment are well exhibited in your too able, though unfortunate, epistles, doesn't that excuse totter and limp pitifully? With your ignorance, no one finds fault, and as long as you keep it to yourself you violate no duty to others, but the dissemination of it is inexcusable. Before you stated publicly that we should follow the example of Boston, which, with one Inspector and few gymnasiums, has partly introduced the Swedish system, were you not morally bound to make that investigation which would have resulted in your discovering its introduction under two Supervisors and with numerous gymnasiums here?

As to the rational pedagogic value of free-hand and wand exercises, barbell, dumbbell, and Indian club work, the gentleman must not misquote me. Dr. Smith, Dr. Sargent, the late Physical Director of Harvard University, and others, have believed in the utility of this work for growing boys and girls, and I should feel sure of being in good company if I arrayed myself on their side. I did not state in my letter, however, that such work is now in the curriculum, but gave as the time when that work was exhibited, the Spring of 1895. It has since then been superseded in the schools by that shibboleth of Mr. Hallbeck's, the Ling Swedish system of rational pedagogical physical culture.

Lastly, perish the thought that I believe we should stop where we are. The gentleman will find it difficult to discover in my letter any phrase in which I express complacent satisfaction with what has been done; and if I were the only opponent progress had to contend with its course would be a bed of roses. I do believe and reiterate, however, that whatever readers of a newspaper may get from its reportorial or editorial staff, they are entitled to a fair degree of assurance that correspondents whose contributions appear in its columns are stating only those things which they know of their own knowledge to be accurate and exact. PEDAGOGUE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1897.

Reform Movement's Strength.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frantic efforts of The Sun and The Press to show that the failure to cage the Tiger was due to the refusal of the big Citizens' Union to fall into the procession behind the little Platt-Tracy rump are too funny for anything. Now, let The Voice (if it is still speaking) give us the easier demonstration that no reform movement can have any chance of success unless it is placed under the auspices and control of the Prohibition organization—or what is left of it. WILLIAM GREEN.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1897.

Well, It Isn't Plattsburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I, as an old New Yorker, suggest Crokersburg as a suitable title for the Greater New York?

PRESTON B. SPRING.

Harleigh, Talbot County, Md., Nov. 6.

PANIC STRICKEN BY THE FEVER.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

If there is one human passion more inexplicable than another, it must be fear for which no excuse can be given or explanation made. It is not always the presence of real danger, but the dread of the unknown or unknowable, the feeling that some horrid thing is about to happen against which no defense can be made. In a city when an epidemic gains a footing, men ordinarily brave will lose their heads as completely as though they saw Death's pale horse charging boldly through the streets, and, panic-stricken, think of nothing else but the task of placing themselves beyond the reach of danger.

Every soldier can doubtless recall some instance where a sudden and unaccountable panic has taken possession of some portion of an army, and like frightened hares they forget honor, duty, everything, but safety. Sometimes a good soldier, with a good record, has suddenly lost all control of himself and fled, and the singular part of it was when it was all over the man was totally unable to give any reason for his panic.

We have had evidences of this strange characteristic during the present yellow fever excitement. There were men in Montgomery who were ordinarily as cool and collected as men could be, who would have gone into battle without a tremor, or would have cheerfully risked their lives in defense of their fellow men; yet, when it began to be rumored that yellow fever existed in the city, these same men became frantic, and hardly took time to shut their doors before hurrying pell-mell to the trains. Some of them left their houses to the mercy of thieves and burglars, left their servants with no means of subsistence, and their business to look after itself.

How can it be accounted for? What faculty is it that gains control of a man's nerves and self-control and delivers him, bound hand and foot, the victim and sport of rank cowardice?

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From The London Times.

In view of the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States, the returns of the census of 1896, just issued by the Department of Public Instruction at Hololulu, constitute a very opportune publication, for they contain ample evidence of the ever-increasing preponderancy of the foreign over the native elements in the islands. The total population is set down at 109,020, but of these only 31,019 are pure Hawaiians, another 8,485 being part Hawaiians—i. e., of Hawaiian parentage on one side only. The foreign-born population amounts to 55,783, to which may be added 13,733 born of foreign parents in Hawaii.

The native population, including even the part Hawaiians, does not, therefore, amount to 40 per cent. of the total population. From the language generally used in the American press one would assume that the American community was immensely superior in point of numbers as in every other respect to the other foreign communities, but this is far from being the case. The Americans, including those born in Hawaii, only amount to 3,086, or barely a quarter more than the British subjects, who number 2,250, and rather more than twice the number of the German subjects, set down at 1,432.

The bulk of the foreign population consists of Japanese, 24,407; Chinese, 21,616; and Portuguese, 15,191. The Japanese, therefore, alone form nearly one-quarter of the total population, and this is certainly sufficient to explain the interest which Japan takes in the international position of the islands. The majority of the Japanese population are employed as laborers, but the proportion of the Japanese immigrants of the higher class seems to be rapidly increasing—viz., from 5 per cent. in 1890 to 20 per cent. in 1896.

The General Superintendent of the Census states, in his report, that "if it were possible to know what the relative wealth employed in trading was the figures would be overwhelmingly in favor of the Americans." But he produces no facts or figures in support of this contention, and in the only table which might throw some light on the point—that of real estate owners—"other nationalities" are so lumped together that no conclusions can be drawn from it.

The most striking feature displayed in these returns is the continuous decrease of the native population. When Capt. Cook first visited the islands in 1778, he estimated the population at 400,000, and though this was doubtless an erroneous estimate, there were 150,000 inhabitants when the first American missionaries appeared in 1820. In 1890 the census showed only 34,436 pure Hawaiians, and within the next six years there was a further diminution of over 10 per cent.

Spain's European Allies.

From The London Standard.

It has been suggested that the interference of the United States with Spanish rights in Cuba would cause great irritation to certain European powers, and that conceivably Spain might hope for assistance from some one or other of these in the struggle. We believe that to be the idlest of dreams. In the first place, Cuba is not in Europe, and is much nearer to America than to any European State; and in the second place, as we have said, it is pretty certain that the Government of Washington would so conduct its policy and its action as to leave to Spain the responsibility, if accepted at all, of declaring actual war. Moreover, Europe has far too many burning questions of its own at home, and not only at home, but in Africa and Asia, to saddle itself gratuitously with another in the New World. The statesmanship of great nations in these days is devoted to averting injury to themselves, and to extending the area of territory in which they may find or create markets for their surplus productions. African Hinterlands and Chinese provinces interest them far more than fine points of international law with which they are not absolutely obliged to mix themselves up. At the present moment they have two questions on hand much nearer home, one of which, it is true, is in process of settlement, but the other of which has as yet scarcely been grappled with.

NUGGETS.

A Moving Appeal.

At a recent entertainment in a suburb of this city of culture, the cards of admission bore this legend: "Ladies are requested to remove their hats as far as possible."—Boston Transcript.

Glad Relief.

Critic—Where did you get the idea of that story?

Author—Out of my head.

Critic—Gracious, how glad you must be that it's out.—Philadelphia Call.

Not Withheld.

"The fact is," said Dawson, "I married because I was lonely. To put it tersely, I married for sympathy."

"Well, old man," replied his friend Haley, "you certainly have mine."—Chicago News.

A Great Advantage.

"The horse has another point of superiority over the wheel."

"What is it?"

"When a horse is getting ready to shy at anything you can tell it by his ears."—Chicago Record.

Those Klondike Stories.

Eagerly—And these stories about the fabulous wealth of Klondike—are they exaggerations?

Klondike Liar—Believe me, yes. Why, you can travel two or three blocks without seeing gold, except a few nuggets here and there.—Philadelphia North-American.

THE HAPPIEST MAN ON ALL CAPE ANN.

Rafe Norman in Boston Transcript.

Here is the story, sung by the seas,
Borne on the billows, fanned by the breeze,

Of the very humblest, happiest man
Among the boulders of old Cape Ann.

This honest hero's name was Jack;
And his wealth lay in a fishing smack,

A wife, and a babe with eyes o' blue,
A dory, a lobster-pot or two,

And a house as high as the hollyhocks,
And as brown and quaint as the barnacled docks.

Now every morning, blow high, blow low,
Jack to the fishing grounds did go;

And every evening, empty or full,
For his little home did Jack stout pull;

And when he rounded the harbor-light,
And his home on the brown hill hove in sight,

He would lie on his oars and shout with glee:
"If there's a happy man in the world, it's me!

"The world ain't so roomy, after all,
An' Cape Cod ain't so terrible small!

"I guess it contains the best there is;
If there's a better place, I don't know where 'tis,

"Betwixt kingdom come an' Davy Jones,
For restin' a tired mortal's bones.

"The angels here are toler'ble thick,
An' the Cape Ann devils are mighty slick.

"In spite of his fins an' his web feet,
A Gloucester fisherman's hard to beat,

"An' ye'll travel fur an' wide to find
A place like Gloucester, providin' ye're kind.

"On no better home the sun slants down
Than pickled an' salted an' smoked Fish Town!

"If there's a better country here below
Than Cape Ann or Klondike, why—let's go!

"But, come to take 'em all around,
There's no softer hearts nor harder ground

"Than what ye'll find on old Cape Ann—
An' I'm its very happiest man!

"Amongst the Almighty's ablest sons
There's none that can down His Cape Ann ones;

"No happier man shipmates e'er hail
Than me, who every mornin' sail

"To bring at night this fare to land—
A lovin' heart an' a willin' hand;

"An 'cause of the Lord's aboundin' love
I steer my craft for His port above.

"Who has home an' wife and babe on the knee,
Is rich as ever a man can be;

"The best of the world is old Cape Ann—
An' I'm its very happiest man!"

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA

Possible Dismemberment of the Empire as a Result of the Race Conflict.

WILHELM AND NICHOLAS MAY AID FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Lord Salisbury in an Awkward Position—His Ministry is in Revolt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer Will Refuse to Recommend Lavish Expenditures for the "Vigorous Foreign Policy" Programme—Sarah Grand's New Book is a Failure.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The remarkable personal prestige of the Austrian Emperor has wrought so many miracles of late years that Europe has accustomed itself to the assumption that it will be equal to any and all emergencies, no matter how apparently impossible of solution. If it were not for this universal confidence in his capabilities as a conjurer, there would be deep and general excitement over this week's alarming developments in that chaos which is called Austrian politics. So far as human eye can see, Francis Joseph is in an impasse, unable to retreat, yet confronted by nothing less than the disruption of his empire. Even if Count Badeni's retirement could serve as a temporary relief, no real element of the problem would be solved by it.

The Germans of Bohemia and Moravia, having learned and demonstrated their power to wreck if they are not allowed to rule, will not abate an atom of their pretensions. So far from it are they that their big mass meetings at Brunn, Bozen, Eger, and elsewhere, are ending now with the whole assembly rising and singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" with uncovered heads, a song which, under the circumstances now existing in Austria, means little short of revolution. Any concession to this defiant spirit would, on the other hand, bring the still more numerous and inflammable Czechs and Poles into an instant mutiny. For one or the other there will have to be martial law in Bohemia this Winter. This in itself would be no startling novelty, as all the parties in that seething Cisleithan caldron of warring races are accustomed alternately to invoke the use of the bayonet to coerce their rivals and to run away from it themselves.

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Austro-Hungarian Union May Be Destroyed.

But, for the first time in the constitutional period of Austrian history, the legal bonds which hold Austria and Hungary together are imperiled by this chronic scuffle in Austria. With the end of December the constitutional tie between these two great halves of the empire lapses, unless renewed meanwhile. A provisional act extending it for another twelve months has been practically passed by the Hungarian Parliament. It has heretofore been assumed that if the German minority in the Austrian Parliament persisted in preventing its passage there, a simple, if rough, way out of the difficulty could be found by dispensing with this Parliament altogether, and falling back on the emergency clause of Article XIV. of the Austrian Constitution, by which the Emperor can act on his own responsibility in the name of Austria. Now, however, there arises an unlooked-for obstacle in the declaration of Francis Kossuth that his party will fight to the death against any bargain between the Hungarian Parliament and the Austrian Government acting without its Parliament. It would be quite as feasible for Kossuth to block the provisional Ausgleich at Pesth as it has been for the Germans to do it at Vienna. So there is the cul de sac, and, as has been said, no man sees a way out of it.

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Czar and Kaiser May Aid Emperor.

Yet even now outsiders can hardly bring themselves to take this menaced break-up of the Hapsburgs' imperial structure seriously. Its crazy mediaeval framework of patches has withstood such centuries of storms, such conflagrations within, such merciless batterings from without, that it seems incredible that it should go down in our time. Moreover, it is pretty well understood among diplomatic experts that Francis Joseph has been promised assistance, or at least kindly and sympathetic forbearance, from his great Russian and German neighbors, if the worst comes to worst inside his dominions. His personal hold over the imaginative affection of the Kaiser is well known. He is said to have made almost as profound an impression on Czar Nicholas during their interchange of visits at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Both these younger monarchs are full of the idea of keeping the trade of Emperor up to the highest possible level of dignity and independence. They perceive that anything injuring the prestige of one Emperor necessarily reacts on the authority of the other two. It is wholly intelligible, therefore, that they are willing to make sacrifices to help the venerable Austrian monarch over his rough places.

It is in this spirit, indeed, that Russia has come to an understanding with Austria about the Balkan interests, and that William lent himself so fervently awhile ago to the task of bracing up dynastic popularity in the Hungarian capital. Sentimental considerations of this sort, however, can only operate to a certain point. If the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, drifting, as they long have been, from bad to worse, and now well-nigh desperate, became abruptly hopeless, one questions whether either the Czar or the Kaiser could hold in restraint the vast and terrible forces of racial enthusiasms, the loathings and territorial lusts which engirdle the Hapsburgs' dominions.

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May Be Bulgaria's Opportunity.

There is also a chapter of accidents, criminally intentional and otherwise, to be always taken into account.

The red-handed, black-hearted Coburger at Sofia, for example, takes no such interest in the maintenance of imperial traditions as is exhibited at Berlin and St. Petersburg. If he sees a way in the course of his intricate and shifty game to profit by Austria's miseries, be sure no amiable scruple will deter him. All this week's stories of his sudden activity, his ultimatum to the Sultan, and his intention to declare Bulgarian independence, are recognizable moves in this game. It is easy enough to declare them to be "bluffs," but in the Eastern question there is an eternal chance that any "bluff" may resolve itself in a twinkling into a reality, if the conditions happen to be exactly right. In this particular instance it is reported that the Sultan has given way to Bulgarian threats, but any such concession would also be merely a move in the game to be offset by some countermove next month.

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Russia's Sudden Love for Greece.

Fresh signs of a tightening up of the old alliances continue to manifest themselves on both sides of the dividing line. Russian papers, though still ominously silent about the Darmstadt episode, are displaying a sudden new affection for the Greeks. The Novoe Vremya newspaper actually talks of Prince George as the best available Governor for Crete, a suggestion which is clearly aimed at Germany. It is commonly understood in Constantinople, too, that Russian friendship is quite withdrawn from the Sultan, who is now relying entirely on his newly found backers of the Triple Alliance.

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"Accidents" to Alsatians.

Wholly in keeping with all this is the remarkable crop of frontier difficulties which has sprung up, all at once, between France and Germany. At present there are three cases of French citizens, Alsatians, who have served their time in the French Army, and whose papers are perfectly regular, who have been arrested on the German side of the border and imprisoned as Germans who have evaded the military service of the empire. Accidents of this nature have often happened before, and the two Governments have always managed to arrange them quietly. But there is abundant evidence now that these latter are not "accidents" at all, but a part of the new German policy of exasperation. For the moment Paris is offering very little comment on the matter, but is watching its possible development with nervous intentness.

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Luckless Lord Salisbury.

The whispered hints of important revelations and declarations to be made by Lord Salisbury next Tuesday evening have gained nothing in definiteness during the week. Nobody ventures to predict what these important things will be like, and I, for one, hardly believe in them. Salisbury is in such a painfully awkward position before the country, with the elections going steadily against him, almost open mutiny inside his Cabinet, and nothing but failure to exhibit at home or abroad, that it is much more likely that he will take refuge in glittering generalities, barbed jokes, and sneers.

Accounts of friction between him and Chamberlain are becoming quite circumstantial among politicians, and nobody now doubts their general truth. I am told the report of Salisbury's intention to retire emanated from a source intimately connected with Chamberlain. It is said also, with what authority I do not know, that only royal intervention prevented this retirement and a general Ministerial flare-up a fortnight ago.

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Enforced Governmental Economy.

Even more important than Chamberlain's intriguing activity is Hicks-Beach's frank disclosure of a rupture between the Guardians of the Treasury and the majority of the Ministry. Balfour, Chamberlain, and numerous lesser official lights have been telling wonderful tales about the glorious outbursts of expenditure with which the expansion of the empire was to be celebrated. At the coming session there was to be more money for the army, for the navy, for Soudan adventure, and for all sorts of soul-stirring things. The unimaginative Chancellor of the Exchequer now says plainly that this is not going to be the case at all. The army, in his opinion, gets far too much money now; let it stop waste and radically reform its spendthrift system before it comes to him for more. As for the advance up the Nile, he has blocked it for the year altogether. He does not say so, but it is everywhere understood that it is his dogged drawing of the purse strings which has checked Kitchener's forward push to Khartoum. Allegations are freely made in Tory papers that he is also responsible for the delays and postponements in Lockhart's Tirah campaign. There is, indeed, an immense financial problem involved in this frontier Indian trouble, which is now costing nearly twenty million dollars a month. How the overstrained Indian Treasury is going to bear this vast added burden it is impossible to see, yet it is declared by his friends and by Hicks-Beach that he will break up the Ministry rather than allow the British taxpayer to be saddled with a single pound of it.

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The Lancashire Election.

The capture of the Middleton division of Lancashire by the Radicals, predicted in these dispatches last week, was passed over in silence by most of the Tory press. The Times sourly ascribes it to the bimetallist disaffection of the cotton-spinning region, but this is pure nonsense. The trading class in Manchester might be swayed slightly by some such consideration, but mill-town operatives know and care nothing about it. The rage at the dog-muzzling act had a hundred times more to do with the result than the silver question. But still more effectual was the general scent of Governmental decay in the air. When this strikes the nostrils of the English elector he always presses mercilessly forward to help complete the work of ruin.

This Middleton election is of special interest, owing to the attempt of the Catholic Bishop of Salford to throw the Irish vote for the Tories on the educational issue. His manifesto plainly ordered voters on their religious allegiance to support the Tory, but the Irish, who number about 400, calmly ignored his instructions and cast a practically solid vote for the Radical.

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Affairs in the Transvaal.

It is understood among those concerned in African matters that the big ceremonial opening of the Bechuanaland Railway at Bulawayo is to be regarded as a sort of prelude to a new chapter in the history of the Anglo-Boer relations. Sir Alfred Milner has now completed his tour of the huge territories under him, and feels himself firm in the saddle. It is expected that he will now develop promptly, and with suave decision, England's policy toward the Transvaal, plainly letting Krueger know what will be tolerated and what will not be. From sources which were strongly anti-Rhodes a year ago I hear that President Krüger has greatly suffered in popularity since then, and that there is now a powerful party of Boers who favor setting him and his German-Dutch crowd of interested advisers aside, and making an intelligible, all-round compromise with the mining industry. It is supposed to be in order to facilitate this movement that Rhodes was given a hint to be too ill to come to Bulawayo, where the tumultuous nature of his reception would put the burghers' backs up again.

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Revival of the Carlist Movement.

I spoke the other day of the suddenly revived activity in Carlist circles as seen among a certain class of Englishmen who have a half-sentimental and half-practical connection with the movement. Some of my friends among these tell me that the thing is now moving briskly. Certain of them have already gone to Biarritz and other frontier points, and constant communication is maintained with the Carlist group in Paris. They say there is plenty of money in the enterprise, but my personal observation furnishes two or three examples of a journey southward made on borrowed ten-pound notes. This, however, is a familiar feature in revolutions, and says nothing against the likelihood of a formidable uprising.

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To End Labor Troubles.

The engineers' lock-out, with its huge resultant strangulation of trade, is once more thought to give modified hopes of a settlement. Although the masters are to all outward appearances increasing in strength in their position daily, it is known that a growing proportion of them are getting frightened at the effects of using this strength too harshly. The Board of Trade will early next week make a second proposition for a conference, and there are some reasons for expecting that its plans or some judicious modification of them will be accepted.

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Sarah Grand's New Book.

Sarah Grand's new book, "The Beth Book," which was practically finished two years ago and was then withheld for seemingly endless revisions, additions, and rewritings, might better, from many points of view, have been kept back altogether. It is miles behind "The Heavenly Twins" in originality, vigor, and even craftsmanship. I have seen no review of it that was not contemptuous in spirit, and nine-tenths of them are not even of the kind of abuse which sells a book. The day of "new-woman" literature turns out to have been briefer than the most sanguine dared to hope.

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Dramatic Failures and a Success.

Londoners know no more about Chinatown than they do about Digger Indians, and why smart American managers should have supposed that Chinatown plays would succeed here, much less race expensively across the Atlantic to try them on, quite passes comprehension. "The First Born" has been such a ghastly failure that it was stopped abruptly to-night, and "The Cat and the Cherub," though having a trifle more luck, as a kind of extraordinary freak, will follow it soon enough.

Barrie's "Little Minister" started at the Haymarket, however, with immense éclat. In effect, it is much less a one-part play than the American production seems to have become by all accounts, and nobody here complains of that. It will be the big theatrical feature of the Winter in London beyond all doubt.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

LONDON STRIKERS WAVERING.

Indications that the Engineering Dispute Is Near Its End.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—While an early conclusion of the engineering disputes is doubtful, the air has been partially cleared by the employers' disclaimer that they intend to break up the union. There are also signs that the amended proposals of the Board of Trade may lead to a meeting between the disputants, as, while the leaders are outwardly firm, the men are showing a more conciliatory spirit since the places of the strikers have been filling with non-unionists.

There is scarcely reason to doubt that the employers will finally win, for the resources of the employes are rapidly becoming exhausted, as shown by the manifesto just issued by their Executive Committee, admitting that, in order to win, the strikers must be aided by the public to the amount of £10,000 ($50,000) weekly.

In addition to the engineering strike, the threatened strikes in the cotton trade and among the railroad employes, indicate that the muddle in the labor world is daily growing worse.

A WILD WEST IN LONDON.

Fatal Revolver Shooting in the East End—Bullet Wounds Common.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The recent police records of the East End of London read like the old days of Deadwood, Dakota. Revolver shootings have occurred almost daily, and on Wednesday there were no less than four committals to trial. One was the case of a boy who had killed a girl, another was that of a youth who seriously wounded a woman, in a third a man shot his mistress, and the fourth episode was that of a boy who discharged a revolver in the pit of a music hall.

Earlier in the week a boy of fifteen was shot by a gang of youngsters because he refused to fight, and on Monday a bullet crashed through a watchmaker's store, narrowly missing the proprietor. The Royal Free Hospital recently had ten patients suffering from bullet wounds. In short, the possession of revolvers is now so common in the East End that residents of that district appeal daily to the magistrates and police for the adoption of measures to put an end to this lawlessness.

THE KAISER REBUKED IN A BOOK

"Before the Flood," by Herr Mittelstaedt, Creates a "Sensation."

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A book written by a former Judge of the Imperial Court, Herr Otto Mittelstädt, has appeared under the title of "Before the Flood," and creates a sensation. It criticises in detail the political development of Germany under the present Emperor, and uses vigorous, plain language in condemning his Majesty's meddling in every sphere of the Government. It also blames the Ministers and the higher classes for their reactionary views and lack of constitutional moderation. The book has started a storm of press criticism, commendatory and adverse.

THE ARDLAMONT TRAGEDY

A. J. Monson, Once Accused of Murder, Charged in Leeds with Deserting His Wife.

FATE OF LIEUT. HAMBROUGH

Disappearance of the Game Keeper—Scotch Verdict of "Not Proved" Which Liberated the Alleged Slayer of the Young Heir.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An echo of the famous Ardlamont tragedy was heard at Leeds on Wednesday, when Alfred J. Monson, who in 1893 was tried on the charge of murdering his pupil, Lieut. Dudley Cecil Hambrough, the jury bringing the Scotch verdict of "not proven," was summoned for deserting his wife. The latter said her husband had left her in February, 1896, and had failed to provide for her and her six children, all of whom are under sixteen years of age.

Lieut. Hambrough, who was connected with a leading banking house of London and New York, and who was heir to a large estate upon coming of age, was discovered dead, with gunshot wounds in the back of the head, on the preserves of an estate in Scotland, which Monson, the young man's tutor, had left London to purchase for the latter. It developed that the pellets which killed the Lieutenant were from Monson's gun, and the tutor explained that after they had left the house at Ardlamont to go shooting they had exchanged guns. The tutor was eventually arrested and tried for murder, as it was shown that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York a short time previous to Hambrough's death issued to Monson two policies for $50,000 each upon the Lieutenant's life, in which insurance Mrs. Monson was the beneficiary. It was also demonstrated that Monson negotiated with other companies for insurance, with Mrs. Monson as beneficiary, upon the life of Lieut. Hambrough, the whole amount aggregating more than half a million dollars. Monson, being a bankrupt, could not have collected the money, hence it was said his making Mrs. Monson the beneficiary.

Although there was already $100,000 insurance on Hambrough's life at the time of his death, the defense of Monson made a point in his favor by pointing out the uncompleted nature of some of the insurance policies, holding that if the insurance money was the motive of the crime, the murder would have been delayed until all the papers were in order. On the other hand, while it was at first believed that Hambrough might have accidentally killed himself by tripping and exploding his gun as he fell, it was demonstrated that a tree near where the body was found had received some of the deadly charge just about the height of a man's head from the ground. The indications were that the man who fired the shot which killed Hambrough stood about thirty paces away, as the hair on the back of the deceased's head about the wound had not been singed, as it would have most likely have been had he tripped and shot himself with the muzzle of his gun close to his head. But, as Scotch juries are proverbially very cautious, the verdict of "not proven" set Monson at liberty.

A mysterious person, known by a number of names, including those of Edward Scott and Edward Sweeney, and engineer of Hambrough's yacht, and also a game keeper at Ardlamont, disappeared on the day of the murder, and was hunted for by the police for a long time afterward as being likely to possess knowledge of the tragedy. After considerable investigation of more or less misleading clues as to his whereabouts and real identity, a series of articles said to have been written by Scott were published in April, 1894, just after Scott had surrendered himself to the police and had been discharged because the warrant against him had expired, completely exculpating Scott and Monson from any connection with Hambrough's death.

VICTORIA'S LIFE REVIEWED.

The Queen's Librarian Publishes a New Biography Prepared Under Her Supervision.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A new biography of Queen Victoria, written by Richard R. Holmes, F. S. A., the Queen's librarian at Windsor, appeared on Friday and is attracting much attention. It was prepared under the immediate supervision of her Majesty, abounds in family incidents, shows the Queen has never entirely abandoned the relaxations of her earlier years, and points out that within the past fifteen years she has sung with Tosti and has taken drawing lessons from Leitch. The biography gives, among other matter, an extract from her Majesty's journal in 1855, describing her pilgrimage to the Invalides during her state visit to Paris. It reads:

"I stood at the arm of Napoleon III., before the coffin of England's bitterest foe. I, the granddaughter of that King who hated him most and who most vigorously opposed him, and this very nephew who bears his name being my nearest and dearest ally, the organ of the church playing 'God Save the Queen' at the time. Strange and wonderful, indeed. It seems as if in this tribute of respect to a departed dead foe old enmities and rivalries were wiped out and the seal of heaven placed upon that bond of unity which is now happily established between the two great and powerful nations. May Heaven bless and prosper it."

SALE OF WALES'S YACHT.

J. L. Johnstone Will Not State the Sum He Paid for the Britannia.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—From the comments heard in the clubs, it is not likely that John Lawson Johnstone of Kingwood, Kent, the principal Director of a well-known and largely advertised company, who turns out to be the purchaser of the Prince of Wales's famous racing cutter Britannia, will be received with open arms in yachting circles. In fact, it is rumored that the Prince sold the yacht on the express condition that the purchaser should not race her and that she is to be rigged as a cruiser. To an interviewer, Mr. Johnstone said:

"I do not feel at liberty to state the sum I paid for her. I may tell you, however, that I did not get her cheap. I paid a very substantial sum, but should not care to run the risk of incurring his Royal Highness's displeasure by making it public."

AMERICAN TRADE IN GERMANY.

Von Thielmann on the New Tariff—Bicycles—Our Flour Attacked.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has returned here after a trip during which he visited the various Courts of South Germany and Saxony. In conversation he said there were no important new financial plans under consideration, and expressed confidence that the pending tariff questions with the United States will be satisfactorily solved. "There could not be any doubt of that," he added, "if the same conciliatory disposition existed at Washington as exists upon the part of Germany."

According to statements made by the United States Consuls in Germany, the German bicycle manufacturers will now begin to import parts of American bicycles and use them in the construction of their own wheels.

The Madgeburg Zeitung, the leading organ of the German sugar manufacturers, complains bitterly of the "unjust treatment" of the United States in imposing import duties on German sugar. It claims German sugar is differentiated against in favor of French, Belgian, and Dutch sugars, which countries, the paper mentioned continues, openly grant export bounties as Germany does.

The Agrarian press warns the public against purchasing or using American wheat and flour, claiming that the latter is admittedly grossly adulterated with maize, "thus rendering it inferior in quality and injurious to health."

Mohammed Ali's Engagement Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The announcement that the brother of the Khédive of Egypt, Prince Mohammed Ali, is engaged to an American lady whom he met in Europe, and that, in consequence, he has offered to renounce his right to succeed the Khédive in order to obtain his brother's consent, is authoritatively denied.

GERMANS ATTACKED IN CHINA.

Missionaries Killed at Yen-Chufu and an Envoy and Naval Captain Mobbed at Wu-Chang.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The news of the attack upon the German mission at Yen-Chufu, in the southern part of the Chinese Province of Shang-Tung, has been officially confirmed.

The Rhenish missionaries, Nies and Hennle, were killed, Ziegler is missing, and Steng escaped. The German Government has ordered that the necessary measures be taken at Pekin to obtain redress for the outrage.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, says that the German Minister to China and the Captain of the German gunboat Cormorant have been attacked by a mob at Wu-Chang, a large city in the Province of Hoo-Pee, on the Yang-tse-Kiang River. The rioters are also announced to have stoned the German flag and to have insulted the Minister. The latter, the dispatch concludes, has demanded the punishment of the offenders.

THE KAISER IN LIEBENBERG.

Visits Philip von Eulenberg and Goes on a Boar Hunt—Deep in the Study of Russian.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Emperor William of Germany spent the fore part of the week at Liebenberg, the estate of the Eulenbergs, where he was splendidly entertained by Count Philip von Eulenberg, who has for a long time been a great favorite of his Majesty. On Monday, after their return from the hunt, there was a banquet, during which an invisible choir of youthful voices sang, one after the other, the songs composed by the Emperor, with a text written by his host. A string orchestra of picked performers, specially sent from Berlin, furnished a low accompaniment. The Emperor was in high spirits, and proposed a toast in impromptu rhyme.

The Emperor and Empress on Wednesday attended the annual St. Hubertus Hunt, in the Grunewald. During the afternoon a big, wild boar, after having been hunted for over an hour, and having swum through the lake in the forest, was approached by a group of riders, among whom were their Majesties. The animal, having spent its strength, clumsily rolled about the ground and finally rolled under the hoofs of the Emperor's horse, which thereupon bolted. His Majesty, however, finally stopped his steed, dismounted, and speared the boar.

A church, which will be dedicated on Monday, at Wilmersdorf, a suburb of this city, has been built after the plans of the Royal Architect, considerably modified by the Emperor. In fact, the architect admits that nearly every plan submitted to his Majesty is largely changed.

Emperor William is devoting much of his time to the study of Russian. The letter which he wrote to the Czar during the latter's stay at Darmstadt was in excellent Russian.

HANNIS TAYLOR CRITICISED.

The English Press Condemns His Article on Cuba in an American Magazine.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Spectator, to-day, repeats its arguments of last week on the subject of Cuba and comes to the conclusion that when President McKinley gives his decision it will be for war.

Several of the English newspapers to-day severely criticise the action of Hannis Taylor, the former Minister of the United States to Spain, in publishing his views of the Cuban question in an American magazine. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"He is getting even with President McKinley because the latter did not keep him at Madrid."

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"Mr. Taylor finds no difficulty in forgetting that all the information he has seen fit to divulge was obtained in his official character, and, therefore, under the seal of secrecy."

The Sun says:

"One of the inconveniences which result to sensitive Americans from their sytem of government by the ring and gang is that America is often shamed abroad by the men sent to represent her at foreign Courts. It is not long since all international decencies were outraged by the conduct of Mr. Eustis, who allowed himself to be drawn by a reporter into silly bragging about the helpless position of Canada, and now it is Mr. Taylor who left Madrid in something like disgrace, and is taking a revenge as shameful as it is childish in revealing the private affairs of the Embassy."

RAILROAD TO ZAMBESIA.

Cecil Rhodes Decides to Extend the Line to Bulawayo.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch received here from Bulawayo, Matabeleland, to which place the railroad has just been opened, says that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Resident Director of the British Chartered South African Company, announces he has decided to extend the railroad to Zambesia without delay.

GERMAN PRESS POLEMICS.

Count von Rottenburg Called a Revolutionist for His Opinions.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Baron von Strumm, in his newspaper organs, is attacking Count von Rottenburg, the son-in-law of the late William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, for the purpose of ousting him from his present office, that of Curator of the Bonn University, because the Count publicly declared himself in favor of the right of combination upon the part of the workingmen. The Post thereupon calls the Count a revolutionist.

LIBEL JUSTIFIED IN GERMANY.

Dr. Stoecker Loses a Suit Because He Is a Christian Socialist.

NEUNKIRCHEN, Rhenish Prussia, Nov. 6.—The libel action brought by Dr. Stoecker, the former Court Chaplain and Christian Socialist leader, against Baron Halberg-Stumm, the German Conservative leader, who had charged the former with gross misrepresentation, has resulted in the defendant's acquittal on the ground that his attack was justified under the paragraph of the Penal Code relating to the protection of legitimate interests against the attacks of Christian Socialists.

"TOD" SLOANE DAZZLES LONDON.

His Style of Living and Betting Propensities Cause Astonishment.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The sporting newspapers have devoted much attention to "Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, since he has begun winning races on the English turf. Sloane's style of living astonishes the English sportsmen. He has apartments at the Hotel Cecil, with his valet, and goes back and forth by train to the various race meetings. It is now announced that he will probably stay here a year.

Sloane, however, is much criticised for betting. He had £500 ($2,500) on St. Cloud II., for the Cambridgshire stakes, and, as jockeys here are not allowed to bet, the Jockey Club's attention has been called to Sloane's proclivities. It is urged that if he remains here he must refrain from betting. The Evening News expresses the hope that the Jockey Club "won't gloss it over, as it did when it permitted Croker to use the Jockey Club inclosure."

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

The estate of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the authoress, who died on June 25, is under £5,000, ($25,000.) It was left to her adopted daughter.

Dr. W. Ophuels of the Pathological Institute of Goettingen has accepted a call to the chair of Professor of Pathology in the University of Missouri.

The editor of the Volkswacht of Breslau, who commented upon the frequency of railroad accidents in Germany, has been indicted for "insulting" Herr Thielen, the Minister of Public Works.

The United States Ambassador Andrew D. White returned to Berlin from his leave of absence yesterday, and Mr. John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson started on a month's leave to Italy.

American Stocks Drop in London.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—At the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day American securities declined ¼ to 1¼, in sympathy with the New York market. Later prices recovered a little.

IN NAPLES AND POMPEII

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History.

MODERN AND ANCIENT ITALY

Sharp Contrasts of Two Ages—Greek Influences—Capri and Sorrento—Characteristic Home Scenes—Pompeian Light on Roman Civilization.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday morning at the American Museum of Natural History before a large audience on "Southern Italy—Naples and Pompeii." The lecture, which will be repeated next Saturday at 10:30 A. M., was one of the series given under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction, prepared for the teachers of this city and State.

The professor illustrated by means of the beautiful slides made by Dr. Elmendorf the life of Italy from its most modern development, as attained in the Naples of to-day, to the period of its greatest expansiveness and luxury, as attained in the Pompeii of the early Roman Emperors. The still earlier period was rapidly sketched. He explained with the aid of maps the migrations of Iberic and Keltic peoples in Western and Southern Europe, the movements of Ligurians and Etrurians in Northern Italy prior to the Latin era, and the inroads of the restless Greek sea lovers, who were not content to enjoy their own civilization and art in selfish seclusion, but carried both joyfully to the people of western, eastern, and southern lands, wherever a Greek oar could master the wave. These progressive races of the south gradually thrust the Iberians and Kelts into the mountain fastnesses of Spain and Wales. Ligurians and Etrurians remained long enough to leave their names, and Augustus, when he divided Italy into eleven administrative districts, called two of them Liguria and Etruria, in memory of these mysterious precursors of Rome.

The Evolution of Rome.

To the south of these peoples were Oscans, Umbrians, Sabines, Latins, and several other races, all of whom were slowly assimilated by the people afterward known as Romans—old Latins, with an admixture of all other tribes of Southern Italy. It was through this process of absorption, equaled in later days only by the absorptive power of Russia, that Italy became Rome, and Rome Italy.

A map showed Rome at the time of the second Punic war, when she decided her own fate and that of the world in the fierce struggle with Hannibal. After the bold Carthagenian had to withdraw his baffled army from Italy, Rome held undisputed preeminence throughout the world until the time of the Goths and Huns.

Among the early races of extreme Southern Italy which were absorbed by the Greeks, and not by the Romans, were the Sikels, who gave their name to Sicily.

The Backbone of Italy.

The peninsula of Italy is built up geologically, the lecturer explained, about the great shoulders of the Apennines, which are themselves a spur of the Alps. This spur runs down through Italy, passes on into what is called the "toe" of the shoe, which Italy resembles, and on into Sicily and to the African continent. In comparatively recent geologic time Italy was united to Africa, and elephants which passed over have left their skeletons in the rocks as a testimony to all ages. The peninsula divides the Mediterranean basin into two deep troughs, the greatest depth of one being found to the south of Greece and of the other between Sardinia and Spain.

The journey the professor described was from Corfu, the last point visited in the previous lecture, to Taranto, in the gulf of the same name, thence to Salerno and Naples. The lecturer touched first upon Italian life just where it has ever been most interesting, around the Bay of Naples. It was here, also, that it first came into contact with the quickening life of the Greek.

Greek Influence in Italy.

Cumae was probably the earliest Hellenic colony in Italy. It was founded by the Greeks in 1050 B. C., on the shore of the region now known as the Phlegrean Fields, which stretches along the shore across the bay from Naples. The Greeks who went there were probably Aeolians from Asia Minor. They found the cone of an extinct volcano, and upon it erected their usual acropolis. What is now called Fusaro was the Port of Cumae. It became famous 1,000 years later by being the seat of the first artificial culture of the oyster. An enterprising dealer established here the first artificial oyster bed, from which he supplied the tables of Roman Emperors. It is still celebrated for its oysters, although the professor, who is a specialist on the bivalve, does not think they are to be compared with the oysters of our own coast.

More Greek influence was touched upon when the professor described Capri, whose beautiful women, he said, owe their lovely, clear, olive complexions and vivacious, intelligent faces to their Hellenic ancestors; and then he spoke of Pompeii and its borrowed Greek art, and Paestum, and Pozzuoli, and Syharis.

Naples and Its Bay.

Sixteen exquisite views were devoted to Naples. First there was a fine view of the approach over the bay with the city framed as in a picture by the blue of sky and sea, and by the olive and vine-clad hills. Then followed the Castello dell' Ovo, the castle of the egg, where the sea-tourist lands; then the beautiful cloister of San Martino, Santa Lucia, the old Naples, now a picturesque suburb or quarter of the new city, and several characteristic scenes.

In Santa Lucia, the professor said, the people put into solemn practice what is still but a venerable joke in this country. The milk must be above suspicion in that crowded quarter, where little else is. In order to place himself out of the reach of rude jest or ruder prosecution, the milkman drives his cow up the steps of the tenements and milks her in the presence of the customer. Every cow thus becomes her own milk cart, and the custom does away also with mid-dlemen and lactometers.

From any prominent point in Naples a curious sight meets the eye of the stranger. Every housetop is covered with lines, upon which are hung interminable tubes of macaroni. It is put there to dry, and every house seems to be a macaroni or spaghetti factory. While he was looking at a macaroni scene, the professor said, a cloud of dust enveloped the housetops, and doubtless accelerated the drying and coloring of the national diet. He saw entering the Bay of Naples ships like those he had seen a short while before sailing through the Bosporus, bearing Russian wheat from Odessa, to be transformed into Italian macaroni. The native dish is much in evidence from the Crimea to the heart of Italy.

On the Crater of Vesuvius.

Ever present in the scenery of Naples is the flaming or smoldering torch of Vesuvius. It flares over the city like a great altar fire or smokes like the ruins of a ravaged town. As one looks at it he recalls Pompeii and Herculaneum and other cities that have marked by their ruins the desolating work of this mighty volcano. It is itself, however, but the part of a still mightier crater, the crater of old Mount Somma, whose fires were extinguished in prehistoric eras, leaving a central cone in the midst of its ashes, which afterward became Vesuvius.

"With outstretched hands,
The gray smoke stands,
O'erlooking the volcanic lands."

All about the base of old Somma is the evidence of his former activity. Great pits that were once fiery cauldrons are now placid lakes, asleep in the mouths of dead volcanoes, like the sparrow's nest in the Waterloo cannon. One of these lakes is Avernus, formerly regarded as the entrance to hell, whose descent was proverbially so easy. Near by are the pitted Phlegrean Fields, and the lava crust above Herculaneum and the ash heaps under which still sleeps the half of Pompeii.

Prof. Bickmore, led by scientific curiosity and by two Italian guides, climbed to the verge of the crater of Vesuvius. Below, the molten lava rose and fell like a living breast, and now and then stones and ashes were thrown into the air. One of the guides descended into the crater and imbedded a franc piece in one of the half-melted stones and brought it back triumphantly. A minute later and the spot he stood upon was engulfed in the maw of the volcano.

Sorrento and Capri.

From Naples the professor took his auditors to Sorrento and Capri. "Where Sorrento swings, the soul of Tasso soars and sings," the poet sang, and Tasso is still the local genius of the shore he made his home. Only two tantalizing views were shown of this picturesque and poetically embalmed city. The hastening traveler then passed on over "the liquid miles" to where

"Calm Capri waits,
Her sapphire gates
Beguiling to her bright estates."

Capri was so named because it was the home of goats. It was afterward celebrated as the home of the Emperor Tiberius, who retired to it when he grew weary of the cares of State, and left Sejanus to tyrannize over Rome. A. D. 27. It is now the home of beautiful women and girls, who attracted even the professor's calm scientific gaze while he was trying to thread the winding streets of the little city. He could not get out of the cul-de-sac of a street, and bright-faced orange girls gathered about him, he said, and laughed at his discomfiture. At Capri were seen also the beautiful blue grottoes and the wonderful Rocks of Faraglioni.

Near Pozzuoli is the ancient "Temple of Serapis," which some authorities think was only a market hall. The ruin is no longer interesting, save for the fortune of its location. It stands as a mark to show the fluctuations of the Mediterranean shore. Originally, of course, it was on high ground. Then it sank into the sea, and marine animalculae bored into its marble columns, showing exactly how much of them was under water. When Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii it uplifted the temple from the waves, and again it is above the sea level. It is again sinking, however, and will eventually go as a gift to Neptune.

Pompeii the Luxurious.

"Pompeii, with all its vice," said the professor, "has taught us nearly all we actually know of the domestic life of the Romans." Twenty-six views of this buried city were thrown on the screen. They pictured the ancient city, which once sheltered the most aristocratic and opulent of the Roman families, so fully that its streets and temples seemed familiar to foot and eye, and one felt as if he had actually entered the reception halls of the houses of Glaucus, Rufus, and Lucretius. Life was here in its flower, when the ashes of Vesuvius settled down and smothered it, and preserved it for the delectation and instruction of future ages. It was not a high or a worthy life, for Rome was at its depths; but it was Roman life, and the world of to-day can see exactly how the ancient Latin lived, lying "in his cool hall with haggard eyes," or stretched in his warm baths, or lolling in amphitheatres witnessing gladiatorial shows—doing everything, indeed, except maintaining the youthful vigor and omnipotence of Rome.

The Pompeiian life was very similar, in many respects, to ours in New York. It was led amid bustle of shopkeepers and the stir of market places. The richest houses were nearly surrounded by shops, which were rented out by the master, while shopkeepers slept overhead, close to the cubicula, or sleeping apartments of the nobility. The interiors were open, airy, and beautiful. From the entrance one looked through the spacious atreum into a more spacious peristylum, and thence on into a beautiful garden. In the atreum stood on slender pedestals the bust portraits of the master and mistress. Sometimes these were carved together from a single block of marble, the heads united, like Janus, and the faces looking in opposite directions.

A Very Modern City.

Pompeii was a very "modern" city, withal. It had its bakeries, soap factories, wine shops, aqueducts, and lead water pipes, paved streets, and sidewalks, almost perfect sewers, and baths heated by devices as ingenious as any in use at the present day. The streets were rectangular, and in them are still to be seen the ruts worn in the rocks by the chariots of Sallust, Glaucus, Antony, and a host of Roman notables, and a half dozen Consuls and Emperors.

Pompeii was founded upon the seashore, at the mouth of the River Sarno; but the sea is now more than a mile away, and the river has been diverted until it no longer flows by the city.

From Pompeii the Professor journeyed to Paestum and Amalfi. Amalfi is the famous city, once the rival of Pisa, and the seat, afterward, of the renaissance of Greek literature. It is carved out of the mountain side, and from it one may see the blue grottoes in the sea wall of Capri.

Paestum is famous for its magnificent basilica and temples of Ceres and Neptune. The latter is said to be almost the equal of any architectural remains of Greece. It is built in severe Doric style.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Raids, energetic and adroit, upset security market values during the past week. Current quotations were kept under continual pressure, and this bear aggressiveness resulted in putting a great majority of the week's net changes on the side of declines. Some of the recessions were substantial; more than fractional shrinkages were forced.

Practically all the talent of the Stock Exchange was mustered on one side, ramming and jamming away at market values. So much was this the case that the situation clearly disclosed itself as virtually altogether professional.

Short sales were the rule. Relatively little appeared that had the look of legitimate liquidation. Not the selling of actual stocks, but the making of contracts to deliver, constituted the market and accounted for its depression.

Wall Street was choked with sensational rumors. All the resources of bear scarecrow making were taxed to help along the smashing game. Conspicuous men in the financial and political world were reported dead or dying; even the President's death was bulletined. Most genius in the art of faking was, however, displayed in the circulation of warscare inventions. Minister Woodford was recalled from Madrid; the Washington Cabinet was in excited session, rushing plans for a naval campaign; Spain was finally ready to insist on her right to search American vessels; President McKinley would parley no longer; at last was come the time for action, for shot and shell and—short sales in the stock market.

Stock Exchange war clouds have always a dreadful front at their start, not handicapped by embarrassing accessories like facts. And the past week's energies in this particular rose to the highest level of professional fakery.

Undoubtedly, many holders of stocks were induced to let go. Nervousness paid penalties. But, as a matter of easy computation, it was plain throughout the week—and especially plain while the raiding processes were fiercest—that where a single hundred shares of long stock was sacrificed a thousand and more of short stock was put out. Sales of securities which the sellers did not own, which have had to be borrowed for delivery, made up an overwhelming majority of the market's transactions. The men who sold, they who affected to be frightened most over the outlook, were not the real owners and holders of securities. Most of the week's worry was by people who owned nothing to worry over.

While professional Wall Street, concentrating its efforts to put prices down, was throughout the week proclaiming bad features in the situation, where actually was there a genuine warrant for apprehension? Not in industrial conditions, for sustained improvement shows itself there. Not in the general trade outlook, for there is activity which shows records far ahead of what the status was a year ago—bank exchanges showing an extension of from 20 to 25 per cent. And not in the railway world is there any development provoking doubt, for there the exhibit is virtually uniform of big increases in gross receipts and bigger ones in earnings that are net. Certainly no shadow is on the agricultural situation, for in that, above all else, is there warrant for cheerfulness. And internationally the status is what? Exports of American commodities pile up a European indebtedness to the United States beyond precedent on any similar account, and the United States is so favorably situated commercially and financially that millions due here in gold from Europe is so much a surplus that Europe is permitted to keep it for the time—Europe a borrower, accommodated by this country.

Business men of caliber are not depressed. The ability to be reasonable offsets the silliness that professional croakers and plotters seek to promote. A day or two ago this fact was pointedly illustrated by an interview published on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, wherein the eminent financier who is at the head of the Chemical National Bank summarized the telling facts that are in the current business situation, showing them to be "very favorable." From such an authority—always ultra conservative—this characterization means much. What President Williams said—and it warrants presentation here anew, so significant is it—was:

"As to the financial outlook, everything at the moment is very favorable indeed. There is a good, steady, healthy demand for money and for investment securities. Business generally is as good as could be expected, and the prospects for the future are excellent. There is a large field for profitable endeavor in the industrial enterprises of the country, and money is in plentiful demand for various investments.

"New York, in a money way, is helping to a moderate extent the London market. This is an interesting phenomenon which seldom occurs.

"From every standpoint the outlook seems promising. Hopefulness appears to be the order of the day and the results which are being achieved in numerous branches of trade would seem to justify the confidence of our merchants and investors in the future. Nothing of an adverse character is apparent in any direction.

"Trivial matters cannot bring any depression that will be felt seriously, and with good, healthy conditions such as now exist in the business world we can face the future confident that it will bring prosperity to the country. Financially and commercially the situation presents a very favorable outlook, and I believe considerably better times are ahead."

Whose view is the better to accept, whose opinion is safer to trust, that of the careful, watchful, experienced banker, or that of a reckless, stockjobbing crowd whose highest aim is to invent fables, hoping to profit by soaring other people into making property sacrifices?

Fictions are urging nervousness. Facts warrant business confidence.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Charles Head & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Mills Building, 17 Broad Street, N. Y.
ORDERS EXECUTED AND QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON NEW ENGLAND SECURITIES.
53 State St., Boston.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's market indicated a complete change of sentiment from that prevailing on Friday. There was a substantial rally throughout the stock list and changes for the day were nearly all advances. The denials of the several rumors which created the panicky feeling of Friday and a general realization of their absurdity brought about a more bullish feeling in the Street, which was evidenced by commission house buying and by a covering movement by many hitherto bearish professionals.

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It was an active day for a half session, transactions aggregating more than 200,000 shares. The market, too, was broader than it has been of late, many issues recently neglected becoming active. Sugar was the most active stock on the list, nearly 40,000 shares of it changing hands. The Granger stocks and the coalers were kept to the fore. The Vanderbilts and the Industrials were rather neglected.

***

At the opening of the market there was a bulge due to the higher London quotations and throughout the list there was a general improvement. The traders immediately started to hammer the market again, however, and brought about fractional declines from the opening prices. But before 11 o'clock an undertone of strength became apparent, and throughout the rest of the day stocks were quiet but strong.

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Consolidated Gas on small transactions had a five-point advance, selling as high as 198. Sugar Trust was strong on reports of improvement in the condition of the President of the company. The coalers showed a tendency to rally from their recent weakness. Elsewhere in the market there were evidences of the improved feeling.

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London was a buyer in this market, taking fairly large blocks of St. Paul and Louisville and sending in scattering orders for the rest of the international stocks. The denial of yesterday's rumors regarding serious Spanish complications was largely responsible for Europe's purchases.

***

The weekly bank statement was not looked upon as any too favorable, although it was only what might have been expected in view of the Union Pacific sale. Surplus reserve decreased over $3,000,000. Loans increased nearly $7,000,000, and deposits increased slightly more than that amount. The New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $180,000,000, or over $21,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $632,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $474,000,000.

***

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of the 4s, 1907, registered, at 112¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	2	Met. St. Railway	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. T.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chicago Gas	½	National Lead	⅝
C., M. & St. Paul	½	Norfolk & West.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Consol. Gas	4¼	Pullman	1
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Reading	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	1⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Lake Erie & West.	½	U. P., D. & Gulf	¾
Lake E. & West. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Louisv. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L.	½	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2½	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1¾
Detroit Gas	1	Penn. Railroad	½
Nat. Linseed Oil	¾	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of G. 1st pf. inc.	1	St. L. Southwest 1st	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
O. I. Con. 2d in. pd.	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 1st	1	Mo. Pacific Con.	1½
Cent. of Ga. Con. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Erie Gen. lieu.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,478,581; balances, $9,557,274; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $501,856.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—10c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

***

The money markets have continued easy during the past week. Offerings have been liberal in all departments, while the demand has not increased to any appreciable extent. Call money has ruled at about 2 per cent., the loans which have been made either above or below that rate having been governed by special conditions. In the time money market, offerings have been larger than for some time. Many out-of-town banks have been trying to loan money in the New York market, and some of these banks have been Western ones. This state of affairs was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago. It was then pointed out that, with money accumulating rapidly in the vaults of the Western banks, they sooner or later must seek the New York market as an outlet for their surplus funds. Commercial paper has been in fair demand, and the supply has been about normal for this season of the year. Choice names are comparatively scarce.

In some quarters it is thought that a tightening of the money market may result from the payments to the Government by the Union Pacific syndicate. Many money market authorities, however, disagree with this, pointing out that with the present large offerings of money and the improbability of any extensive increase in the demand for some time to come, nothing like a stringency is likely to occur. The Union Pacific payments will not take much money out of the market, inasmuch as the Government is to allow the funds to remain with certain appointed banks.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generaly higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 10¾; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 54⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 35; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 82, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 93. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 108.

American eagles quoted at 76s. 6½d. In Paris rentes closed at 103f. 50c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 35 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.70.

FEARS ARE ONLY TEMPORARY.

It is a noteworthy and significant fact, and one which should mean much to the American investor, that, although security market values have been depreciating of late, and although Wall Street traders are professing to be extremely apprehensive over the possibility of serious trouble between the United States and Spain, there is yet to be discovered a thoughtful and conservative business man, in touch with the whole situation, who sees anything really serious in the outlook or who is at all frightened and nervous about the future. Especially is this true of Wall Street financiers. Among the foremost men in the American financial centre there are nowhere to be found any apprehensions or fears. In fact, there is everywhere a resolute and sturdy confidence that the future is to be productive of widespread business prosperity.

Illustrative of this are the views of Mr. E. S. Mason, of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association. Mr. Mason talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, expressing himself as entirely confident as to the business outlook, and as unable to find anything in the whole situation to warrant the recent shrinkage in security values and the fears which seem to be prevalent among speculators. Mr. Mason said:

"There seems to be in Wall Street just at the present time a general disposition to become apprehensive of the many coming disasters which have been predicted, but which, to say the least, are wholly improbable. I can see no reason for any such feeling. There is absolutely nothing the matter with conditions; there is just as much reason for high prices in the security markets as there was three months ago.

"Business is steadily improving. Railroad earnings are steadily increasing. Our exports are growing large and larger each week. The wealth of the country is increasing. Our industries are active; in almost every line of business there is going on a constant improvement. Even the bears in Wall Street cannot contradict these facts—they do not try to do so.

"But they do bring up all sorts of stories about the probability of a Spanish war and the imminence of many other disasters, and with these they scare people. Yet these matters which they predict, even if they do develop, which is unreasonable even to think of, can be but temporary; whereas the great underlying conditions which must govern the course of security market prices are all favorable and all indicative of a continuation of the better times already so well begun.

"I can see no reason to look upon the present state of Wall Street sentiment as anything but temporary. For the moment people are nervous and prices are depressed, but I think that is only a passing state, due to the aggressive efforts of the bears in Wall Street, who by means of the Cuban scare have been forcing values down.

"Eventually, however, these temporary influences must pass away and become ineffectual. The real conditions, consideration of which has been put aside for the present, must again prove factors toward improvement.

"I personally am altogether without fear for the future of business, believing confidently that the United States has a long period of prosperity ahead of it, and that its industries and trades will attain to an activity beyond any of our present expectations."

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

Representatives of financial and commercial interests in this city who have recently returned from Western trips are enthusiastic over the prosperous conditions existing in that entire territory. They report the farmers and merchants as confident of a bright and prosperous future. One of the latest to get back to New York from that section is Mr. Edward Popper of the Stock Exchange firm of Popper & Stern. Mr. Popper traveled as far as Salt Lake City. He speaks of the evidences of improvement, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, as very inspiriting. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Popper said yesterday:

"Ever since the demand for American grain some months ago brought such excellent prices, and it became evident that the unusually large crops of cereals would find a ready market, the producers of the West have felt that their future is assured. Considerable debt lay upon many of them, and in some instances their stocks of proper farming implements were in great need of renewal. In one short season the difficulties with which they have had to contend have been altogether removed. It is surprising, and the surprise to themselves is no less than to the wondering outsider.

"Just as hopeful a feeling exists among the Western people in regard to coming developments in business as that regarding the great results of their profitable marketing of bountiful crops. The jobbers and the wholesalers are all doing well, and report the state of trade as excellent. Traveling men who go from town to town say that this improved condition confronts the business men everywhere, and that signs of activity are noticeable on all sides. The laboring people have also a share of the general confidence which prevails, for to them it means better and steadier employment.

"It is apparent from the returns that the railroads are doing an enormous business—better than in years. But a glance at the nature of the freights that they are carrying will show that it is not only agricultural products that are swelling the receipts of our great roads. It is a matter of consequence that manufactured products are moving from the industrial centres to the smaller cities in great volume by reason of improved home demand, and to the seaboard for export to keep contracts made abroad. Many good recommendations of the quality of our American manufactured articles are heard from the correspondents of the trade which is being built up in other countries.

"We have reached prosperous times most undoubtedly. In the West there is not only a feeling of confident hopefulness; it is with them a positive certainty. Renewals of dry goods and other stocks have for some time kept the merchants busy, and in the line of farm and garden utensils the demand made, even up to the present, cannot be supplied for some months. And yet this might be called only the first fruits of the betterment which the crops have brought about

"While the whole West gives testimony to a vast improvement, it seems almost like a fairy tale to hear the accounts which are given by the farming element in Kansas and Nebraska. A year ago I was out through these States. And what a change is now apparent! It was then discouragement everywhere—industries depressed and workshops idle. Now it is manufacturing and commercial activity and bank accounts. It looks like a miracle to see such a great change come over an entire section and the substitution of hope for despair.

"This is indicative of conditions in other parts of the United States. This improvement is not and cannot be limited to the grain-producing districts. As one comes eastward, factories show every sign of industrial progress, and reports indicate that more hands are employed than ever before. The East, as well as the West, must receive the benefit of the additional money which will be circulated, and the railway and manufacturing interests show this to some extent already. Of course, it is admitted that the West has had the first advantages, and the lion's share of them, too.

"Considering the sound and progressive state of the country's business at present and the likelihood that the improvement will continue, I do not think that any of the petty scares which we are getting accustomed to here should furnish any good reason for a decline in the stock market. However, we are getting over them; the bears are overreaching themselves. Something more serious than Cuba or local elections must be tried.

"Stocks are low now, and the present is a good time to buy. If business expectations do not fail to be realized, security prices will go much higher. I believe we are soon to have a much stronger market."

NO SOUND-MONEY DEFEAT.

Messrs Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers, widely recognized as conservative authorities, issued a circular letter in which they discuss at length and in detail the theory which claims that recent election results indicate a growing sentiment against sound money principles. They say:

"We do not believe that there is the slightest reason for believing that such is the case. Nothing has happened since free silver coinage and the other monstrosities of the Chicago platform were so signally repudiated to justify the belief that any such change has taken place. The reverse is the case. Since the election last year most of the silver-using countries have either adopted a single gold standard, as Japan and some of the South American Republics, or are contemplating the abandonment of silver and adopting gold. Even Mexico is said to be arranging to join the ranks of the gold standard countries, being unable to endure the uncertainty of an unstable standard and the inconvenience of disorganized exchange.

"Wheat, which Mr. Bryan said could not possibly go up unless silver did, has reached $1 per bushel while silver has been dropping about as fast in the opposite direction, and the silver in our dollar is now worth not much over forty cents, against fifty cents last year. Many prominent silver men, like Gov. Boise, have publicly proclaimed that they no longer advocate free silver coinage and there are many other indications that the subject is not attracting public attention.

"And as to the Administration, what have President McKinley and his advisers done to merit special censure? It is true that a high protective tariff bill has been passed, which many think an unwise measure not calculated to produce the professed object—a sufficient revenue. But that is what was expected would be done when the people joined together, regardless of party feeling, for the defeat of Mr. Bryan and to protect the country from a threatened calamity. It is true that President McKinley showed lukewarmness and an apparent lack of appreciation of the gravity of the situation, when he failed, until the last days of the extra session of Congress, to send in a message on the currency question, but it is evident that he and his advisers are earnestly seeking currency reform. The foreign policy of the Government has been wise and in the interest of peace and good fellowship. The belligerent Cuban resolutions passed by the irrepressible Senate were handled nicely, and the efforts to preserve peace and friendship with Spain and to bring about a happy solution of the Cuban question have been commendable.

"The country and people are just starting upon a period of prosperity, and it is not likely that the people would knowingly encourage the reopening of the free-silver question to their own great discomfort and loss. Not at all. The explanation of the apparent gains in the ranks of the party which seeks to tear down and destroy is due to the apathy and supposed immunity from danger and to the usual reaction or rebound which always follows a Presidential election.

"Barring one thing, and one thing only, disturbing resolutions and speeches by jingo Senators during the coming session of Congress, every condition seems favorable for active markets and improved values.

"Europe is a large debtor to this country, and we can get all the gold we want. Fact is we have at present too much, and it is not improbable that the Government will have to resort to paying out gold for current expenses. The gold reserve is now up to about $154,000,000, and is increasing. Money is easy and promises to so continue. Trade and commerce are good, the transportation companies are showing large increase in earnings, railroads are increasing their dividends, labor is well employed, crops are good and prices satisfactory, and the people are satisfied and we hear of no complaining. These are factors which go to make prosperity, and it remains for the people to accept or reject the feast prepared for them."

COTTON AND THE SOUTH.

Whether or not the predictions of the bears on cotton prove correct, it is asserted by men having intimate knowledge of Southern conditions that one season's backset in cotton will not seriously obstruct the onward march of the South toward permanent prosperity. Mr. Henry Schaefer of the Cotton Exchange house of S. Gruner & Co., a close observer of what is going on below Mason and Dixon's line, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Cotton is not advancing in price because of the belief that as soon as the yellow fever is over there will be a rush of cotton to market. All the cotton which is believed to have been held back by the quarantines is expected to be rushed to market and lower prices are expected to be thus established. Many people stand ready to buy cotton; there is the demand for it. But all buyers want to get in at the bottom.

"A very rapid movement now is taking place in cotton. This is brought out by the enormous demand from Continental nations and the English spinners. Still, as the great majority of operators are believers in a crop of 10,000,000 bales, they are confident that the movement would have been much larger but for the existence of the yellow fever. The home demand on the part of Northern spinners is but fair.

"In 1894 conditions with the Eastern spinners were very much about the same as they are now. Then they stocked up heavily at low prices, and when cotton took a jump in the Spring of the coming year they were in first-class condition with their business.

"The Southern spinner is the best buyer of them all just now. This Summer he was compelled to come to New York for some of his supplies on account of the lack of cotton in the South. This mistake he evidently does not want to repeat now. And from all I can hear the business of the Southern mills is good, and nothing will deter them from laying in stocks as fast as their means allow.

"If those who think that large supplies of cotton are held back by the recent quarantines should turn out to be wrong, and cotton does not come out as they expect, there will be an excited market.

"Should crop estimates prove correct, the South is acting wisely in sending its cotton to market now, and the best thing for the planters to do would be to decrease the acreage next Spring. But if, on the other hand, the crop should be overestimated, there never was a better opportunity for the South to get high prices for the balance of its crop than by holding it now, instead of forcing it upon the market.

"To any one who visits the Southern States every year, it is perfectly evident that prosperity is near at hand. The South is making immense strides and building up what will prove the greatest of America's industries. It is a most prosperous country, and the future before it is a very bright one."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COMMISSION HOUSE ADVICES
vs.
INSIDE INFORMATION.

This is no time for wild statements and alluring promises. I have been before the public long enough to impress them with the value of my daily advices. My correspondents know positively that it is

NO GUESSWORK ON MY PART.

My success has not only brought hundreds of correspondents to me, but it has also been the means of bringing scores of imitators to the front.

FACTS TELL THE STORY.

The following clipping is from the daily market letter of one of the most influential commission houses in Wall Street:

Oct. 21st.—"The tone at the opening was decidedly bullish, and the market opened with a rush. Sugar was pushed up to 144¾, where a number of stop orders were uncovered, and the price declined to 143½. The buying at the bottom was excellent, being led by Washington brokers, and later Sugar was quoted at 145½. It might be stated that the buying has been by people who are invariably right on Sugar, and in support of their action they state that the Treasury decision in regard to Dutch sugars is of very great importance."

This advice, given when Sugar was between 143½ and 145½, was followed by hundreds of speculators who have nothing to show for their deals now but debit statements and bitter regrets.

OCT. 21ST.—MY DAILY TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS READ:

"Sell Sugar and Chicago Gas."

THIS ADVICE WAS REPEATED DAY BY DAY UNTIL FRIDAY:

Sugar Sold at 130 and Gas at 92½.

I merely quote this one advice as an illustration of the service that my clients have received for the past year.

My terms for daily advices, based on inside information,

$10 Per Week or $30 Per Month
IN ADVANCE.

The following is a fac-simile of a statement rendered to me by a prominent New York brokerage firm:

STATEMENT.

Folio——
Mr. A. R——
In Account with CURTIS & LEMIEUX.
P. O. Address, Boston, Mass.
Please examine and report errors, if any found.

Dr.			Cr.		
Oct. 7.	To 200 A. S. R., 140¼	$29,275.00	Oct. 2.	By cash	$1,000.00
Oct. 11.	To 100 A. M. T., 90	4,506.25	Oct. 5.	By 100 A. S. R., 149½	14,937.50
Oct. 14.	To 100 A. S. R., 139¾	13,987.50	Oct. 6.	By 100 A. S. R., 146½	14,650.00
	To 100 A. S. R., 139⅞	14,000.00	Oct. 7.	By 200 A. S. R., 145½	29,075.00
Oct. 16.	To 400 A. S. R., 137½	55,050.00	Oct. 8.	By 100 A. M. T., 87½	4,381.25
Oct. 19.	To cash paid C. D. Hughes	779.16	Oct. 14.	By cash	1,000.49
Oct. 20.	To 100 C. G., 92⅜	9,250.00	Oct. 15.	By 200 A. S. R., 140½	23,975.00
	To 100 C. G., 92½	9,262.50		By 100 A. S. R., 140¼	14,012.50
Nov. 4.	To 200 A. S. R., 137½	27,525.00		By 100 A. S. R., 140⅝	14,025.00
	To 100 A. S. R., 137⅜	13,750.00	Oct. 18.	By 100 A. S. R., 138⅞	13,875.00
	To 100 A. S. R., 137¼	13,737.50		By 100 A. S. R., 138⅝	13,862.50
	To balance	4,170.84		By 100 A. S. R., 138⅜	13,825.00
				By 100 A. S. R., 138⅝	13,850.00
				By 200 C. G., 93⅜	18,725.00
Total		$195,293.75	Total		$195,293.75
			Nov. 4.	By balance	$4,170.84

E&OE—NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1897.

This account is only one of many that I am directing at present for a percentage of the profits.

MY PAYMENT DEPENDS UPON YOUR SUCCESS.

You can select your own brokers if you wish, and I will manage your account for

1/3 OF THE NET PROFITS.

I extend a hearty invitation to out-of-town speculators to call on me personally.

The information and advice which I am able to give during a personal interview will repay for the time consumed and the expenses of a trip to New York.

CHARLES HUGHES,
63 Wall Street, New York.

SPECIAL BULLETINS

PUBLISHED THREE TIMES DAILY WILL BE A FEATURE OF OUR OFFICE HEREAFTER.

These BULLETINS will give the best and most reliable opinions to be obtained on current events, and special information liable to influence prices. Owing to constant changes in Market conditions SPECULATORS will find these bulletins of great value in their stock market operations. All are invited to call and benefit by them, whether dealing with us or not.

We shall have an IMPORTANT article on WHEAT next week.

SEND FOR IT.

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BROOKLYN, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE.
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES BONDS
AND
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS.
GRAIN, COTTON,
For cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Exclusive Private Wires Connecting All Offices.
Correspondence solicited and given careful and prompt attention.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

A. M. Hunter. F. K. Hunter. L. A. Cooper.
Hunter, Cooper & Company,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
PROVISIONS, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES TO CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, 1,227 BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH STREET.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until November 15th, 1897, after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock, Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. Stock, Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks, and other "Outside Securities" bought and sold.
DAVID PFEIFFER,
18 Wall Street, N. Y.
Telephone call, 4,317 Cortlandt.

NEW EDITION, JUST ISSUED.
HAIGHT & FREESE'S MANUAL.

Write or call for the latest edition of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving records of prices and statistics to date.

Conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade to be the best statistical, financial publication ever issued by any Banking House. Illustrated with railway maps, and giving range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, and Cotton for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, earnings, &c., of all Railway and Industrial Corporations, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment. It also enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact and making it pay an income.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,
bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank references furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY;
PHILADELPHIA, 402 WALNUT ST.;
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.;
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Copies of our advertisement published August 31st, 1897, respecting the Extension and Deposit of these Bonds can be obtained at our office.

Bondholders may present their bonds for Extension at our office, and deposit the same with us free of charge under the Bondholders' Agreement dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.

A large majority of the Bonds have been deposited. This privilege may be terminated at any time WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, October 30th, 1897.

PUTS & CALLS.

Safest speculation insurance, limiting risk. Ten shares upwards on following basis for day or week: ½ away $25, 1⅛ away $37.50, 2⅛ away $62.50 per 100 shares. Comfortable offices where all inquiries are cheerfully answered. Call or write for our "Investor's Encyclopedia and Money-Saving Private Telegraph Code." It is of the greatest importance to deal with a reliable house and always to avoid those who either solicit or accept discretionary accounts.

BANKING HOUSE OF
BOE & BARNES,
55 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions.

A LOAN WANTED OF $200,000 AT 4½ PER CENT.
on a new and modern building valued at nearly $400,000; would like to deal in confidence with attorney or broker who can speak with authority. For personal interview address MANHATTAN, Box 208 Times office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOR SALE—A block of stock (or a portion of same) in an exceptionally promising company holding Government contracts. To a quick purchaser special inducements will be offered. ARMAMENT, Box 140 Times Office.

LIBERAL ADVANCES TO RESPONSIBLE salaried men at reasonable rates. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box 2,237.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have endeavored to watch carefully, and to take all steps necessary to protect, the rights of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bondholders.

Almost immediately after their appointment the Receivers expressed the opinion that, if allowed to issue $5,000,000 Receivers' Certificates, to be used for discharging accumulated supply bills and for making some needed additions to the property, they could thereafter regularly meet the interest on the several issues of bonds for which the B. & O. R. R. Co. was directly responsible, and which constituted liens on the principal railroads of the system.

Recognizing the advantages likely to accrue from holding together all the properties, and also understanding that the greater part of the $5,000,000 certificates were to be used to discharge supply bills which would probably be held by the Court to be preferential liens, we, with others interested in the Consolidated bonds, favored the issue of such certificates.

Of late the Receivers have been unable to fulfill their expectation, and defaults have taken place on several of the lines important to the integrity of the system. Since these defaults we have felt that, the object of the original issue having failed, no further issue of certificates for any purpose should be made by the Receivers, and therefore we have opposed all such further issues.

In the Spring of 1897 the Johns Hopkins University filed in court an application asking that the $5,000,000 first preferred stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co. should be declared a lien on the income of the property ahead of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The Trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage filed an answer which was deemed adequate to set forth the rights of the bondholders. A few days before this application was to be heard by the Court we learned that this answer had been withdrawn by the Trustee, and that in its stead there had been filed another answer, merely formal in character, stating that the Trustee had no views in the matter, and leaving the determination of the question to the Court. The reason for this sudden change can perhaps be given best by the Trustee, who, on inquiry, informed one of us that "it differed "decidedly with us in regard to the B. & O. "preferred stock, and that this was no new idea "with it; that it had held this opinion for many "years, long before it accepted the trust of the "Consolidated Mortgage," and that "the pur"pose of the Company in amending its answer "was to remain in a neutral position."

Immediately upon hearing of the changed and "neutral" attitude of the Trustee, on whom we had been relying for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, we communicated with some of the large bondholders, and took steps for an independent intervention in their behalf and in behalf of all other bondholders. Although subjected to great pressure in the preparation of papers, the case was fully presented by our counsel, and we are happy to say that (notwithstanding the views of the Trustee) the Court has decided in favor of the Consolidated Mortgage, and has denied the application of the University. We do not know whether the University will take an appeal from this decision; but if so, we shall continue our opposition.

More recently the Trustee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage has filed a petition of which the granting would in effect be a declaration that its mortgage has a lien equal with yours on the main line of the B. and O. R. R. We are now vigorously opposing this application.

We mention these matters simply to give the holders of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bonds some idea of the unusual phases which matters are taking. On questions other than that of the First Preferred Stock the Trustee has communicated with us, and, under an indemnity from us, has allowed its counsel to co-operate with ours. We do not believe that the Receivers will default in the payment of interest except under most dire necessity; and so long as there is no default in the payment of interest on your bonds, or in the performance of the other undertakings of the mortgage, there would not, under ordinary conditions, be any cause for anxiety. But the very unusual attacks on the integrity of your mortgage apart from any default, and the complications of the present receivership, as well as the novel suggestion of a "neutral" Trusteeship, indicate necessity for constant watchfulness and vigorous action.

It seems to us most important, therefore, that the bondholders unite with us to protect their interests; and, accordingly, we have prepared a Bondholders' Agreement which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and gives us all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default.

If these purposes commend themselves to you, will you be good enough to deposit your bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before January 2, 1898, receiving in exchange therefor certificates of deposit for which a quotation in due time will be asked from the New York Stock Exchange? These certificates are for $1,000 each, and bear interest warrants corresponding to the coupons maturing on the bonds for the next five years. As fast as coupons are collected, J. P. Morgan & Co. will pay the amount thereof on surrender of the corresponding warrants.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

There may be obtained at our offices a statement furnished by the Receivers as showing the earnings and fixed charges of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage. We believe this statement will be reassuring to bondholders, but also that it will show them the necessity of not allowing additional liens to be imposed on the property covered by their mortgage, in priority thereto or on an equality therewith.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, November 1st, 1897.

Having jointly made an issue of these bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of the bonds to deposit them in the manner suggested, in order to insure an energetic defense of their interests.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY,
109 and 111 East 15th St.,
NEW YORK, Nov. 1st, 1897.
NOTICE
is hereby given that
The ANNUAL MEETING of the LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD of TRADE of NEW YORK and VICINITY will be held at the office of said Association, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 10th, 1897, at HALF-PAST TWO (2:30) o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of a BOARD of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year.
By order of the BOARD of TRUSTEES.
CHAS. J. WARNER, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 135 East 42d St., Thursday, November 11th, at three-thirty o'clock, P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
Recording Secretary.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Oct. 26th, 1897.
The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 9th. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, HENRY B. HYDE, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom.
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
Edward D. Adams,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Eugene Delano,	James McCreery,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Rudulph Ellis,
Henry G. Marquand,	Henry M. Alexander,
C. C. Cuyler,	John E. Searles,
George L. Rives,	James H. Hyde,
Russell Sage,	Charles H. Godfrey,
H. B. Hyde,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Henry A. Huribut,
James W. Alexander,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
William H. Slocum,	Oliver Ames.
George Coppell,	
John J. McCook,	
Henry C. Deming,	

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Gurdon H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody,	Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst,	Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, M. C. D. Borden, Wm. H. Appleton, John G. McCullough, Wm. L. Strong, Edward Uhl, James J. Hill, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. F. Buckley, B. Aymar Sands, Stuart G. Nelson, John W. Sterling, Hudson Hoagland, John A. McCall, James Stillman, H. Walter Webb, Edward N. Gibbs, James A. Blair.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway,
New York, October 22, 1897.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, for constructing a keeper's house and storage room extension, janitor's cottage and a stable, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.
Blank forms of said approved contract, and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary. By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $3,000,575. The banks now hold $21,181,225 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Increase.
Loans	$567,200,500	$574,035,800	$6,835,300
Specie	101,611,300	102,176,000	564,700
Legal tenders	78,995,300	77,091,000	*1,904,300
Net deposits	625,339,200	632,343,100	7,003,900
Circulation	16,071,800	16,050,000	*21,800

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,040,050	40,182,425	33,706,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	28,284,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,096,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,981,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,267,900	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	87,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,016,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,820,825	18,486,300	39,667,900
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,375	22,237,275	33,405,300
July 17	40,036,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	40,193,175
July 31	45,720,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,206,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,836,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,685,250
Sept. 18	19,806,175	10,454,375	22,448,500
Sept. 25	15,997,500	14,216,025	22,296,175
Oct. 2	15,550,400	16,526,025	16,471,525
Oct. 9	13,485,500	15,592,200	14,176,900
Oct. 16	14,614,500	11,911,100	15,380,175
Oct. 23	22,904,700	14,960,900	16,680,700
Oct. 30	24,271,800	7,463,225	17,594,400
Nov. 6	21,181,225	14,810,400	19,280,150

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$21,181,225	1892	$2,678,525
1896	14,810,400	1891	6,985,150
1895	19,280,150	1890	*2,544,250
1894	63,204,275	1889	*760,850
1893	52,013,450	1888	13,730,250

*Deficit.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	New Amsterdam	225
Central National	160	New York County	700
Chatham	290	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80
City	420	Ninth National	97
Commerce	208	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	184	Seaboard National	172
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	93
Greenwich	165	State of New York	108
Hanover	350	Third National	10
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	140	U. S. National	200
Mechanics & Tr'd's'	110	West Side	275
Mercantile	165	Western National	120
National Union	300		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 6, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¼	21	1,000	American Cotton Oil	18¾	20½	18¾	20½	+2¼
75	75½	220	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75	76	75	76	+2
9½	9¾	995	American Spirits Mfg.	9¼	9¼	8¾	9½	+ ¾
132	132¾	89,383	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	132¾	130¾	132	+ ¾
100¼	110¼	680	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109½	110	109	110	.....
78¾	79	2,146	American Tobacco	79	79	78¼	78¾	.....
100	110	45	American Tobacco pf.	111	111	111	111	.....
12½	12¾	740	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12¾	12½	12½	.....
20⅞	20¾	2,635	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26¾	26¾	20¾	20¾	.....
5	6	20	Bal. & O. Southw. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
4¾	5	2,000	Bay State Gas	5	5	4½	4½	.....
31	31½	2,246	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ¼
120½	123	156	Brooklyn Union Gas	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ½
52¾	53¼	50	Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	.....
20½	20⅝	2,610	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	− ⅛
92	92¼	18,997	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92¼	92¾	91⅝	92	.....
94¾	94¾	5,870	Chicago Gas	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	+ ½
12⅝	12¾	6,043	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13¼	12¾	12¾	.....
8	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	8	.....
25	26	142	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
90¼	90⅝	17,763	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90⅞	90⅞	90	90½	+ ⅛
118¼	118¾	2,620	Chicago & Northw	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	+ ⅞
82¼	82⅝	8,695	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	82¼	82½	81⅞	82¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	32¼	880	C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32½	31½	32	− ⅛
21¾	22	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21¾	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
6½	...	1,000	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	6	5	5½	+ ½
197	198	1,185	Consolidated Gas	195	198	195	197¼	+4
109¼	110	350	Delaware & Hudson	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+1⅛
43⅝	44¼	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	+1
...	...	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−2½
...	...	300	Detroit Gas	48½	49	48½	49	−1
...	123	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	123	123	123	123	.....
14⅜	14⅝	500	Erie	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+1
34¼	35	100	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅝
...	...	10	Erie 2d pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	.....
31¼	31½	790	General Electric	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
98	98½	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
99½	100	200	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ¼
...	96	40	Illinois Cent., leas. line	95	95	95	95	.....
38	40	125	Illinois Steel Co.	40	40	40	40	.....
28¼	30	50	Iowa Central pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
40	40½	400	Laclede Gas	40	41	40	40½	+1⅝
14½	15	530	Lake Erie & West	14	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
68	69	444	L. E. & W. West, pf.	67	67½	66¾	67½	+ ⅞
169	170	100	Lake Shore	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	+ ⅞
52¾	53	6,030	Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53¼	52¾	53	+ ⅛
98¼	98¾	3,070	Manhattan Con	98¼	99	97⅝	98½	+ ⅝
101¼	101¾	650	Metropolitan St. Ry.	101⅝	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ½
12⅝	12⅝	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ½
20¾	20¾	2,436	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	20¼	30	29½	29¾	+1
27⅜	27⅝	7,302	Missouri Pacific	27	27¾	26¾	27⅝	+ ½
32¼	32⅝	725	National Lead Co.	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	400	National Linseed Oil	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	− ⅛
87¼	87¾	1,540	New Jersey Central	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
105¼	105¾	3,715	New York Central	104¾	105	104½	105	+ ½
29	30	110	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ½
13½	14¼	100	Norfolk & Western	14	14	14	14	+ ¾
40½	42	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
4	4½	30	North American	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼	.....
17	17¼	970	Northern Pacific	17¼	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
50⅞	51	10,440	Northern Pacific pf.	51	51	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,040	Ontario & Western	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
66	70	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	66	66	66	66	−1½
17⅜	18¾	100	Oregon Short Line	18	18	18	18	.....
29½	30	1,690	Pacific Mail	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	+1½
110¼	110½	700	Pennsylvania R. R.	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	− ⅛
32	32¼	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32½	32	32	+1
167	168	360	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	168	168	167	167	+1
20¾	20¾	4,260	Reading	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	3,200	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
25½	26¼	2,900	Reading 2d pf.	25¼	26	25¼	26	+1
5	7	100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
13	15	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−2
6¼	6½	120	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
50	50½	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50½	50½	50	50	+ ½
19	19½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	18¼	19	18¼	19	+1¼
9¼	9½	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	1,150	St. Paul & Omaha	76	76½	76	76½	+ ½
19½	20	400	Southern Pacific	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	280	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	2,190	Southern Railway pf.	28	28	27¾	28	+ ⅝
...	...	50	Standard Gas pf.	148	148	148	148	.....
4¼	4½	50	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	.....
23⅝	23½	2,665	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23½	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	10½	700	Texas Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
150	152	10	Third Avenue	151	151	151	151	.....
20⅜	20¾	5,620	Union Pacific	20⅜	21	20½	20¾	+ ¼
7	7½	950	U. P., Denver & Gulf	7¼	7	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	61	420	U. S. Leather pf.	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
16¼	17	700	United States Rubber	16	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	− ⅛
6¾	7	150	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	1,855	Wabash pf.	16¼	16¼	15⅝	16¼	− ⅛
109	111	20	Wells-Fargo Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	.....
9¾	10	900	Western Union Beef	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
85½	85⅝	3,092	Western Union Tel.	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½	+ ⅜
Sales		198,790						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 80	12,000 100	1,000 77
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Erie gen lien 3-4s	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 2d installment paid
7,000 75	8,000 69	10,000 39
At, T & S F gen 4s	Erie 4s prior bonds	25,000 39⅝
1,000 85⅜	1,000 90⅝	Oregon Short Line 6s
18,000 80	25,000 90½	10,000s3 119⅛
Adjustment 4s	Fr W & D C 1st	Oregon S L 1st con 5s
15,000 53⅜	10,000 68½	10,000 92
5,000 53¾	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	Reading Co gen 4s
60,000 53¼	10,000 90⅝	43,000 83
5,000 53¾	Green Bay & W deb B	Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 53⅝	1,000 5	2,000 81
55,000 53¼	Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000 53½	2,000 104	10,000 67½
5,000 53¼	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	St L & I Mt 1st ext 4½s
20,000 53½	1,000 79	3,000 107
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 120½	5,000 86	2,000 83½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	14,000 86⅛	3,000 83¾
1,000 81	9,000 86	3,000 84
10,000 80	5,000 85⅞	St L & S F trust 5s
Brooklyn R T 5s	14,000 86⅝	1,000 88
10,000 88¼	10,000 86⅞	St L S W 1st
5,000 88	2,000 86¼	5,000 71
Bklyn Union Gas 5s	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000 71¼
19,000 110½	10,000 100½	5,000 71½
6,000 110¾	L S & M So 1st coup	2,000 71⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000 111	St L S W 2d inc
5,000 100	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	10,000 27¼
9,000 99	18,000 20F 102¼	1,000 27⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st	5,000 102¼	St P, M & M, Dakota extension
1,000 108½	5,000s 102¼	5,000 119
Canada So 1st gtd	Manhattan Ry con 4s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 109⅞	8,000 93½	6,000 59¼
Canada Southern 2d	Metropolitan Elev 2d	Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000 107	3,000 103	4,000 82½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	1,000 103¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st
6,000 89½	Met St Ry gen 5s	1,000 100
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	20,000 110¼	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
5,000 38	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000 90
Cent Pac g 6s, 1898	1,000 85⅛	So Pac of N M 1st
3,000 102¾	2,000 85⅝	5,000 105¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	Mo, K & T 2d	9,000 107
20,000 78	1,000 59¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 78⅝	1,000 59¾	10,000 90½
7,000 78⅝	3,000 59¼	5,000 90
1,000 78½	1,000 59⅜	Standard R & T 6s
11,000 78¾	10,000 60	1,000 60¾
9,000s3 78	10,000 59½	Standard R & T inc
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Mo Pac 1st cons	2,000 11
10,000 20F 110¼	1,000 90	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000 110½	6,000 89½	5,000 93
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	4,000 90	Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 101	5,000 89	2,000 26⅜
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	3,000 26¼
5,000 117½	1,000 95⅜	5,000 26⅝
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	Norf & W Ry con 4s	17,000 26⅜
10,000 93½	7,000 76	Union Pac 1st, 1897
Chi & E Ill gen 6s	8,000 76½	5,000 102¼
1,000 100¼	2,000 76⅝	Union Pac col tr 6s notes
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop	Northern Ohio 1st	62½ p c princ pd
5,000 44½	10,000 99½	25,000 41
5,000 44½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	1,000 40½
5,000 44¾	5,000 57⅜	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	12,000 58	5,000 46¼
1,000 100¼	35,000 58⅛	5,000 46½
Cleve & Pitts S F	20,000 58⅝	10,000 46
2,000 100	10,000 58¼	U S Leather Co 6s
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 pd	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	7,000 112½
7,000 73	8,000 90¼	Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 72½	1,000 90⅜	1,000 105¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s	2,000 90¼	15,000 105⅜
1,000 52	8,000 90	Wabash 2d 5s
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	3,000 90¼	17,000 77
5,000 61⅜	1,000 90¾	West Shore gtd 4s
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	5,000 90¾	2,000 100½
2,000 87½	25,000 90¼	West Union col tr 5s
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	Ohio & Miss cons	1,000 108⅛
4,000 112¼	10,000 102⅝	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	15,000 32½
Total sales	3,000 102	$1,121,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	..	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6¼	New Cent. C	5	8
4s, r., 1907	117	118	Cl, V. & T. pf.	18	20	N. Y. & N. H	178	182
4s, c., 1907	113⅝	114¼	Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y., C. & St. L	13¼	14
4s, r., 1925	127½	128	Consol. Coal	88	..	1st pf.	73	78
4s, c., 1925	127½	128	Del., L. & W.	151	153	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31⅜

B. Altman & Co.

Having succeeded in securing a large quantity of

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS AND BLANKETS

unaffected by Tariff increase, will institute a

SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

AND CONTINUE DURING THE WEEK, INCLUDING

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2X2 Yards,	$1.50 and $1.65 Each.
2X2½ "	1.88 " 2.10 "
2X3 "	2.10 " 2.45 "

NAPKINS—to match the above.

Breakfast size,	$1.50 and $1.65 Dozen.
Dinner "	2.00 " 2.40 "

HUCK TOWELS.

450 Dozen, Hemmed,	$1.50 Dozen.
200 " (large) "	1.80 "
350 " fine quality—all linen—hemmed and fringed,	2.90 "
450 " extra large—all linen—soft finish, hemstitched,	3.00 "

BED SPREADS.

Marseilles Spreads, large size, $1.55, 1.80, 2.15 and 2.90 Each.

BLANKETS.

1,000 Pairs Blankets, for double beds,	$4.00 and 5.25 Pair.
Extra Large Size,	5.65 "

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

B. Altman & Co.

COLORED SILKS.

3,000 yards, 21-inch, Plaid Taffetas, ten color combinations

85c. Yard.

3,000 yards, 19-inch Glacé Taffetas, twenty-four color combinations,

58c. Yard.

COUNTERS—REAR OF ROTUNDA.

B. Altman & Co.

4,000 YARDS

FRENCH CLOTH SUITING,

50 INCHES WIDE, POPULAR SHADES, ON SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

AT 58c. PER YARD. Regular Price, 90c.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' CLOAK DEPT

LARGE Assortment of Correct styles in Imported and Domestic Garments, Suitable for all Occasions, and at Reasonable Cost.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY.)

VELOUR BLOUSES, handsomely embroidered in jet,

$32.00

VELOUR CAPES, trimmed with jet and fur,

$28.00

TOP COATS of Kersey cloth—black, blue, green, brown and tan, lined with shaded taffeta silk,

$14.00 Regular Value, $21.00

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co

Are now showing a most complete stock of Antique and Modern

ORIENTAL CARPETS

comprising Persian, India and Turkish Carpets of all the best makes, including Sarak, Serape, Kurdistan, Kirman, Khorassan, Gulistan, Savalan, Bahnduhr, etc.

ALSO A

very large collection of small, Rugs in fine Kirmanshah, Iran, Meles, Shiraz, Shirvan, Daghestan, etc.

A great variety of the *BEST QUALITY ONLY* of Smyrna and Wilton Rugs, many exclusive designs; lowest prices.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

SPECIAL SALE OF

100 Kazak Rugs, 3 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. wide, 6 to 8 feet long,

$12.50 Regular Value, $15.00 to $17.50

100 Kasak Rugs, 3 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. wide, 6 to 8 feet long,

$15.00 Regular Value, $17.50 to $25.00.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Rich Furs.

Tailor-made Suits,

French Gowns, Dinner, Ball & Street Dresses,

Wraps and Jackets,

Blouse Coats, Long Cloaks,

Capes and Opera Wraps.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS LEHMAN.—Louis Lehman, dealer in dry goods at 283 First Avenue, has given a bill of sale to J. Samek for $1,900. He began business on Feb. 1, 1896, putting in a stock valued at $3,000. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin against him yesterday for $79, in favor of Julius D. Workin.

J. BERNSTEIN & BROTHER.—J. Bernstein & Brother, manufacturers of furs at 3 West Third Street, have closed up their place of business and all the stock has been removed. Creditors say that the goods were removed on Thursday night. Some of the goods are supposed to have been taken to Brooklyn, and search was made there yesterday by one of the creditors to locate them. Deputy Sheriff Butler received an attachment against the firm yesterday for $828 in favor of T. Apfel & Co., which was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. The Sheriff found their place of business closed. He also served the attachment at John Wanamaker's store to cover whatever money may be due from Mr. Wanamaker to them. The partners are Jacob and Moses Bernstein. They have been in business together for about four years, and each one had been in business separately several years previously. In April last they claimed a capital of $7,000. Their liabilities now are reported to be over $20,000, of which $6,000 is said to be due in London. Their trouble is attributed to poor business this season on account of the mild weather, and the illness of Jacob Bernstein, who was injured by a cable car, so that he was laid up for six weeks.

Out of Town.

THE SYRACUSE COURIER.—At receiver's sale yesterday morning John F. Nash, managing editor of The Courier of Syracuse, bought that paper for $1,500 subject to a mortgage of about $16,000.

BAY STATE BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATION.—The Attorney General yesterday petitioned the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in Boston, for the appointment of a receiver for the Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BRADY, Patrick and Henry—Lawrence H. Quinn	$111
BIENENFELD, Henry L.—Rachel Alexander	302
DALFERTH, Catharina—Meyer Loeb and another	167
DAMER, John—J. F. C. Mueller	48
DASSLER, William—Hartman F. Gundrum	766
DEIFENBACHER, Frank—Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company	648
DIMICK, Thomas—administratrix—Frederick De Lorenzo	3,602
FISHER, Henry J. and Charles N.—Max Goebel	529
FRUGONE, Francis L., Leonard Casazza, and Giacomo Fopiano—E. G. Black and another	327
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—The Berner-Mayer Company	208
HAMPSON, Edward P., and William H. Haring—Watertown Steam Engine Company	374
HART, George L., William M. Hayes, and Henry Osborne—P. L. Klock, as assignee, &c.	87
HENRY, Frances—H. Krauss	36
HICKMAN, Joseph—D. Meschendorf	92
HOFFMAN, Isaac—H. A. Bolte, (costs)	79
HOGAN, Bridget—Elisabeth Ludlowe	308
HOGAN, Bridget—L. O. Blake, (2)	429
HOLT, William—D. Meschendorf	107
HOMEYER, Richard—William B. Whitney and another	983
HOPKINS, Richard L.—Larson	1,888
LAND AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT Company—James Roosevelt, executor, &c., and another	321
LOUGHRAN, Joseph A.—Martha O'Connor	603
MACDONALD, Isabella—M. B. Ohlen	215
McDONALD, William Z.—E. A. Bend and others	190
MANTREMANT, Emil—Leo Loeb	61
MULLEN, Eugene F.—Sarah Oppenheimer and others	116
NIENSTEDT, Henry—Elias B. Schlesinger	208
NIXON & CO.—Charles St. J. Mansoni	1,424
SCHOELLING, Martin S.—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company	883
STARK, Isidor and Gustave—David Gutman	4,150
STORM, Edwin R.—T. A. Beall	83
THELLER, Arnold—Justin Clavel	657
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Jacob Deutschman, (costs)	152
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—George W. Savage, administrator, &c.	6,099
UNITED STATES GUIDE AND INFORMation Company—Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company	49
VAN GRIES, Magdalena—A. M. Moore and another	212
WENNEIS, William and Andrew M.—G. F. Norton and another	152
WILCOX, Algernon H.—Joseph Roach, receiver, &c.	330

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Aetna Loan Association of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Jennie Scott, Emma Rothschild, Solomon Hackolberg.

Hurst Electrotype Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—James Norman, Milton Nussbaum, Henry W. Mittag.

STRUCK WITH A BELGIAN BLOCK.

Keleher Threw It at Leffermann and Hit His Son.

Thomas Keleher, eighteen years old, of 148 Essex Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin yesterday charged with atrocious assault on Daniel Leffermann, nine years old, of 130 Morris Street. The assault on the boy was unintentional, however, the boy's father being the object of Keleher's wrath.

Keleher went into a store kept by Leffermann and asked for a package of cigarettes. Mrs. Leffermann, who was behind the counter, refused to give them to him because he had no money. He made an insulting remark to her, and Leffermann, who entered the store in time to hear it, put Keleher out of the place.

Keleher seized a Belgian block that lay on the sidewalk and threw it at Leffermann. It missed him and struck the boy, who was in the store, in the stomach. The lad fell unconscious, and Dr. Kopetchsney, who attended him, said his recovery was doubtful. Keleher was committed without bail to await the result.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Sale of the Union Pacific and the Handling of the Purchase Money.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BIG SHARE

How the $53,898,855 Will Be Taken Care of Through the Courtesy of New York Banks—Guarding the Money Market.

The payment by the Reorganization Committee of more than $50,000,000 to the Government as its share of the purchase price of the Union Pacific Railroad is, on the face of it, an undertaking of no mean magnitude. But it is an undertaking that will be carried through without friction and with an apparent ease that will testify eloquently to the strength of the financial institutions that are assisting it and the excellence of financial methods that now obtain.

According to the calculations made by experts of the Treasury Department, and which have not been disputed, the Government's share of the purchase price of the Union Pacific is $58,448,225. Against this sum there are credits of $4,537,921, representing cash in the sinking fund, and $11,446, representing interest on bonds in the sinking fund due Nov. 1, making the total credit of $4,549,368. Hence the precise sum which the Reorganization Committee must pay the Government is $53,898,855.

To avoid needlessly creating a stringency in the money market the Government has agreed to arrest the progress of this large sum toward the Treasury, to be tied up, and have it placed with certain approved depositaries. To assist in preventing a squeeze in the money market a number of New York banks, with the National City Bank at their head, have agreed to act as such depositaries, although there will be slight profit for them in so doing. The National City Bank stood ready to accept $30,000,000 and deposit that amount of indemnity bonds, but it was decided that $15,000,000 was a sufficient sum for that bank. The Chase National Bank will accept $2,000,000, the Hanover National, $2,000,000; the National Bank of the Republic $800,000, and the American Exchange National Bank and the Seaboard National $500,000. If it should become necessary, other New York City banks will apply for various amounts and deposit the required bonds with the Treasury.

When the decree of the sale is entered, which will probably be done some day this week, the Court will, at the request of the Government, enter an order permitting the Master in Chancery to accept from the Reorganization Committee certificates of deposit, instead of the cash money which ordinarily in a case of this kind must be paid.

The Reorganization Committee will make its payments according to the dates fixed by the court. The first will be made as soon as the decree is entered, and will be of about $4,500,000. The next payment will be made within fifteen days, and will aggregate nearly $13,000,000. The balance will be paid in three installments, within forty, fifty, and sixty days, respectively, from the date of confirmation of the sale, and will be over $12,500,000 each.

The Underwriters have borrowed to carry through this transaction not only from New York banks, but also from banks in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. They also engaged $15,000,000 abroad, of which $1,250,000 has been received here.

The National City Bank will receive the Government moneys and distribute them to the other designated depositaries. Vice President Hepburn said yesterday that the National City's bonds were all ready and would probably be sent to Washington on Monday for deposit with the Treasury. Mr. Hepburn said the payment to the Government of the sum due it from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, when examined, resolved itself into a matter of bookkeeping.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Physical and Financial Condition of the Road—Apparent Loss to the United States of $25,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal year just ended has been submitted to Secretary Bliss. A summary follows:

The physical condition of the railroad continues to show marked improvements, both in the character of the roadbeds and in the condition of the equipments. During the year 1896 7,500 tons of new steel rails have been added to the track, and during the current year (1897) 15,000 additional tons have been purchased and are now being placed upon the roadbed. The eastern portion of the Union Division is being thoroughly ballasted, and the property from Omaha to Grand Island, 154 miles, will compare favorably with many of the first-class Eastern railroads. The earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway proper (1,822.29 miles) for the twelve months ended June 30, 1897, and 1896, respectively, follow:

Gross earnings, $14,944,477 for 1897; increase, $861,129; operating expenses, $9,443,155 for 1897; increase, $677,213; surplus, $5,501,321 for 1897; increase, $183,915; taxes, $573,640 for 1897; decrease, $8,089; surplus earnings, $4,927,681 for 1897; $4,735,675 for 1896; increase, $192,005.

The report goes into detail as to proceedings that led up to the recent sale under foreclosure, and under date of Sept. 4, is from the then expected realization from the foreclosure sale of the railroad property and of the sinking fund of $45,754,058, it would follow that the loss of the United States will be about $25,000,000.

The Government Directors repeat their approval of the course of the Department of Justice in accepting the proposition of the Reorganization Committee and in the foreclosure proceedings. As the Government Directors have always been firmly convinced that the ownership of these railroads by the Government would be most injurious to the people, would result in gross inequalities and discriminations in favor of the territory served by them, and would be a prolific source of political corruption, they find themselves unable to consider the subject from the point of view of Government ownership, the report being addressed to the single question of realizing the best financial return to the Government for the investment.

It is doubtless true, the report says, that the Reorganization Committee and the depositors of bonds and securities under this plan will realize a large profit and larger than was expected by the original proposition. The report concludes:

"We deem it our duty to call attention to the fact that foreclosure suits have been instituted for the sale of securities under the three collateral trust mortgages made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In view of the remarkable advance in the market value of many of the collaterals included in these mortgages it is quite possible that the foreclosures will leave surpluses applicable to the part payment of the debts of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

"It is therefore to the interest of the United States to secure to the Union Pacific Railway Company all such assets or surpluses as may result from the foreclosure of the collateral trusts, and all property of every form which is not covered by the mortgages made by the company, to the end that the aggregate of general assets resulting to the company may form the largest possible fund for part payment of its general creditors.

"E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
"J. W. DOANE,
"JOHN SHERIDAN,
"WILLIAM J. COOMBS,
"JOHN T. BRESSLER."

FOR A QUINCY-BEARDSTOWN LINE.

Scheme in the West to Open Up Kansas City to the Atlantic Coast.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—It is officially announced that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company will financier the construction of a railroad about fifty miles in length between Quincy, the eastern terminus of the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, and Beardstown, Ill., the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

This link is to be built, it is said, for the purpose of giving the Kansas City road an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern virtually an entrance into Kansas City. The proposition has been pending for over a year. It is also said that the St. Joseph and Grand Island is seeking a Kansas City entrance over another spur of the local line.

MOVE AGAINST TICKET SCALPERS.

Chicago Railroad Men Pleased with the Sentiment of Merchants.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—All the leading railroad men are greatly pleased at the stand taken by the merchants of Chicago and New York against the ticket brokers, associations in both cities having within the last few days declared that it was better to do business with the roads direct than with the scalpers.

The railroad men say that this action of the associations in both cities by the leading merchants shows that the trend of sentiment is coming their way at last, and that it will ultimately result in the abolishment of the brokers. If the low rates that the roads in the East and West have made for merchants who desire to visit the commercial centres for the purpose of purchasing their goods shall have the effect of doing away with the brokers even in a small degree, the roads will feel that they have made a great deal of money by making the low rates for the business men.

FREIGHT RATE WAR IN THE WEST.

Difficulty of Keeping Tariffs at a Normal Basis—Pooling Law Needed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Freight traffic officials of the Western roads have given up all idea of having rates restored to a normal basis in the near future and the officers of the Eastern lines are about of their opinion.

It is generally conceded that as long as there are so many roads on the outside of the association there is little prospect of the rates being put up on a basis where they can be maintained for any length of time. Many of the traffic men say that the only salvation for the roads is the passage of a pooling law by Congress at its next session. Without this they say that it is impossible for them to maintain rates. With all of the roads in a pool they claim that they will be able to keep to the tariffs much better than they are now able to do. The present state of demoralization in freight rates means that there will be a hard fight for the pooling law when Congress meaets again.

CANDIDATES' EXPENSE BILLS.

Mayor-Elect Van Wyck Swears that the Cost of His Campaign Was $158.75.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck filed a sworn statement with the County Clerk yesterday, in which he sets out that the expenses of his campaign to him were but $158.75. The greater portion of this went to J. P. Potts, a stenographer, and the balance was expended for photographs and newspaper clippings.

Justice Charles H. Van Brunt swore that his election did not cost him a cent.

Frank McCabe, who was defeated for Assembly in the Thirty-first District, spent $200 for music, postage, drinks, cigars, and contributions to the campaign fund. P. Tecumseh Sherman, who ran for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth District, spent $29.50 for printing. Benjamin E. Hall, the Citizens' Union candidate for County Clerk, expended $116.50 for contribution to the campaign fund and obtaining signatures to petition for independent nomination.

Charles E. Manierre spent $52.50 in an unsuccessful effort to be elected to the Supreme Court bench, and F. A. Kenzler, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-eighth District, expended $29.00. James J. Smith, who was elected an Alderman in the Twelfth District, paid $134 for printing and distributing circulars, and Charles A. Parker, who ran for Alderman in the Twenty-ninth District, spent $625 for the same thing.

Thomas A. Woods spent $97.80, Harry C. Hart $386, Thomas Smith $126.50, Robert Muh $129, Thomas Fitzpatrick $29, William G. Verplanck $369.50, Jacob Kahn $48.60, Michael Ledwith $429.50, and Thomas Eason, who ran for Justice of the City Court, says he gave but $1 to the campaign fund.

SETH LOW A REPUBLICAN.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts Says It Was Madness for the Party to Oppose Him.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—At a meeting of the Greenhalge Club last evening some forcible comments were made by Gov. Wolcott on the result of the election in New York City, which he characterized as "lamentable." Senator Lodge concurred in all that the Governor said.

Gov. Wolcott said the result of the elections was absolutely satisfactory with but one exception. The exception was the election in New York. Low was a loyal Republican, and had shown a devotion to honest politics. Mr. Tracy's distinguished ability was admitted, but his candidacy meant but one thing—the success of Tammany Hall.

To put a second Republican in the field, he said, was madness. Every one saw with amazement this great city handed over to Tammany Hall for four years. That was a long time. It would give Tammany Hall time to intrench itself and the Democratic Party, and it might control the election in the Empire State and the Nation in a Presidential year.

Mr. Lamont Out of Politics.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 6.—Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway, has arrived here on a tour of inspection of his road. He refused positively to speak of the recent elections, declaring that he has abandoned politics.

A MONUMENT DEDICATED.

It Is Erected in Memory of Elijah A. Howland, Formerly a School Principal.

A handsome monument erected to the memory of Elijah A. Howland, late Principal of Grammar School No. 89, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, and the Harlem Evening High School, was dedicated with appropriate exercises in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The fund for the monument, which cost $700, was raised by the associates and friends of the deceased.

The monument is of granite, about six feet high, beautifully chiseled, and bears the inscription: "Elijah A. Howland. Died December 30, 1896. An Honored Principal in the New York Public Schools. A Loving Remembrance from His Associates and Friends."

The committee in charge of yesterday's exercises was composed of Miss Carrie F. Cobb, Miss Anna C. Dunne, Miss Louise Probst, Alma A. Fuller, John O'Reilly, and Edward W. Stitt, who succeeded Howland as Principal of Grammar School No. 89. A large number of invitations was sent out for the exercises, and about 300 of the pupils responded, taking a special train, which arrived at the cemetery at 3 o'clock.

The exercises were opened with a hymn by a boys' chorus of fifty voices, who sang "The Lord Is My Shepherd." The Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, then offered a prayer. Col. A. P. Ketchum made a brief memorial oration, in which he eulogized the deceased and spoke of his great love for his profession.

The exercises closed with the singing of the hymn, "Softly Now the Shadows Fall."

THE PROPOSED MILK TRUST.

A Report that It Will Be Incorporated Soon—The Purpose of the Promoters.

The milk trust, about which a great deal has been said in the last two months, will soon be incorporated, under the laws of New Jersey, according to reports in circulation yesterday.

It is the purpose of the promoters to buy out the wholesale dealers in this city and Brooklyn, or, rather, to get the dealers to give them options upon their business and the creameries that they control.

The principal promoter in this enterprise is John D. Gilmor, who was instrumental in organizing the biscuit trust, known as the New York Biscuit Company. The projected milk trust is said to be backed by an English syndicate with a capital of $6,000,000, and if it should succeed the projectors intend to make it a monopoly like the sugar trust.

The promoters start out with the philanthropic statement that they will pay the farmers higher prices than they are now getting for their product, and they will be able to do that because, after buying out the wholesalers and crowding out the numerous retailers, who often have milk routes in the same streets, the milk trust will have only one delivery wagon for a certain section, and will thus be able to save much money.

The daily consumption of milk in this city alone is not far from 1,000,000 quarts. In the fashionable quarters it is retailed at 8 cents a quart for first quality, and pretty nearly the same quality is delivered at 6 cents a quart to people of moderate means. On the east and west sides, where the people are rather poor, milk is sold at 4 cents and 5 cents a quart, and it is in these districts where enormous quantities of milk are used. Should the trust succeed in grabbing the entire trade in its clutches and retail the milk at 8 cents a quart, it will make about $30,000 a day more than the entire milk trade in New York realizes, and when Brooklyn and Jersey City and Hoboken are taken into consideration the amount will be enormously more.

CROKER OFF TO THE SOUTH

Tammany Chief and Three Friends Go in Search of Health and Pleasure.

HE TALKS ABOUT HIS TRIP

Says It Is Not to Arrange Appointments Under Van Wyck, as That Could Be Done Without Leaving New York.

Richard Croker betook himself southward yesterday "for health and pleasure," as he himself expressed it. He left at 4:25 P. M. on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Asa Bird Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Miles O'Brien accompanied him. Judge Van Wyck was not of the party.

It was 2:15 o'clock when Mr. Croker came down the stairs into the lobby of the Murray Hill Hotel, walked up to the desk, and ordered his baggage sent to the Pennsylvania Station. For a man who had been reported dangerously ill the day before he looked remarkably well. He had made no change of costume to accommodate himself to the needs of travel, but wore his customary high silk hat and suit of severe black, the only touches of color in his make-up being his pink shirt front and the ruddy color in his cheeks.

Waiting to meet the Tammany chief was a group of prominent politicians, including Nathan Straus, Judge Dugro, Judge Truax, Michael T. Daly, and half a dozen others, forming the rear guard of a stream of callers which had been flowing in the direction of Mr. Croker's rooms all during the day.

Laughs at Story of His Death.

He chatted with the group generally for a few minutes, laughing over the report of his death which gained currency Friday. Then he strolled off with Nathan Straus, with whom he held an extended conversation.

Mr. Croker spoke freely of his trip, concerning which so much secrecy had been observed.

"Oh, I'm going down to the Hot Springs of Virginia for my health," he said. "I need rest and I'm going away to get it. That's all there is about my trip."

"Who will compose your party?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"Well, Mr. Guggenheimer is going with me, and Asa Bird Gardiner, and William Astor Chanler."

"Then Judge Van Wyck is not going along?"

"No. He isn't going."

"The papers have been saying that you were going off to arrange appointments under the Van Wyck administration," Mr. Croker was told.

"What! go to Virginia to settle appointments?" was his vigorous interrogatory in reply. "What do we want to do that for? Why should we go out of New York to agree on appointments? We can do that here all right."

Mr. Croker was asked how long he expected to be away.

"Oh, I can't say," he answered. "It depends on how well we like it down there. Maybe a week, maybe ten days. No; we are not going to Belle Meade."

Says He Is Feeling All Right.

In response to a remark that it was hardly necessary to ask him how he felt, in view of the fact that he looked so well, Mr. Croker said:

"Yes; I'm feeling all right to-day."

The Wigwam's leader smiled grimly when the sensational reports of his condition were mentioned.

"Yes," he said, "I see they had me dead already. It was something like living to read one's own obituary."

Mr. Croker spent half an hour about the office of the hotel before he took a carriage for the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Among the conspicuous personages who sought his presence during the morning were John C. Sheehan, Elliot Danforth, Michael Murphy, Lawrence Delmour, Thomas F. Grady, and John J. Ryan.

Andrew H. Freedman said that he might join the Croker party in a few days, as soon as he attended to certain baseball business, pressing for action in Philadelphia. Mr. Freedman was also authority for the statement that, while Mr. Croker's family would not accompany him South, it was possible that they might join him there.

When Mr. Croker returned to New York from Europe, his wife and children were at Richfield Springs. He then took up his quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel. Later, when his family returned to town, the campaign was at white heat, and, in order to spare them the annoyance and interruptions of his political work, he retained his apartments at the hotel, dividing his time between them and his home on East Seventy-fourth Street.

TAMMANY MEN DEPART.

Judge Van Wyck and Others Leave for the Country.

There was a negira of Tammany politicians yesterday, coincident with Mr. Croker's departure. Judge Van Wyck was not at the City Court room during the day, and at his home it was said that he had gone into the country, to be absent until Monday. Sheriff-elect Thomas J. Dunn has gone to Lakewood. Albert W. Orr, whose race for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District is still in doubt, has gone out of town, pending the decision of his fate.

In the absence of Mr. Croker, a lull in the gossip concerning places under the next administration is expected. One of the men who are on the inside of Tammany said yesterday that it was extremely unlikely that De Lancey Nicoll would be named for Corporation Counsel. He added that he thought Delos McCurdy could have the place if he wanted it.

The name of Willis Holly is being mentioned in connection with several important posts under the new Mayor, and it is considered more than likely that the hard work he did at Van Wyck's headquarters during the campaign will receive substantial recognition.

Ex-Mayor O'Neill Ill.

Charles H. O'Neill, an ex-Mayor of Jersey City, is lying seriously ill at his home, 251 Eighth Street, in that city, and his recovery is not expected. His ailment is cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. O'Neill was elected in 1870, on the Democratic ticket. The term was for one year. At the following session of the New Jersey Legislature an act was passed extending the term to two years. Mayor O'Neill refused to accept the extension and resigned. He was renominated and re-elected by an increased majority. He was the first Mayor of the consolidated city, formed by the union of Jersey City, Bergen City and Hudson City. He amassed a fortune in the lumber business, which, of late years, has been carried on by his sons.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	278
4th week Oct.	$10,807	$11,476	$13,880
Month	49,455	52,945	54,340
From Jan. 1.	440,234	450,304	450,775
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week Oct.	$103,184	$83,286	
Month	321,051	254,662	
From July 1.	1,289,383	1,007,260	
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week Oct.	$50,765	$46,363	$51,902
Month	155,534	147,202	160,040
From Jan. 1.	1,378,814	1,366,915	1,440,872
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
3d week Oct.	$3,206	$2,417	$2,303
From Jan. 1.	122,647	93,016	76,953
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Oct.	$36,833	$29,892	$32,408
Month	119,616	100,277	106,229
From Jan. 1.	1,065,078	990,188	901,825
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
3d week Oct.	$37,037	$34,000	
From Jan. 1.	$40,061	748,254	
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Oct.	$13,968	$11,230	
Month	58,752	38,406	
From Jan. 1.	284,925	256,191	300,154
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
3d week Oct.	$39,396	$37,088	$37,104
From Jan. 1.	1,909,344	1,709,475	1,546,902
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
3d week Oct.	8,684	8,028	8,997
From Jan. 1.	326,967	318,225	294,774
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
3d week Oct.	30,025	31,732	
From Jan. 1.	1,082,623	990,411	
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
4th week Oct.	480,762	401,358	380,492
Month	1,403,555	1,313,607	1,242,492
From July 1.	4,445,809	4,311,009	3,129,842
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	
4th week Oct.	215,831	213,702	215,119
Month	933,700	878,638	918,419
From July 1.	3,860,992	3,606,286	3,242,157
OMAHA, KANSAS CITY & EASTERN—			
3d week Oct.	17,534	14,214	
From Jan. 1.	549,524	494,098	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Oct.	11,416	11,575	16,730
Month	35,000	38,306	48,115
From July 1.	129,505	157,794	167,403
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
3d week Oct.	15,214	11,292	
From Jan. 1.	221,632	212,856	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
3d week Oct.	24,874	22,885	
From Jan. 1.	739,902	779,529	
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Oct.	71,190	69,423	62,704
Month	225,510	223,121	208,828
From Jan. 1.	1,877,583	1,767,516	1,539,967
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
3d week Oct.	$104,059	$96,855	
From Jan. 1.	2,748,903	2,422,489	
FITCHBURG, quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,997,234	1,867,587	1,993,598
Net	742,908	671,733	671,950
Surplus	360,385	300,114	319,980
GREAT NORTHERN for October—			
St. P., M. & M. leased lines	2,234,196	2,059,345	2,095,473
East. Ry. of Minn.	282,530	260,400	266,175
Montana Cent.	202,581	162,475	157,954
Total system	2,719,307	2,482,218	2,519,603
From July 1—			
St. P., M. & M. leased lines	7,177,969	6,580,596	6,230,171
Eastern of Minn.	856,196	826,605	713,775
Montana Cent.	730,361	656,224	527,143
Total system	8,764,467	8,063,425	7,471,088
NORFOLK SOUTHERN, year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	457,917	453,442	436,595
Net	126,543	131,207	154,629
Surplus	505	15,405	19,593
OREGON R. R. & NAV. for September—			
Gross earnings	702,320	451,094	
Net	386,034	229,667	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,698,913	1,172,707	
Net	844,044	462,414	
OREGON IMPROVEMENT for September—			
Gross earnings	422,436	260,860	270,517
Net	117,858	43,034	37,189
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,159,544	2,687,507	2,687,142
Net	656,336	236,517	306,465
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	127,699	155,056	179,187
Net	40,085	42,017	58,583
Surplus	3,171	4,089	20,470
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	351,680	452,998	543,366
Net	90,441	108,429	183,878
Deficit	21,315	*1,800	*64,971
*Surplus.			
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	488,940	370,583	403,661
Net	220,504	122,588	150,357

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO. of St. Louis (net)—			
Month October	$80,206	$72,174	$84,682
From Jan. 1.	663,247	590,435	671,315

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.13	.11
Andes	.28	.32
Belcher	.46	.45
Best & Belcher	.45	.44
Bullion	.12	.12
Caledonia	.26	.16
Challenge Con.	.38	.36
Chollar	.57	.58
Confidence	1.00	.98
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.36	.35
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.33	.32
Hale & Norcross	1.55	1.45
Justice		.21
Kentucky Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.42	.40
Occidental Con.	1.10	1.10
Ophir	.87	.86
Overman	.12	.18
Potosi	.62	.63
Savage	.43	.42
Sierra Nevada	.71	.70
Silver Hill	.05	.03
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con.	.40	.41
Utah Con.	.13	.13
Yellow Jacket	.47	.45

Silver bars, 56¾; Mexican dollars, 46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03¼	.03¼
Anaconda	.45	.44½
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.00
Argentum	.21

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The New York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

TO TRY AND SAVE DREYFUS

Senator Scheurer-Kestner to Make Another Attempt to Have the Famous Case Reopened.

PRINCE DE SAGAN'S TROUBLES

Indignation Aroused by Punishment of a Famous French Physician—Vacher, the Parisian "Jack the Ripper," Is Insane, but Will Be Guillotined.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—A strange rumor reaches me to-day that the Dreyfus case is soon to be reopened in a most sensational manner. The intention is attributed to Senator Scheurer-Kestner to interpellate the Government on the subject within a few days. Senator Scheurer-Kestner occupies a very important position in the upper house, of which he is one of the Vice Presidents. He is of Jewish-Alsacian origin, and belongs to a very wealthy manufacturing family. The late M. Charles Floquet, who was more than once Prime Minister, and, perhaps, the best President that the Chamber has ever had, married a Scheurer-Kestner, and to the wealth that his wife brought him he largely owed his political success. Another relative by marriage of the Scheurer-Kestners was the late M. Jules Ferry. The Senator of this name is an "inamovible," that is to say, he is not subject to re-election, but is fixed for lifetime in his seat. No more "inamovible," or perpetual, Senators are created, and those that remain are fast dying out. During the Boulangist agitation, M. Scheurer-Kestner took a Deroulédist attitude, which made him suspected of the Moderates, but at that time it was difficult for an Alsacian representative in either house to act differently. I hear that he is plentifully provided with documents in connection with the Dreyfus case, and that his chief argument is based upon a similarity of handwriting between that of the condemned ex-Captain and that of another officer, who, since the trial and condemnation of Dreyfus, has disappeared, no man knows whither. That M. Scheurer-Kestner, who is energetic and excitable, will really carry out the intention now attributed to him in political circles, which are, as a rule, very well informed, is a problem of the future. I give you the rumor as I heard it.

Curious Effect of the Dingley Law.

The Dingley law is producing some curious effects in Europe. Among other things it is ruining the continental papers published in English, whose advertisements have hitherto been mainly addressed to an American traveling public. Here in Paris we have a number of organs printed in the English language, of more or less value from a commercial point of view, and I should say that the majority of them have had a pretty hard struggle for existence during the past decade. One of the principal advertising agents in Europe tells me now that these papers can no longer get advertisements from European tradesmen. The Dingley law prevents Americans from conveying into the United States more than a certain quantity of European goods without payment of a prohibitive duty, and the result is that tradesmen on the Continent and in Europe no longer count upon American custom, and it is no longer in their interest to advertise for it.

The Abduction of Paris's Beau Brummel.

The great social sensation in Paris is the alleged abduction of the Prince de Sagan. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already published a biographical account of the famous dandy who has been the Beau Brummel of the nineteenth century and has governed fashion in France as no one has done in any country in Europe during the past hundred years, except the Prince of Wales. His paralytic stroke left him quite speechless, and now his second son, Comte Boson de Talleyrand-Périgord, has conveyed him away (the other sons say "spirited away") to the house of his wife, from whom he has been judicially separated for years. Prince de Sagan is the eldest son of the eldest son in Europe, except the Prince of Wales, his father, the Duc de Talleyrand, being still alive. He has an elder brother, the Duc de Montmorency, whose claim to that ancient title is disputed by the Rochefoucaulds, and in the days of the Second Empire gave rise to a bloodless duel. The Duc de Montmorency and the Prince's eldest son, Count Hélie de Talleyrand-Périgord, are violently opposed to their father's removal from the bachelor quarters which he has occupied for so many years at the Cercle Royale. There lies a family squabble at the bottom of all this complicated affair. The Princess de Sagan, née Seillière, (sister of the famous Baron Raoul de Seillière who was at one time confined in a lunatic asylum,) is vastly rich, and is credited with not being over-generous toward her princely relatives. The Prince's debts were the initial cause of the conjugal rupture. Not so long ago she allowed one of her sons to be arrested on a charge of forgery and swindling brought against him by the late Max Lebaudy. But she has a favorite son, Comte Boson de Talleyrand-Périgord, who was not for that very reason the Prince's favorite son. When Comte Boson called on his paralyzed parent at the Cercle Royale the Prince would close his eyes in sign of annoyance, while they opened and brightened at the appearance of Count Hélie and the Duc de Montmorency. So at least the other sons say. If this be true, it is inexplicable that the aged Prince de Sagan should have consented to be taken to his wife's house and to be now desirous of remaining there. Of course if it could appear that a reconciliation had taken place between the Prince and his spouse any testamentary dispositions that she may make in the exclusive interest of her favorite son would seem to have received her husband's approval. In France these matters are arranged by family councils to a great extent, and accordingly the Duc de Montmorency and Comte Hélie have summoned this council to meet so that their own interests may be protected and the question thoroughly thrashed out. The only solution of the difficulty appears to be for the Prince de Sagan to recover his power of speech and his wits, which at one time were so brilliant.

The reader of the half-penny papers has been absorbed during the past week by two causes célèbres—one in which a doctor, who made an unfortunate operation, was the culprit, and the other, to which reference has already been made in these columns, that of the murderer Vacher, a French "Jack the Ripper," who was first accused of eight murders, but has now confessed to twelve, and is probably the perpetrator of many more.

Dr. Laporte's condemnation has caused a furious feeling of indignation in the medical world. There is an American story—a sad "chestnut" it is, which represents a young doctor describing the results of his first accouchement; "the mother and the child are dead, but I hope to save the old man." This is precisely what happened to Dr. Laporte, and he was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. One of the greatest obstetrical authorities in the world, Dr. Pinard, gave evidence in the prisoner's favor. In his best professional manner, as if he were lecturing a roomfull of students, he proved that the legal experts were wrong in attributing the patient's death to Dr. Laporte's negligence, and that the operation was, on the whole, a brilliantly successful one. Nevertheless, a condemnation followed, tempered by the application of the Berenger law, which allows of the prisoner's immediate release, and now the great luminaries of the medical profession have fallen foolh and nail upon the magistracy, and the old student hostility which divides at the university, that "carabin," or medical student, and the "busoche," or law student, has been revived among these reverend doctors. The probable outcome of the situation will be a sort of strike among surgeons, who, rather than risk a dangerous operation, will leave their patients to die. As a further outcome, a very sensible movement has been set on foot to send Magistrates to prison who cause, by negligence or stupidity, (of which there is no lack on the French judicial bench,) a miscarriage of justice.

The investigation of Archer's case introduces a new horror every day. It is not possible to say how many murders he is guilty of; each crime being accompanied by the most disgusting mutilations and nameless outrages committed on the dead bodies of his victims, both male and female. As he confesses freely to his evil deeds, and seems to glory in them, the deduction is that he is mad. The question has now arisen whether in spite of his evidently demented state, public opinion will suffer such a monster to escape, on the ground of insanity, from the final expiation due to his terrible crimes; whether a madman who has extinguished nearly a score of human lives should be permitted, for sentimental reasons, to remain a burden on that society which he has so shockingly outraged. There is a tendency here to differentiate the mere madman from the raging fiend, and to have the latter put quietly out of the way. It is certainly difficult to see in what manner the life of such a monster can be of any profit to himself or any one else. The doctors are all agreed that Vacher is a lunatic, but it is none the less almost certain that he will be guillotined to satisfy public opinion.

In the meanwhile the police are roundly blamed for allowing so many crimes to go undiscovered. The fault, however, is not so much due to their negligence as to the defects in their organization. There is no national police in France; the system is purely municipal. In every commune, exclusive of very large towns, the Mayor nominates the police, (in a vast number of communes he does without the village constable altogether, in order to make himself popular with his peasant electors,) and there is no sort of regular communication between the police of different localities. The rural police, or gendarmerie, has been converted into a military instrument almost entirely, and has no time to search after criminals. What is evidently required is to establish a national police with headquarters in Paris. ROWLAND STRONG.

IMPRISONED FOR FLIRTING.

How Miss Capell Punished Her Lover for Inconstancy.

Charles B. Hanson, who had been confined in the workhouse since Sept. 13, was released yesterday by order of Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, before whom he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus. It was shown that his imprisonment was due to the jealousy of Miss Jennie H. Capell, whose love for the handsome young man turned to hate when she caught him flirting with a younger and prettier woman than herself in Mount Morris Park one evening last June.

Miss Capell formerly kept a boarding house on the Bowery, between First and Houston Streets, and Hanson was her star boarder. Miss Capell, who is no longer young, fell in love with Hanson, and for a time it was supposed that they were engaged to be married. One fine evening in June, however, Miss Capell, while taking a stroll through Mount Morris Park, came across Hanson seated on a bench with a handsome young woman by his side. Miss Capell upbraided Hanson and slapped his companion's face, and then made a complaint at the Oak Street Station that Hanson had stolen $40 of her money.

Hanson was not arrested until Sept. 12. The next day, instead of being arraigned on the charge of grand larceny, he was charged with disorderly conduct, and in default of $500 bail he was committed to the workhouse. Lawyer Richard P. Price, who appeared for Hanson yesterday, said that since the latter was sent to prison Miss Capell had admitted that her charge against him was unfounded, and that she only wanted to have him locked up so that he could not flirt with other women.

NEGLECTED BY HER OWN.

An Old Woman Sick and Helpless, While Relatives Live in Comfort.

A peculiar case of destitution has within the past few days enlisted the attention of a few charitably disposed persons connected with a church in West Fifty-seventh Street. In response to an urgency call a physician connected with that church visited a cheap tenement and in a small and almost barren room found an elderly woman, ill and in actual need of nourishment, clothing, and proper attention. After administering the necessary relief for the time being, the physician investigated the case and found that the suffering woman had two or three grown children in fairly comfortable circumstances. He hunted up one of the daughters—a robust and well-fed married woman—and insisted upon her giving her mother some attention.

The sick woman complained of neglect, and said that in former years she had been in comfortable circumstances. Her family had owned five houses in this city, she explained, and one remained in their possession. Her son had charge of that one and paid her room rent out of the net proceeds of its rentals. Aside from providing her with a place in which to stay, the sick woman's relatives had apparently left her to shift for herself, and she had been so poorly fed that her sickness was mainly due to starvation. Two or three members of a church relief society took the matter up and undertook to put the old woman's lodgings in order and to provide her with the necessities of life. Her room was found to be unclean and sadly neglected, and as soon as the fact became known that at least three of the invalid's children—one son and two daughters—were able to take care of her, demands were made upon them to do their duty. The physician succeeded in getting one of the daughters to clean the slovenly lodgings, but no other substantial aid came from that quarter.

The charitable women continued to supply food and medicine, and by daily visitations endeavored to make the sick person as comfortable as possible. There was a feeling among the church workers, however, that they were being imposed upon, and that feeling was strengthened a day or two ago, when the physician reported that one of the daughters of the sick woman had called upon him for the purpose of ascertaining whether she could take out a policy of insurance on her mother's life. The physician told his caller that the best thing she could do would be to provide her mother with sufficient food and clothing to restore her to health. The church people have determined to lay the facts of the case before the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

POLICEMAN COWEN DROPS DEAD.

One of the Best-Known Patrolmen on the East Side.

Policeman James Cowen, who was one of the best-known and most popular officers on the east side, dropped dead at noon yesterday in front of 356 Grand Street. The cause of death was heart disease. For the last three years he had been detailed at Essex Market Police Court, and he was on his way from the court to the Eldridge Street Police Station when he was stricken with heart disease, and died instantly. Policeman Cowen was fifty-three years old, and was appointed to the force on Sept. 9, 1869. Before he was detailed for court duty he was attached to the Elizabeth Street and Eldridge Street Police Stations.

Cowen was known on the force and in the locality in which he performed nearly thirty years of police duty as "Paddy the Horse." For many years his chum was Policeman Joseph Selig, who, from his detail in Hester Street, was nicknamed "King of the Hog Market." Selig dropped dead on an elevated railroad station four years ago, and Cowen at that time said: "I'll go off that way myself some day."

Cowen was a man of great physical power, and had proved his courage in many desperate encounters with the toughest characters on the east side. While he was attached to the Eldridge Street Police Station he was stationed at the crossing of the Bowery and Grand Street, one of the busiest points in the city, and he took great pride in the fact that nobody was killed or injured there while he was in charge. He leaves a wife, whom he married two years ago, when she was nineteen years of age, and with whom he became acquainted by escorting her over the perilous Bowery crossing.

Relief for Canadian Sufferers.

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Canadian Society of New York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-morrow evening, to take action for the relief of the sufferers from the recent fire at Windsor, Nova Scotia, by which the entire town was destroyed. Those unable to be present are requested to send their contributions to the Treasurer of the society, Dr. W. Ferguson, 1,131 Tinton Avenue.

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

Recent Prosecutions for Too Free Use of the Tongue and the Pen.

A BAVARIAN LOTTERY OPPOSED

Count Herbert Bismarck Wants to Represent Dresden in the Diet—The Elder Bismarck Against the Legitimate Succession in Brunswick—Electors Fined for Not Voting.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—To insult a person of quality, even indirectly, is a dangerous practice in Germany. A very large percentage of American and British editors would, if they lived and wrote in this country, find themselves behind the bars if they attempted to express themselves so freely as they do now. Within a couple of weeks the leader of the Social-Democratic Party and two editors have been condemned to imprisonment for insulting the Kaiser, the King of the Belgians, and Prince Bismarck. Each of these three cases is in a way remarkable.

The editor of a comic paper printed in the Polish language had the temerity to publish a satirical dialogue between the devil and a person of somewhat better reputation, in which His Satanic Majesty, so Prince Bismarck claimed, was meant to be identical with himself. The editor protested that this was not the case, but the Court was of Prince Bismarck's opinion and condemned the Pole to three months' imprisonment.

About the conviction of the editor of the Hamburg Echo Americans have heard through cable dispatches. The German press is still occupying itself with the case, the Liberals especially seeming to think that a pernicious precedent has been established. However, a King is, after all, a human being, and undoubtedly possesses with the commoner the right to defend himself against insult and slander by means of the law. Prosecutions for insult are ten times as common in Germany as in America or England, so that it need not be inferred that royal personages are more thin-skinned than others. Law processes here are by no means expensive, and the German, for the most part brought up on strong coffee, is a nervous and easily excited being.

The Sentence of Liebknecht.

The confirmation by the Supreme Court of the sentence of the Socialist leader, Liebknecht, who is seventy-two years of age, to four months' imprisonment on account of certain remarks made in a speech at Breslau which were considered insulting to the Kaiser, is a most significant thing, as it upholds decisively that wondrous and novel principle of law the dolus eventualis. This doctrine asserts that a man is responsible not only for the intent but for the eventual effect of his words on his hearers. Herr Liebknecht proved conclusively that he had no intention of insulting the Emperor, but the Court held that this intention might easily have been, and probably was, taken for granted by many of his auditors. A man, say the Crown Jurists, who sets a fire by gross carelessness must be punished therefor, be his intentions ever so innocent.

These prosecutions for lèse-majesté are a most significant sign of the reactionary movement in Germany. It is odd that the authorities do not profit by the experience of England, where, in spite of perfect freedom of speech and countless press articles, which, if published in Germany, would land their authors in jail, the popularity of the Queen is something phenomenal. The ugliest feature of the whole business is the system of denunciation which it engenders, and which is rapidly becoming so general, that one is forcibly reminded of the delatores of imperial Rome. To be sipping in dirty business is best, but, elevated to the dignity of a virtue, there is no knowing how pernicious an effect it may have upon the people.

In connection with the case of King Leopold, it has been asserted that the prosecution was begun not at the request of the King, but of the German Government. This has been proved to be untrue, the initiative having been taken by the Belgian Minister in Berlin. Another canard is to the effect that Emperor William has complained of the impunity with which the English press affronts foreign potentates. This is hardly worth a refutation, for the Kaiser knows England well, and is perfectly aware of the jealousy of the English nation in all matters relating to the freedom of the press and the protection of political refugees.

Opposed to State Lotteries.

It is customary in Europe to ascribe to the North Germans a certain solidity of character, which is more and more relaxed the further south one gets. The North German himself will express this in much more positive terms, and affirm that the Austrian or Bavarian has a deal more good nature than character. All the more surprising to these gentry comes the news that the Bavarian Minister of Finance, von Riedel, has had the moral courage to protest in the Chamber against the introduction into Bavaria of a State lottery, such as are carried on by nearly all the other German States. To his eternal honor be it recorded that Dr. von Riedel has announced his intention of fighting the bill tooth and nail. An intimate acquaintance of the Minister asserts that the latter will sooner resign than accept the moral responsibility of the introduction of such an institution. In his speech on the subject he pointed out the significant fact that for a long time State lotteries in other States were not a source of much income, but that, in fact, the people had to be taught to gamble by the Government before the finances of the nation were much benefited. The fact that many Bavarians take chances in foreign lotteries forms no excuse for offering the people an easier and a permanent way to indulge the passion for play.

Once and again the Prussian Chamber has busied itself with bills demanding the abolition of the State lottery, and such men as Windthorst and Adolf Wagner were their champions, unfortunately in vain. At the last attempt, in 1881, the reformers lost the fight by the narrowest of majorities. Many venture the assertion that the Emperor, whose moral sense is keen, will wipe out the disgrace as soon as his attention is seriously called to the matter. Minister von Riedel's courageous words are calculated to make a Prussian or a Saxon blush. All who know the poorer classes in these two States, and in others where State lotteries are in vogue, are well aware how the disgraceful system is steadily undermining the character of the people, who are rapidly learning to trust to luck, and not to their own efforts to get on in life.

Minister von Riedel expressly stated that he did not presume to criticise the Governments or States where lotteries were permitted, but his speech was nevertheless what it could not well help being, a direct attack upon these Governments. It now remains to be seen whether Herr von Miquel, the late Prussian Finance Minister, and now Vice President of the Ministry, will consider himself insulted by Herr von Riedel, and take advantage of the new tenet, the dolus eventualis.

The Brunswick Succession.

A letter of thanks for an expression of sympathy addressed by the Duke of Cumberland to Capt. von Reden, who represents the nobility of Brunswick, has reopened the awkward Brunswick succession question. The Duke's letter was in no wise political, but it nevertheless afforded the Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, an opportunity to publish a fulminating leader, recommending nothing less than a policy of brute force in dealing with the Brunswickers. They are very much dissatisfied with the state of affairs under the regency of Prince Albrecht, not so much on the Prince's account, but because they cannot understand why their rightful sovereign, the Duke of Cumberland, whose legitimacy is disputed by no one, should not be allowed to come into his own. It is curious to hear an ultra-monarchical newspaper decrying the monarchical virtue of fidelity toward the reigning house and recommending that mere legitimacy should in this case be ignored. Meanwhile the Brunswickers continue to behave themselves in a perfectly proper manner. They do not intrigue against the status quo, but they make no secret of their devotion to the Duke of Cumberland and their hopes that a Prince of the house of Guelph will eventually be crowned Duke of Brunswick.

Count Herbert Bismarck's Political Activity.

Count Herbert Bismarck, who has been, politically, rather quiet since the retirement of his father, limiting his activity to an occasional short speech in the Reichstag, where he represents his ancestral district, Jerichow, intends, so it is said, to allow the Conservatives of Dresden to nominate him as their representative for the future. If Count Herbert intends to abandon Jerichow and cling to Dresden alone, it is more than doubtful whether he sits in the Diet at all during the coming session, for, beyond the fact that he is one of the most unpopular persons in Germany, the Conservatives have not been able to accomplish much in the Saxon capital. At the last election the fight was between the Anti-Semites and the Social-Democrats, but the Conservatives build on the probability that the Anti-Semitic movement has lost ground and that the National Liberals will not put up a candidate against Count Herbert. They therefore count on the help of the Anti-Semites and the National Liberals to elect their candidate, if the Conservatives should get into the "Stichwahl" or final contest at the polls between the two parties having the largest number of votes. It remains to be seen whether the Social-Democrats have not gained in strength in proportion as the Anti-Semites have lost.

Puritanical Sabbatarian Decree.

The efforts of the Prussian Government to make the German Sabbath more like the ideal of Edinburgh or Perth are interesting, but now and then unmistakable signs of discontent become apparent. A storm of indignation has been raised in several provincial cities, on account of the new decree that shop windows shall be completely closed, not only as heretofore, during the hours of divine service, but all day Sunday. The tradespeople regard this as a particularly hard rule, as it is the Sunday strollers who pay most attention to the displays in the shop windows, and an important advertising opportunity is thus lost. The Rhine Province is the only district still free from the new regulation, but its turn will soon come.

Much indignation has also been caused by a protest in the yearly report of the Synod of the District of Stolberg-Rossla against the growing popularity of Sunday excursions to the monument of Kaiser William I., on the Kyffhaeuser Mountain, through which, the clerical gentlemen assert, "the Sabbath is grievously desecrated." The doctrine that a pleasure party to one of the most hallowed spots on German soil is a thing to be cried down and abolished is a little too much for even German good nature, and the press, particularly the Liberal portion of it, teems with scornful articles on the grafting of Puritanical principles on the German character.

Fined for Not Voting.

In Weimar they have a drastic way of making a man do his duty as a citizen. If he doesn't vote they fine him. This law, which was gradually becoming a dead letter, was lately revived in a most effective manner. About 140 citizens, who, during the last elections, remained away from the polls have been fined from ten to twenty marks apiece.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria continues to oppose any change in the regency. According to a statement in the Bavarian chamber by Minister von Crailsheim, Prince Luitpold does not wish to change the constitution of the country in any manner by which a demented sovereign could be deposed. He also stated that the condition of King Otto had undergone no change of moment during the past year.

Bavarian Hatred of Prussia.

Of late the feeling between the Bavarians and Prussians, who have never loved each other, has become rather acrid. Following upon the debates in the Bavarian Chamber, concerning the late manoeuvres, in which the "schoolmastering of the Prussian military authorities came in for many a bitter attack, a Munich paper has had the questionable taste to print an article entitled, "What King Louis II. Thought of Prussia." What the poor King did really think of his mighty neighbor is well known, but the particularistic element in Bavaria is never tired of holding the hated Prussia up to anathema. The article in question contains many letters and Cabinet orders of his late Majesty, none of them, as may easily be imagined, very complimentary to Prussia or the Prussians. In one order a Privy Councilor is asked to send Lieut. Col. von Sauer to his Majesty's mother to inform her Majesty in a discreet manner that she is never, in future, to talk politics with the King, or ever to express admiration of Prussia." Another order says that "His Majesty finds it very strange, and indeed wrong, that upon festive occasions the first toast is always to the King of Prussia, while only the second is to the country's own sovereign. Herr Dr. Trost is ordered to see that this state of affairs is stopped." Just why these jealous outbursts of the unfortunate and romantic monarch are again dragged into the notice of the public is not clear, unless the motive be simply and solely hatred toward Prussia.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE.

Meeting of the New York Branch of the Association.

A meeting of the New York branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Carnegie Music Hall, in the Chapter Room, on the ninth floor. At this meeting the election of officers for the ensuing year was held and several papers were read.

The meeting was called to order by the retiring President, Mrs. Laura Brownell Collier, Vassar, who delivered a short address of welcome. Then the following officers were elected: Miss Ruth Putnam, Cornell, author of a history of "William, Prince of Orange," President; Miss Inez H. Whitfield, Smith, Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Treasurer, and Miss Nellie M. Reed, Cornell; Miss Lucy Salmon, University of Michigan; Miss Elizabeth R. Hoy, Vassar; Mrs. Blanche Wilder Bellamy, Vassar; Miss Anna K. Green, Vassar, and Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Smith, members of the Board of Trustees. The Misses Reed, Hoy, and Green and Mrs. Baldwin were re-elected.

After the election, Mrs. A. L. Livermore of Wellesley spoke on "The Demand for College Women as Teachers." Then the newly elected President read a paper comparing the number and condition of women college graduates of twelve years ago and those of the present time. A report of the National meeting in Detroit was made by Miss Kate Holliday Claghorn and Mrs. Blanche Wilder Bellamy spoke on American Collegiate Alumnae Fellowships. The principal feature of the afternoon's exercises was a reading by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, from his own works.

At the close of the meeting the members and their friends repaired to the clubrooms on the tenth floor of Carnegie Hall, where tea was served and a reception held.

CONGRESS OF ORNITHOLOGISTS.

Papers the Public May Hear at the Natural History Museum.

The fifteenth annual congress of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held in the library of the American Museum of Natural History from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, for the presentation and discussion of ornithological papers. The public is invited.

Among the papers announced are: Tuesday morning, "Protective Adaptations of Insects from an Ornithologist's Point of View," by S. D. Judd; Tuesday afternoon, "Experiences of an Ornithologist in Mexico," by Frank M. Chapman, illustrated by lantern slides; exhibition of lantern slides of birds in nature by members; exhibition of lantern slides showing recent advances in methods of visual instruction, by A. S. Bickmore; Wednesday morning, address on "Audubon," by Elliot Coues, with an exhibition of Audubonian relics; Wednesday afternoon, "Further Demonstration of the Principes of Protective Coloration," by Abbott H. Thayer; Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, D. G. Elliot will deliver a special illustrated lecture on the "Field Columbian Museum Expedition to East Africa."

WITH ROYALTY AT HOMBURG

Duchess of Teck and Duke of Cambridge and Their Jolly Family Parties.

CHASE OF ENGLAND'S PRINCE

Funny Antics of Commoners Who Wish to Watch the Prince of Wales and the Empress Frederick at Breakfast—A Near View of the Royalties.

The recent death of the Duchess of Teck recalls vividly to my mind her charming presence at Homburg a year ago this Summer. She was always the most popular of the royal family, and it is said that the Queen was so jealous of her when she was a girl that she prevented several good matches that she might have made. She was thirty-five when she married the Duke of Teck. They were very happy, but always hard pressed for money, and obliged to live very simply. "Dear Molly Teck," as the English affectionately call her, will be much regretted in her adopted country.

The Duke of Cambridge was at Homburg that Summer, rather shaky on his venerable pins, but handsome and soldierly, with his white hair and whiskers. He was always accompanied by his two good-looking sons—the Fitz-Georges. They look so nice and wholesome and attractive, it does seem a shame that they cannot inherit the title—they look "dukely" enough, if that were all that was necessary. The late morganatic Duchess was an actress, and as such could not be legally, at least not officially, married to the Duke. He is said to have been very happy with his wife, and to be devoted to her sons. The Duchess of Teck had come to be with her brother, and they all seemed to be very fond of each other and made a very jolly family party on the Kursaal Terrace every morning. There seemed to be a warm feeling of attachment between the Duchess and her nephews, and we often met them striding along at the pace that only English people can accomplish, talking and laughing, and I thought her the cheeriest looking person I had ever seen. It is hard to believe after one short year that she is dead. She was so fat and rosy, and her merry laugh was so contagious. Wherever she was she made sunshine.

The Prince of Wales Hunt.

I had often heard and read of the annual Prince of Wales hunt that takes place every Summer at Homburg. This year I had the pleasure of looking on at it. It is most amusing and astonishing. The English and Americans make an exhibition of themselves that must amuse other nationalities.

The Prince comes to this quiet little place for rest of body and mind, as well as for the Kur, for no one has to work harder for his living or is obliged to dine and sup so incessantly as his Royal Highness. As soon as his arrival becomes known the mob of Americans and English hurl themselves into the saddle, to speak metaphorically, and the hunt begins.

He breakfasts at the Kursaal, generally on the terrace, at 12 o'clock. Long before his arrival the tables in the neighborhood of the one reserved for him are occupied, the head waiter receiving large sums of money for keeping them for those who can pay the highest. The lucky ones sit and glare and listen, and almost forget to eat in their eagerness to catch every precious syllable that falls from his lips. If by any chance he is joined by any other member of the royal family, their excitement knows no bounds. I heard a woman relate one day that she had sat at a table near him when the Empress Frederick was breakfasting with him, "and they called each other Bertie and Vickie—wasn't it lovely!"

It certainly was a most extraordinary and noteworthy circumstance that a brother and sister called each other by their Christian names and not "your Royal Highness."

The Prince looked very old and fat, and as if he "lived too much," as the French say. He had a hunted look, as if he would like to get away from the staring and obsequious crowd. When he first arrived he looked as if he might burst a blood vessel on the smallest provocation, but the treatment and the regular life had a wonderful effect upon him, and he improved every day. I met him at an afternoon tea given by an American lady who knew him in London. He certainly possesses a great charm of manner, and no matter how much one hears of his naughtiness it is impossible not be fascinated by him. He is so cultivated, so interesting, and at ease when with Americans that he does not feel obliged to keep up the ceremonious manner that he uses with English people, we see him at his best, his natural self, jolly, delighted with American wit, and the first to see and appreciate a joke.

It is not surprising that he should indulge in various pastimes to while away the time. It is weary waiting for "dead men's shoes," especially when the dead man is one's mother. He says that if he ever becomes King he will be the last one, that after him England will become a republic, that everything is tending that way. I doubt it, however, for the English "love too dearly their House of Lords," as Sullivan sings.

Clever Empress Frederick.

The Empress Frederick was very often on view with her royal brother; they often breakfasted together at the Casino. She is like him, only more practical and less impulsive than he is. She also is very fond of Americans, and says she "loves to hear them talk." She dresses with severe simplicity, in almost rusty black, and looks what we would call "dowdy." Meeting her in the street, no one would imagine her to be an Empress and a Princess Royal. There is a simplicity of manner about them both that is most striking, proving, probably, from their German ancestors, and also from the homely bringing up that all the Queen's children received. What could be more bourgeois than the Queen's diary? Every event recorded in it might have happened in any well-to-do English family, except the daily bulletin about the chafing of John Brown's knee by his kilt, that is sui generis.

The Empress is awfully clever, though. She speaks a dozen languages, plays, sings, draws, and paints, models, reads every book of consequence that comes out, and is conversant with every topic of the day in all countries. She is also most benevolent. We often saw her coming out of poor-looking houses with a book in her hand, as if she had been reading to some sick person. She is a very motherly looking woman and apparently fond of children, for she seemed to have a constant supply of bonbons that she gave to the little ones in the street.

You wonder when you see her why her own son was so horrid to her. Perhaps she tried to lay down the law or make suggestions to William the Wonderful, and the Omniscient One probably objected to any one having any ideas but himself. Hence these squabbles.

Homburg and Its Baths.

We are so accustomed to think of Homburg as only a "cure" and an ex-gambling resort that it is quite interesting to discover that it is also quite a business centre. It has hat factories, noodle factories, and an iron foundry. It also has a girls' school and a museum of antiquities, of course. The principal source of revenue nevertheless is "the Summer boarder." The five mineral springs are chiefly iron and carbonate of lime. The clear, sparkling water taken internally and externally is very good for gouty people and people who live too high.

The bath buildings are very handsome, especially the new Kaiser Wilhelm, that has a theatre attached to it.

The scenery about Homburg is very beautiful, the river Main and the Taunus Mountains making the drives in the neighborhood a series of pictures.

Every kind of religion is served up to the sojourner at Homburg. The synagogue and the Catholic church are peaceful neighbors, and the Lutherans are largely represented, while the English church is hardly large enough to contain the crowd of Anglo-Saxons who go to see the royalties pray—and do a little on their own account, let us hope.

The vain quest of privacy that took the Prince to Marienbad this Summer must have been a fearful blow to Homburg, but the assurance that he will return to his first love next year has changed "the winter of their discontent to glorious Summer."

JULIA DE KAY.

RIVALRY AMONG PATRIOTS.

Two Factions of Irish Americans May Send Excursions to Ireland in 1898.

There exists at present some slight coolness concerning a matter of patriotism between the Irish National Alliance and the '98 Centennial Association, and from present indications it looks to many Irishmen as if there will be two excursions from New York to Ireland next year to celebrate the "Rising of '98." The one-hundredth anniversary of the revolution will be celebrated on "the old sod" by Irishmen from every corner of the globe. The Irish National Alliance will send a monster excursion across the water in May of next year, and the '98 Centennial Association, not to be outdone, is at work arranging for another excursion independent of the Alliance. This competition between the Irish organizations has brought about the existing coolness, although the members of both are actuated in their work by a spirit of patriotism.

The movement to commemorate the Irish struggle of a hundred years ago has been in progress for almost a decade. It was nearly ten years ago when the Wexford men in New York got together with that end in view and formed what was known as the '98 Club. A year ago the name was changed to the '98 Centennial Association, and later the subject of an excursion to the old country to attend the celebration was begun. The work was hardly under way when The Irish Republic, the organ of the National Alliance, started a movement for a like excursion.

The editor of The Republic followed this up by starting a fund for a monument to the patriot Theobald Wolfe Tone. The Wexford men did not take cognizance of these manoeuvres on the part of The Republic, but went on getting their excursion plans in operation, and did not weaken a bit. The National Alliance is now working in a parallel line in the matter of an excursion, and is also carrying the monument proposition as a side issue.

It appears that it was the original intention of the '98 Centennial Association to get the National Alliance to join its excursion party. Instead of doing this the Alliance is now forming its own excursion, with the idea of seeing the Wexford men give up their plans and send a delegation to Ireland with the Alliance excursionists. O'Connor McLoughlin, editor of The Irish Republic, said yesterday that by May of 1898, when the Irishmen would begin to start for the old country, the '98 Centennial Association would, in all probability, forget its little differences and send a strong delegation with the Alliance excursion. The only cause for any coolness existing between the two organizations, he said, lay in the hardheadedness of some few members, who evidently found a pleasure in disagreeing on any proposition.

It was currently reported among the Irish people of the city that because Miss Maud Gonne, "the Irish Joan of Arc," had been received in New York by the Alliance she had been ignored by the Clan-na-Gael and the Wexford men. Mr. McLoughlin said yesterday that in the eagerness to honor Miss Gonne all of the organizations desired to honor her, and because the Alliance took charge of the affair some of the others were dissatisfied.

The differences between the Alliance and the '98 Centennial Association exist over the question of an excursion across the water next year, and if one side or the other does not abandon its project there will be two excursions, and the Irish Americans of New York will be represented in Ireland by two factions.

TAX ON JAY GOULD'S ESTATE.

The Court to Hear Arguments on the Appeals Taken.

The Court of Appeals will on Dec. 6 hear argument at Albany on the appeals taken by the State and by the estate of Jay Gould from the appraisement of the inheritance tax against the property which Mr. Gould left at his death. Surrogate Fitzgerald fixed the amount of the estate subject to the tax at $78,000,000, and upon this $578,000 of tax was assessed.

The Gould heirs claim that this amount is excessive, and ask a reduction, while the State opposes their appeal on the ground that not only was this amount rightfully assessed, but that a further amount of $50,000 should be added as tax upon the bequest to George J. Gould of $5,000,000 made by his father as compensation for services rendered during the lifetime of the elder Gould. This bequest the lower courts held to be exempt from the tax.

State Controller James A. Roberts and City Controller Ashbel P. Fitch are prosecuting the case for the State, and their counsel on the argument will be ex-Senator David B. Hill, John R. Dos Passos, and Edmund Francis Harding, while ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Winslow S. Pierce, and Harry Hubbard will appear for the Gould estate.

TRAIN SMASHES A COALCART.

A Gateman May Die and Two Mules Are Killed.

A freight train ran into a coal cart, drawn by two mules, and driven by Thomas Boyd of 1,487 Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on the New York Central Road. One of the mules was killed outright, the other had to be shot, the driver was thrown twenty feet into the air, coming down on a pile of coal, and William Powers, fifty years of age, the gateman, was struck by the flying wagon, which was thrown high into the air. He is unconscious in the hospital, a mass of bruises and scalp wounds, and may die.

Boyd drives for Thomas F. Tone, a coal merchant of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Twelfth Avenue. His cart was loaded.

It is not known whether or not the electric bell rang, which an approaching train should ring. Powers is unconscious, and he is the only one who can tell. The supposition is that it did not, as, according to several witnesses, he did not try to lower the gates. There is a curve in the road at that point which prevents any one at the crossing from seeing a train approaching.

FOR A GIRL'S FRACTURED SKULL.

Suit to be Brought for $35,000 Against a Building Contractor.

An action for $35,000 damages will be brought to trial in the Supreme Court next week, which involves the occasion of a notable surgical operation performed on the plaintiff in Bellevue Hospital. The plaintiff is Fannie Blau, six years of age, who sues through her father, Nathan Blau, as guardian, and G. Washbourne Smith as counsel, and the defendant is John Fish, a contractor of 1 Madison Avenue.

The accident on which the suit is based occurred several months ago while the defendant was erecting a double tenement house at 8 and 10 Avenue B. The Blaus live at No. 6, and one afternoon while Fannie and her three-year-old sister were in the yard of their house, it is alleged, a careless workman dropped a brick from the wall on which he was working, and it struck the child Fannie on the head, fracturing her skull. It bounded off and struck Dora in the face, but did not inflict serious injury.

Fannie was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where her life was for a long time despaired of. The operation of trephining was resorted to, and a circular piece of the skull as large as a silver dollar was sawed out to relieve the pressure on the brain. Gradually the scalp was drawn over this opening and healed. The child recovered, but through the thin skin of the scalp where the skull has been sawed away the pulsations of the brain can be plainly seen. Fannie wears a silver plate, covered with a cushion of cloth, and held on by an elastic band, over this spot.

The answer of the defendant through his attorney, John E. Brodsky, is a general denial of carelessness on his part or on that of any of his workmen.

Alderman-Elect Goodman's Victory.

Alderman-elect Elias Goodman of the Thirty-first Assembly District, enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican candidate in Greater New York who had opposition and was elected without the aid of indorsements from outside

WOMAN

DIET FOR A COMPLEXION

A Pink and White Fra Beato Angelico Countenance Induced by Vegetable Food.

MENUS OF THE VEGETARIANS

Fruits, Nuts, Macaroni, and Eggs Included in the Diet—Scotchmen Flourish on Oatmeal—Italian Peasants Have Fine Teeth.

There is no doubt that too much meat is eaten in this country. Americans are a nervous people, and they do not need the constant stimulus of meat. The vegetarians of New York might do a good work for the general good of humanity if they would open a really first-class vegetarian restaurant. If it were clean, the food well served and, of course, well cooked, it would be well patronized. There is a constant complaint from people who have had meat for breakfast, and who will have a hearty meat dinner, that there is nothing for them to get at an ordinary restaurant, unless they take meat for their midday meal also. A vegetarian restaurant, which was a failure, being neither clean nor having well cooked and well served food, was started a year or two ago. But being useless, it disappeared, as was eminently proper. The New York vegetarians talked of a first-class restaurant then, run under the direction of capitalists, to be down town, and to be a perfect thing of its kind. But it failed entirely to materialize.

The New York vegetarians are either not as fervent in their belief as their brothers in sister cities, or they are not as energetic. More has been done for vegetarianism in both Philadelphia and Chicago than in New York. The vegetarian restaurants of London and Manchester, England, are noted. The diet is so satisfactory that there is even a vegetarian cycling club in London. The restaurants have most attractive names, such as "The Apple Tree," "Orange Grove," "The Porridge Bowl," "The Wheat Sheaf," and "The Rose."

To provide a satisfactory menu for a vegetable meal seems to be the great trouble in households where it is thought advisable to limit the quantity of meat eaten. Where, as in the case of the writer at the present time, a man under doctor's orders is to eat meat only once a day, the bill of fare to be drawn from seems to be exceedingly limited.

Vegetarians say that the true flavor of a dish of vegetables is never fully appreciated when eaten with meat, and it may be so. As examples of the benefit of a vegetable they mention the sturdiness of the Scotch race, brought up on oatmeal, the beautiful teeth of the Italian peasants, and speaking facetiously, the general laziness of the lazzaroni of Naples.

The beauty expert appealing to the well known weakness of women, says there is more oxide of iron contained in vegetables than in meat, and it is this property which gives rosiness to the cheeks and lips. The old Carthusian and Trappist monks were noted for their soft pink and white complexions, their Fra Beato Angelico faces, and their diet was abstemious and entirely vegetable. Gout and rheumatism diseases which are caused by an undue amount of meat, and insomnia and nervousness can be cured by a vegetable diet. That is what the vegetarians say, and while every one would not agree with them entirely, it is certain that vegetables, both fresh and dried, are healthful and nourishing, and the housewife likes to vary her menus occasionally with a vegetable meal.

The pièce de résistance at the restaurants in England is oatmeal, which the Scotchmen take less often than their English confrères. Porridge is one of the stand-bys with maize mush for, possibly, an entrée. But those things do not sound attractive off the breakfast table. The vegetarian diet is less troubley in preparing a menu for breakfast to suit the world at large than for any other meal. The following are a few breakfast menus prepared by the American vegetarians, which may be suggestive:

BREAKFAST, A.

Fruit.
Oatmeal mush. Sugar and cream.
Buttered toast.
Egg omelet. Fried potatoes.
Coffee

B.

Fruit.
Wheat grits. Sugar and cream.
Flannel cakes.
Baked potatoes. Boiled eggs.
Toast. Coffee.

C.

Fruit.
Fine hominy. Sugar and cream.
Gramilla.
French rolls.
Fried eggs. Creamed potatoes.
Toast. Coffee.

Dinners for a Week.

Sunday.—Potato pie, lima beans, corn, parsley sauce. Dessert: Custard pie, ice cream, coffee.

Monday.—Stewed white and sweet potatoes, peas, tomatoes. Dessert: Cream pie, fruit.

Tuesday.—Mashed potatoes, omelet pie, brown gravy, stewed onions. Dessert: Rice pudding, fruit.

Wednesday.—Vegetable soup, mashed potatoes pea pie, asparagus. Dessert: Apple custard, Schwingfelter pie, ice cream, coffee.

Thursday.—Baked potatoes, white and sweet, cauliflower with drawn butter, fried salsify, pickles. Dessert: Bread pudding, jelly.

Friday.—Mashed potatoes, carrot pie, brown gravy, turnips. Dessert: Rice fritters, fruit.

Saturday.—Pea soup, boiled potatoes, buttered beets, peas, string beans. Dessert: Batter pudding, fruit.

Suppers for a Week.

Sunday.—Fried salsify, tomatoes, bread, butter, peaches, cake, chocolate.

Monday.—French rolls, egg omelet, peas, stewed fruit, cake, coffee.

Tuesday.—Brown and white bread, macaroni and cheese, celery, pickles, fried tomatoes, fruit, currant bread, and tea.

Wednesday.—Bread cakes, buttered eggs, bread, butter, peas, sponge ginger bread, jelly, coffee.

Thursday.—Tea biscuit, eggs poached in milk, celery, fried potatoes, cake, strawberries, cream, coffee.

Friday.—Potato croquettes, celery sauce, rolls, sponge cake, stewed pears, cocoa.

Saturday.—Asparagus on toast, poached eggs, cake, corn starch, jelly, coffee.

The women vegetarians who prepared these menus evidently found it much easier to prepare a good menu for the months when fresh vegetables are to be had at reasonable prices than at other times in the year. But very satisfactory vegetable luncheons can be prepared all the year round. There are many varieties of soup which contain a large amount of nourishment; potato soup, corn soup, or chowder, dried pea or bean soup are all delicious when well made, and onion soup is also appetizing. These, with graham, whole wheat, or ordinary rolls or bread or rye dop cakes, with a simple lettuce, celery, or water cress salad, eggs, if desired, cake, and ordinary green or stewed fruits, with tea, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate, makes a very substantial luncheon, and can be varied indefinitely.

Vegetables should be cooked with great care, and the method of cooking is more noticeable when they are served without meat.

How to Make Vegetable Dishes.

Vegetable pie are made as follows:

Potato Pie.—Six potatoes, one egg, one ounce of butter. Pare the potatoes, wash them in cold water, cut them in lumps. Fill a deep dish, season with salt and pepper, cut the egg, hardboiled, into small pieces, sprinkle with flour, add a piece of butter and some water. Mix all together, put a crust over, a bake. A little chopped onion may be added.

Carrot Pie.—Scrape the carrots, wash them, boil them until soft, cut them into small lumps. Put them in a deep dish, add a little butter, salt, and pepper, a little flour, and some water; put over a crust and bake.

Vegetarians do not object to fried food, and the following is their receipt for fried celery: Boil some thick stalks of celery in salted water until they are tender. When done, dry the stalks on a cloth, cut them in equal lengths, about 1½ inches. Fry them in batter till a golden brown, sprinkle with fine salt, and serve.

Here are three soups without meat from the cook books of old and experienced cooks:

Monastery Soup.—Cut one carrot, one turnip, and three potatoes into small dice, and with one small onion, chopped fine, simmer in three pints of water until very soft. Season with salt and pepper. If it seems thin, thicken with one teaspoonful of flour. A small quantity of chopped cabbage, string beans or peas may be added, if desired.

Purée of Celery.—One bunch of celery cut in pieces, one half onion chopped fine. Simmer in three pints of water until it will pass through a fine sieve. Season with salt and pepper. If needed, thicken with one teaspoonful of flour. Add one pint of milk or cream, hot, or it will curdle. This soup can be made of spinach, corn, carrots, asparagus, or squash in the same way, but do not add milk to carrot soup.

Potato Soup.—Scald one small onion in one quart of milk one and one-half hours. Boil eight medium-sized potatoes and mash in saucepan. Pour in milk. Have potatoes done at the time the milk is scalded. Strain all, when ready to serve, into a hot tureen, add a half tablespoonful of butter or one-half cup of cream. Celery salt to taste or one tablespoonful of chopped parsley can be added.

A delicious apple dessert is apple charlotte. To make it, take six large apples, one-half box of gelatine, one pint of cream, and sugar to taste. Pare the apples, steam until tender, and press through a colander. Add the sugar. Take the gelatine, which, covered with water, has been soaking for half an hour, and add to the hot apples, stirring until it is dissolved. Pour the mixture into a tin basin, place in a pan of ice water, and stir continually until it begins to thicken. Add quickly and carefully the cream which has been whipped. Place in a pudding mold, and set in a cool place to harden.

A vegetarian Thanksgiving Day dinner seems to have a great lack, and, the poultry being missing, the dessert assumes formidable proportions. This is the dinner:

THANKSGIVING DAY DINNER.

Vegetable Soup.
Baked white potatoes. Baked sweet potatoes.
Lima beans. Corn. Tomatoes.
Oyster plant croquettes, Brown gravy.
Apple sauce.
Celery, spiced peaches, pickles, potato salad.
Salted almonds.
Dessert.
Plum pudding, Vanilla sauce.
Mince pie. Cherry pie. Custard pie.
Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Figs, Grapes,
Raisins, Nuts.
Banana ice cream.

The mince pie is made of apples, raisins, currants, lemons, citron, lemon peel, and seasoned with the proper spices.

Not every one cares to become a vegetarian, but if a larger proportion of vegetables in the diet has a tendency to develop pink and white Fra Beato Angelico faces, it is worth trying.

LITTLE ELSIE.

Arthur W. Glines in Somerville Journal.

After supper Elsie comes,
Creeps into my lap,
Cuddles down, and says that she
Wants to take a nap.

Says she's "awful seepy, but
Don't wan' do to bed;
Wants oo dess to love me, pa,"
Bless her curly little head.

Curled up like a pussy cat
In her papa's lap,
Papa's arms around her tight,
Safe from all mishap.

Little Elsie's eyelids droop—
Open—then shut tight;
Little Elsie's gone to sleep,
And never said good-night.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

It is strange how much more inconsistent a man is than a woman. There is a man in this town who is an ardent politician, that is, if a man who understands municipal affairs and has a strong desire to see that they are well directed can be called a politician. Anyway, he is so much interested in politics that the interest is communicated to the small boy of the family. The small boy had a birthday recently, and among other things his papa gave him fifty cents to spend exactly as he thought best. Fifty cents is not a large sum, but when it is in the possession of a nine-year-old boy to whom five cents is a fortune, then it means something. He could the small boy buy? Candy, and put it aside to eat at intervals for an indefinite period? A kite or a knife? It was a question which would throw some light upon how the general education of the small boy was progressing. It was a psychological study and it certainly surprised all the small boy's relatives when it was developed. That was at noon when the small boy came in triumphantly to luncheon, a long line of campaign buttons, of all kinds and variety, making a perpendicular stripe down the full length of his jacket. He had spent every cent of his money for them and that father of political interests was angry.

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This election has seen many houses divided against themselves. There is a dressmaker's establishment on one of the principal streets of the city which is apparently one of divided interests. In one of the two front windows, over a picture of a pretty fashion lady in a pink gown has been for some time a picture of Seth Low, and in the other, over the picture of another pretty fashion lady in blue, a portrait of Gen. Tracy. But what the passers-by would like to know definitely is whether there is really a divided house or a dressmaker who is politic and wishes to be in sympathy with her customers whichever way their political opinions may tend.

***

It is certain that at the wedding ceremony it is always the man and not the woman who is "rattled." Ministers testify to the fact and any prospective bridegroom will bear witness to the awful feeling of apprehension with which he looks forward to the wedding ceremony in which he is to play an important part. It is really a piece of self-consciousness which shows the conceit of the man and for which there is no need; the bridegroom is a matter of little consideration to any one, possibly excepting the bride, when the great occasion arrives. It was one of the unfortunate ones who, in the throes of subconsciousness, during the ceremony set a precedent which might be useful at some weddings. The minister had repeated the words bestowing the worldly goods of the troubled man before him, and he, holding himself well in hand, said them, he thought, exactly as he had heard them, but to the listeners came the words which might sometimes be truthful, but would always be strange: "With all thy worldly goods I endow."

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It is late to talk of bathing suits, but people who have hired them at public bathing houses this past season, as many nice people do, will be interested to know of the great care taken of the suits at some of the largest bathing establishments. The washing of the suits after they have been used is done with care; they are thoroughly cleansed in water in which there is a good disinfectant; rinsed, wrung out by machinery, over the rollers of which play streams of clear water to take off the disinfectant. It takes a large force of women to keep the bathing suits in repair and a larger force of men to keep the bathhouses clean. The women customers are by no means the most satisfactory at such places. They leave the bathhouses in an inexpressibly bad condition some times; they tear off the suits when wet without regard to buttons, strings, or seams, and the bathhouse proprietors say they make more fuss if kept waiting ten minutes in a crowd than a man will who waits three-quarters of an hour.

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He is a man now, an inventor and a clever fellow generally, but this story is one which his feminine relatives never tire of telling of him. It was when he was a small boy and one of his duties was to help take care of the baby. When it was necessary that mamma should be down stairs and no one else was in attendance, then the small boy must go up stairs and rock the cradle. He did it with the best grace in the world; not a word of complaint; and day after day he was called upon for the same duty. It was one of these days when the small boy and the baby had been presumably enjoying each other's company for some time that there was the sound of a dull thud in the room overhead which no one could understand. There was a hasty flight to the floor above and there, behold! the cradle overturned, the mattress tumbled out, and the baby under the mattress. But where was the boy? There was a string leading from the cradle to the window which gave the clue. There, down below, was the small boy playing marbles while one hand, on the wrist of which the other end of the string was tied, kept up a swaying motion which in a moment of excitement had rocked the cradle over. It was a very clever feat and it was a bright boy who would think of it and scramble out of the window every day. That is what the feminine relatives think now as they look back upon it, but with the rescued baby in arms they took a different view of the affair when it occurred, and the small boy was made to understand the error of his way in a manner which he could clearly comprehend.

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There is a picture in a recent number of the Fliegende Blätter showing a pretty young woman who has just received a postal card from her lover, a celebrated painter. An expression of displeasure is on the young woman's face, as she exclaims: "He has painted it himself, the wretched man." The reader who is not familiar with the craze in Berlin for collections of decorated postal cards will not understand it. But there is such a craze, and Germans in this country who have received letters from friends asking for decorated cards from the United States were at first at a loss to know what was desired. But the postal-card collector is now to be found not only on the Continent and in England, but in America though the disease is not yet strongly marked here. There is an infinite field for the decoration of postal cards. Abroad they decorate them with landscapes, famous buildings, and copies of famous pictures in the vicinity of the place from which they are issued. Some of the first decorated postal cards in this country were brought out at the time of the Columbian Exposition. They were adorned with exposition scenes, which were gorgeous, if not beautiful. The guide-book boys in the White Mountains and other resorts this past Summer besieged visitors and excursionists to buy cards having views of the "Notch" and well-known hotels.

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The German manufacturers are prepared to furnish the means for a regular surf bath for household use. The "Wellenbadschaukel" is somewhat similar to an old-fashioned cradle with a top. But the rockers are missing, and the rocking, which causes the artificial waves, is not from side to side, but lengthwise. The bottom of the bath proper is in form the cover, and the victim, sitting well up in the head, rocks backward and forward, the water splashing in a sufficiently natural manner, it would seem, with the motion, to cause a lifelike case of seasickness.

***

Golf accessories are constantly increasing in number and variety. A pretty little golf scorebook is covered with leather, the natural color, and having designs of golf clubs and balls burned in it. Bonbon dishes are of cut glass, with a silver edge, and the tongs are pretty little silver golf clubs.

***

There were two of them and as they left the soda fountain and stepped on to the sidewalk there were two dirty ragged little urchins who cried simultaneously and plaintively: "Oh, Lady! won't you give me five cents for a glass of Huyler's?" Two little beggars could not have appealed more successfully. Poor little fellows! They were not asking the necessities of life, of which there was no doubt they had need, but for luxuries—for something, perhaps, which they had never tasted in all their forlorn little lives. The contrast was too strong; it was too pitiful. A ten cent piece went into the grimy hand of each small boy. Then a smile of delight overspread the countenances of the two grimy urchins, but a wicked and mischievous smile, too tender and sympathetic girls were left gazing wonderingly down the street where two animated bundles of rags were scampering as fast as their legs would carry them.

In Women's Clubs.

The annual dinner of the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, in commemoration of the formal evacuation of New York by the British Army as a relinquishment of territorial sovereignty, will be given at the Hotel Castleton, Brighton Heights, S. I., Friday, Dec. 3.

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The Alumnae Association of St. Mary's School is to have a reading by Anthony Hope, his only evening reading in the city, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 8:30 o'clock. The reading will be for the benefit of the Building Fund for St. Mary's. It will be given in Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street. Tickets may be found at the hall, at Tyson's, or at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, in Twenty-third Street.

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This is the season of federation meetings. The Pennsylvania State Federation meeting, which has just closed, was a gathering of fifty odd clubs.

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The Denver Woman's Club is wrestling with the question of ways and means to raise funds for the auditorium it is to build, probably with the aid of the "button scheme," the sale of lapel buttons.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

The Disappearance of Jim Brings Grief to the Fond Hearts of a Brooklyn Family.

Jim was lost. The family was in despair. He had wandered away outside the house, and the daughter of the family searched the entire street, prowling into strange places and mounting strange steps.

It might look suspicious to the eye of a stray policeman, but it was night, and as Jim had never been allowed out at night, even the stern glance of a Brooklyn policeman would be braved if only Jim might be found. But search was unavailing.

Jim was the handsomest black cat in the neighborhood. Bedtime came, but no Jim. Then there was a ray of hope.

"Girls, girls," called one of Jim's fond mistresses, "what do you think that is?"

Three heads in a stage of preparation for the night were close to the window.

"Mieou, mieou," came in clear, pentrating tones from a neighboring fence.

"That's Jim's high tenor voice as sure as you're alive," said two voices in unison and in tones of great joy. "But we can't get him now, and he may be killed before morning."

It was Jim, and the next morning when the fondest of Jim's three mistresses roused herself at 5 o'clock to search for him, he was sitting on the home fence, somewhat disheveled, and not at all the smooth, dandified cat to which the family was accustomed, but a wiser and perhaps sadder animal, and it will be many a day before he has again the pleasure of a pugilistic bout with his kind.

YES, SHE DID.

From The Salem Daily Gazette.

She went around and asked subscriptions
For the heathen black Egyptians
And the Terra del Fuegans,
She did;

For the tribe at Athabasca,
And the men of Madagascar,
And the poor souls of Alaska,
So she did.

She longed, she said, to buy
Jelly cake and jam and pie
For the Anthropophagi,
So she did.

How she loved the cold Norwegian,
And the poor, half-melted Fijian,
And the dear Malnesa Islander!
She did.

She sent tins of red tomato
To the tribes beyond the equator,
But her husband ate potato,
So he did.

The poor, helpless, hopeless thing
(My voice falters as I sing)
Tied his clothes up with a string,
Yes, he did.

CLUB NOTES.

The third annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies is to be held at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Syracuse. It is expected that a large number of the club members will be present during its sessions, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of this month. The programme of the convention in neat pamphlet form is already out.

***

Sorosis held a feast of reason last Monday. She applied, through different members, modern science to study, food, rest, execise, and the general care of the individual. There were six papers, including the clever presentation of the subject by the Chairman of the day's exercise, Dr. Harriette Keatinge. And even then Sorosis was not satisfied.

"I should have liked it better," said Mrs. Stimpson, rising to discuss the subject, "if the papers had been more positive and less negative. We are told the things we are not to do, but we are not told how to do the things we ough. to do. For instance, we are told that the neck of beef is more nutritious than sirloin, as well as being much cheaper, but we are not told how to prepare the neck of beef so that our best beloveds will prefer it to sirloin.

"We are told never to cook eggs and milk together, but we are not told what will take the place of our custards, and what we will do for cake, for we cannot have sponge cake all the time."

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"Yes," said Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill, "I came here expecting to be told how to cure my dyspepsia and I go away with it just as bad as ever."

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Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, who was one of the guests of the day, spoke of the value of the study of history for children. "I have been much interested in Mrs. Greeley's paper on study," she said, "for that appeals particularly to me. I believe that children should study history, but you can't interest a child or a grown person in history from a text book. When I was a child there was nothing I hated so much as history. When I took it up finally I did it for rest. You must take a scientific view of history to become interested in it. Search for the sources. Let a child begin with the study of the history of its own city; let it study it from its earliest day. Naturally there will be a comparison as the child goes on. It is only within the past thirty years that history has been studied scientifically, even in the universities."

***

Referring to the first annual meeting of the Georgia Library Club in Macon last week, The Macon Telegraph says, in an editorial, speaking of women as orators:

"Their oratory is remarkable because of its close approach to the accepted rules. They are regardful of exordium and peroration. They are consecutive and syllogistic. They are artistic in applying the touches of humor, and in shading. They are rarely discursive. They hold closely to the theme. They are not often florid, though they show skill in color. Then they are clear, and the hearer does not find the main point or the speaker's purpose obscured. Such is our conclusion as to the oratorical ability of the average woman who is no longer susceptible to stage fright and who is in earnest. * * * We do not think it is too much for us to assert that among the public speakers of the day the average woman, her opportunities considered, reaches a higher mark of oratory than the average man, though she is unable to speak with the same physical fervor of voice and gesticulation.

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The strange part of it was that she was a woman, and yet, philosophizing over the pawnshop, the past and present of its patrons, she moralized over the fact that there were few women's society badges in the windows. "The times," she said, "are replete with clubs and classes and fraternities of women, both in college and out, but their insignia, it would appear, are rarely pawned." Doesn't she know that the dearest thing in the world to the heart of the club woman is her badge?

"Why," queried the non-club woman to the much organized woman, "did you join the A. B. C. Club? You are opposed to all its interests."

"Yes, I know," replied she of organized zeal and parliamentary pride, "but I am not obliged to attend the meetings, and they have the prettiest badge you ever saw. It makes my thirteenth, and that is my lucky number."

That women's badges do not appear in pawnshop windows only goes to show that woman in misfortune is still true to her love of decorations.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE TYPICAL WOMAN'S PAGE

Lida C. Obenchain Attacks the Columns Exclusively for Women from the Present and Future.

BROADER READING SOUGHT

Imaginary Conversation Between Two Philosophers 1,100 Years Hence—Woman's Real Need in Literature—Longing for a Kate Field's Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"I have always hated 'woman's magazines,' 'woman's columns,' and 'woman's pages,'" said a bright woman the other day. "We might just as well have 'woman's food' and 'woman's drink.' A magazine or a column or a page that isn't fit for women and men isn't fit for either women or men."

They certainly are not the highest forms of intellectual nourishment, these magazines, pages, and columns that proclaim themselves intended for women only, but their existence instead of being a reproach to woman is a striking sign of her growing importance in modern life. There was a time when no editor thought it worth while to cater to woman in a page or even a column of his paper—newspapers, like clubs, were for men only. But now both newspaper and club are the common property of both men and women. The woman who keeps this fact before her will be able to look with a greater degree of allowance on the "woman's column" and the "woman's page," with their minute descriptions of lingerie, their pictured monstrosities in the shape of fashionably dressed women, and their solemn announcements of the latest things in centrepieces, doilies, and headgear for opera, street, or carriage wear. It is customary to place under the cornerstones of our public buildings copies of the daily papers. Fancy the inferences that would be drawn as to our civilization and womanhood if some archaeologist of the A. D. 3000 should exhume from the ruins of New York or Chicago a copy of some of the Sunday editions that are read nowadays. One can imagine two philosophers conferring with each other after this fashion:

Philosophers of A. D. 3000.

"It would seem, O Solon, that the women of this nineteenth century were very inferior to the men of that day. I find on examining the journals published then that it was actually deemed necessary to have separate departments in them for the entertainment of women. I infer from this that politics, science, art, and literature were beyond the comprehension of the women of those times."

"True, O Thales! That was the first thing that struck me as I examined these curious and interesting remains of a dead civilization. I observe on the pages intended for men accounts of the discoveries and inventions of that marvelous man Edison; I see mention of an airship and the problem of aerial navigation seems almost to have been solved at the close of this century. The political conditions were peculiarly complex and fascinating then; the struggle between labor and capital was at its height; there were 'wars and rumors of wars' on every side. Is it not a singular thing, Thales, that the women of such a period should have been concerned chiefly about the fashion of their hats, gowns, and underwear; the adornment of their tables and the preparation of food?"

"Singular, indeed, O Solon! But not all women were of this character. I find in these journals frequent reference to women who had attained eminence in the learned professions, and distinguished themselves in literature, art, and science. They seem even to have concerned themselves somewhat in affairs of government."

"This had not escaped my notice, O Thales! But such women seem to have been a small and despised class. Indeed, there are evidences to show that they were not regarded as women at all. I discover, after examining and comparing a number of these papers published in different parts of the country, that women who were interested in the things that interested the highest order of men were stigmatized as 'unsexed,' 'unwomanly,' and 'masculine,' and it was not merely the vulgar and uneducated who held this opinion, but men who were the molders of public opinion."

"That is a most extraordinary fact, O Solon! And in such a case, consider how difficult it must have been for men to find suitable and congenial wives. How could a man of spirit and intellect content himself with the lifelong companionship of a being whose work was restricted, as theirs seems to have been, to cooking, sweeping, sewing, and the bearing of children, and whose highest enjoyment seems to have been the giving of a form of entertainment known as a 'pink tea' or a 'yellow luncheon' or a 'progressive euchre party,' whatever that may be?"

"How, indeed! I observe, Thales, that in this century men began to ask: 'Is life worth living?' and 'Is marriage a failure?' May not the position of woman have had something to do with the propounding of these questions? Certainly a woman could hardly find life worth living unless she had the same measure of social freedom and the same opportunities for development that men had; and marriage could not be other than a failure when woman was man's intellectual inferior."

And what would the sages of the year 3,000 say about the multitudinous swarm of periodicals that are solely for "ladies" or "women" and edited in the interests of "the home," as their titles plainly show? It is easier to be tolerant of the "Woman's Page" than of these. Most of them are an insult to woman's intelligence, filled as they are with namby-pamby fiction, "poetry" contributed by "poets" who ask no other reward than the pleasure of seeing themselves in print; cooking receipts, fashion articles, fancy work articles, directions for giving book parties and geography parties, and correspondence columns for the benefit of "Maid Marian" and "Rosalie," who dearly love to draw on the wisdom of the corresponding editor to find out how many times it is proper to kiss their lovers at the door and whether it would be expedient to trim old silk dresses in lace or velvet.

Request of a Philistine.

"Why don't you reconstruct your periodical on lines that would make it appeal to women of intellect and high culture?" was asked the editor of a well-known periodical.

"Madam," was his reply, "you have discerned the greatest journalistic opportunity of the age—a high-class magazine for women."

It will probably be many years before a magazine for women omits time-worn obnoxious features altogether, and in the meantime the distinctively feminine paper will hold its own and cater to the intellectual needs of women who are concerned about the number of gores in a dress-skirt, who like to read sweet little dissertations on making home happy, who believe with all their souls in "woman's sphere," "woman's journals," and "woman's pages," and who have not the slightest desire to measure their intelligence with men's.

It is not the contents of these journals that form the ground of one's objection. It is the word woman in their titles which will be taken by subsequent generations to imply that these journals covered the whole field of things in which women were interested. We do not want to mislead the philosophers of the year 3000.

Authors Who Write for Women.

The most obnoxious form of feminine literature is the journal which professes to be both domestic and literary. The most distinguished names appear on its table of contents, but when you turn to the table itself you find that the distinguished writers are represented by "pot-boilers" that would disgrace a literary hack, and the feast is only a barmecide one after all. The best fiction writers of the present day, men and women, whose names are found in Harper's, The Century, and all our best magazines, are guilty of this sin, and most of us would rather read the cooking departments than the novels and stories that distinguished people grind out for the domestic periodical.

"Why do you take this thing?" asked a friend of a particularly bright woman as she picked up a popular feminine paper.

"Oh!" was the reply, "those advertisements are simply invaluable. I couldn't do my shopping without that paper; and then the pictures are so pretty."

Pictures and advertisements! There is the domestic journal in a nutshell. There was once a journal that appealed equally to men and women. Illustrations it had none, and nobody's brain ever wearied of the kind of print that was found in its pages. "These are the only editorials I could ever understand," said a society woman, speaking of the editor's brilliant comments on National affairs. As for the short stories, essays, and poems—where else could one find so much wit, wisdom, pathos, and art in such small compass? It was Kate Field's Washington. Shall we ever look upon its like again?

If I were a millionaire Kate Field should have a monument of the kind she would most prize—a revised and enlarged Washington, bearing her name as of old and exhibiting the names of those who helped to make the little journal the delightful thing it was for so many years. And if I were the editor of a daily paper I would have a woman's page which would be such a fascinating compound of art, science, letters, politics, and plain common sense that every man who took that paper would read the woman's page before he read the news or the editorials. LIDA C. OBENCHAIN.

Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 1, 1897.

FIVE AGES OF WOMAN.

From The Denver Post.

Only a prattling wee baby
Dancing on mamma's knee,
A chubby and dimpled cherub
Pretty as she could be.
Laughing and jumping and crowing,
Bubbling with innocent mirth.
Mamma just thinks her treasure
The darlingest one on earth.

Only a laughing schoolgirl,
Fair as a budding rose,
Gazing with tender glances
On her young would-be beaux.
Never a cloud above her,
Never a care has she
No one could help but love her
In her simplicity.

Only a fair young lady,
Proud as a queen of old,
Lovers who seek her favor
Meet with but glances cold.
Naught but a prince can woo her,
A prince with an honored name;
Love is to her but folly.
The dream of her life is fame.

Only a serious woman,
Charms slowly fading away.
Her prince never came to seek her
Her head is threatened with gray.
Longing for love that's denied her,
Praying for some one to woo;
Gone are her queenly ambitions—
Any old fellow will do.

Only a maiden of fifty
Skillfully spreading her net.
Still there is hope in her bosom
That some one may gobble her yet.
Paints and cosmetics and powders,
And clad in the briefest of dress,
When seen on her wheel at a distance
You'd think her but twenty, or less.

WOMEN IN THE SHOPS.

Little things show the way the wind blows. This time it's stockings. They mark the difference between the deep-seated sentiment of the young woman and the practical outward and visible sign of feeling in the young man. Just now the shop windows are filled with a gorgeous medley of orange and black, united with, yet separated from, a mass of brilliant blue. The mass and medley are made up of scarfs which the young man is to wear to show his sentiments upon the arrival of the great annual celebration of Football Day.

But not so the young woman. There is no brilliant clash of colors in neckties for her. No windows are filled with the decorations which are to show her equally deep feelings upon the same great occasion. But inside the shops, on lines swaying modestly back and forth, are rows of bright deep-blue stockings—a genuine Yale blue. No one else may know it, but on the eventful day the Yale girl will know that to the very tips of her toes she is true blue. Orange and black does not readily lend itself to hosiery; still the Princeton girl can arrange it if she wishes—there is something appropriate at a football game in having one's pedal extremities dressed in sympathy with the game; and it makes the satisfaction all the more intense that no one can be told of it.

No one can be told, because hosiery belongs to the class of useful members of the wardrobe family which must be mentioned with bated breath—that is, with one exception; the ancient characteristics of straining at gnats and swallowing camels still obtains, and golf stockings may be talked of at any and all times with perfect propriety.

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This is a woman's century. Women are having their innings in a great many ways. One of the luxuries they have never had that men have had has been the crush hat. No one would claim that, though it might be possible for a woman's theatre hat to crush up into a small compass, there was a chance that such a possibility could ever become a reality. It is even probable that a woman might not care to have a crush hat, but now she has a valuable substitute—she has a crush opera glass. When the glasses are in their crushed condition they can be carried in an ordinary card case. When they are in regular position it can't be said that they have as much body as the ordinary glasses, but they have the same lenses to look through, and they are just the same, to all practical purposes, without the weight. There is not much body to the crush glasses—nothing but lenses and rims. The single glasses of each pair of lenses are in their normal position with regard to their individual companions, like two very solid pairs of spectacles. These are attached to what looks like a little brass measure. Each pair of lenses can be folded back on this connecting rod, and, lying flat, the whole thing can be placed in a lady's ordinary card case. The spaces marked off on the little connecting rod are useful in making the proper adjustment of the lenses.

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The idiosyncrasies of the hats of the season are shown in a hat with a crown made entirely of fur and a rim of black velvet almost hidden by ruffles upon ruffles of white mousseline de soie, one over the other, each edged with black velvet and showing only an edge of the rim upon which they rest.

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Opera hoods of silk, lace, and velvet are soft, voluminous, and becoming. One of deep purple velvet is faced with white silk, which is not visible as the soft folds of the hood are drawn over the coiffure and about the face, where it is softened by deep ruffles of black lace. The cape of the hood, which falls well down over the shoulders, is of white silk, velled with a wide ruffle of black lace. Violets are in the black lace at the top of the hood and at the throat, where long strings of the black lace have the effect of securing the garment.

A white hood upon which is appliqued—sparingly, not to give it a dark effect—black lace has many ruffles of white lace about the face and a little bow of coiled yellow velvet with an orange colored flower at the neck and in the ruffles just above the forehead. There is a fall of white lace from the neck in front over the cape, which is of satin with appliqued black lace.

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There is much work in the little shirred cloth and silk bonnets for the children. These are in the darker shades of red, blue, and brown, having color and softness in the little ruffles and shirring of mousseline de soie in the inside about the face. Pretty and becoming hats for children are of the Tam shape, of rich plaid velvets, and turned up at one side, where there are one or more quills.

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There are few things that cannot be found in plaids this year. A woman may be plaid from head to foot if she will. She will not if she has good taste, for a little plaid goes a long way. But she may have a hat trimmed with plaid silk or velvet, and this may be pretty or ugly according to the selection that is made. Then there may be a plaid silk blouse with a plaid skirt, if there is not a whole suit with a plaid outside blouse. A plaid belt ribbon with an enameled plaid buckle, plaid link cuff buttons, and the feet may be incased in plaid stockings, which are further adorned with plaid shoes, high front and back, something of the style of the Juliette shoe of days past. The shoes are unlovely, but they might suit some people.

The girl with a family tree rooted in Scotland is not as happy as she might be supposed to be with all this variety of plaid. There are many plaids, but few genuine tartans. The manufacturers look for beauty rather than Scotch ancestors in their goods, and while many of the Scotch plaids are beautiful there are more which have not much to recommend them to the public taste.

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There is a theatre bonnet which might be thought, from a description, to be a beau ideal of a theatre bonnet, but a view of it gives another impression. It is a simple little affair, composed of nothing but a small bow of black velvet ribbon and a few deep rose wings, held in place with a rhinestone buckle. The bow, which is in the centre, stands up erect with all the dignity and height it can command, while from it the rose pink wings straggle off, one back of the other, spreading their pinions wildly, branching out, each a little further than the other, on either side. The effect is of a good-sized rose-pink bird with a black head, in the centre of which is something which might be eyes, but which is really a band of rhinestones, and many small wings spread out as if in the act of terrified flight.

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Gloves in cherry red, salmon pink, and bright blue are out—in the shops. They are not to be seen in prodigious numbers. There are not many women who care to have such an air of business about them as to be taken for dyers' apprentices.

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One of the daintiest things in handkerchiefs is from Arabia. It is made from the sheerest of linen, has a narrow hem daintily stitched, and on the outer edge of the hem is a border composed of tiny lacelike points, almost imperceptible, and apparently worked on to the handkerchief. Hand work is to be found marvelously cheap nowadays, and these little handkerchiefs are only a dollar each.

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The omnipresent butterfly in the finest of fine embroidery is to be seen on the finest and daintiest of lingerie. Some of the daintiest of hand-made, real-lace-trimmed chemises have lapels turned over in the front, edged with the lace, and with each a butterfly on the plain sheer nainsook. The pretty lace-trimmed pantaloons which go with the chemise also have the butterfly at the side where the deep lace frill is drawn up with a bow.

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Pretty wash ribbons, an inch wide and in all shades and colors, can be bought for underwear for 13 cents a yard, or $1.25 a piece of ten yards.

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In the different lines of masculine attire women are affecting, there are slippers made in exactly the style of those worn as an ordinary house slipper by men. The great charm of the slipper is that which makes much of the charm of other articles of feminine wearing apparel of a masculine cut. In the small sizes in which the slippers for women are made the mannish cut accentuates the femininity of the effect.

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A haberdasher who makes for women blouses according to his own designs, and the greater number of them in plaids of shades of dull tones or in solid dull colors, has the blouse with the familiar tiny box plaits down the front, but has it made to turn back in two small lapels at the neck, leaving a pointed opening where a chemisette of piqué or some similar material is worn.

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The golf girl who dresses according to hygienic principles can have her lucky four-leafed clover even if she does not wear a round elastic with a clasp. The side elastics have the clover charm at the clasp half way down the side, as they are worn in men's suspenders.

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The most satisfactory corset covers for elderly women who are somewhat

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

All calculations based upon the calendar and the social conditions which have prevailed at this time of year for ten years past to the effect that the week which closed last night would bring the opening of the Winter season were far astray. True, there was a movement of people toward town on Monday, due in part to the storm, which promised to continue for several days, but more to the interest felt in the opening of the new Astoria Hotel that evening, and the fact that the majority of men had to be here to vote on Tuesday morning, but contrary to expectation this movement was checked by Tuesday afternoon, and a majority of even the few families who came to town expecting to stay, with the return of fine Autumn weather on Wednesday, once more went back to the country. The comparatively little interest shown by the more exclusive set in the sale of the Horse Show boxes and seats on Thursday afternoon confirms the prediction recently made in this column that even the Horse Show will not bring New York society back to town, and that the season proper will not really open until after Thanksgiving.

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As the proceeds from the sale of tickets for the entertainment or continuous performance which signalized the opening of the new Astoria Hotel on Monday afternoon and evening were devoted to charity, it is impossible to criticise too severely either the management of the entertainment or its quality. There had been much natural curiosity and anticipation regarding this opening, and it was thought that the high price of the tickets would prevent any large crowd, and would to a great extent insure a good quality of attendance. The reverse proved to be the case, however, and a more amusing, novel, and weird combination of men and women of all sorts and conditions was probably never seen before under one roof in New York than that which gathered in the corridors and rooms of the new hotel on Monday evening. Actors and actresses of all ranks, chorus girls and stage attendants, theatrical managers and ushers, authors of note and would-be authors of note, playwrights, artists, men about town, Bohemians, politicians of all stripes, a decided sprinkling of the demi-monde, and a small representative contingent of men and women prominent in New York society, made up the motley assemblage which was appropriately said to resemble a "Whirl of the Town" in Tom Cashin enlarged. Some of the individual combinations noticed were exceedingly laughable, and the dressing, particularly of the women, was sufficiently varied to produce a constant series of mild shocks. Several women wore low-cut ball gowns, and were covered with jewels, while others were in the plainest of street costumes. Two women had evidently fancied that they were going to a fancy dress ball, for one wore a Directoire gown with a white felt picture hat, and the other, a former priestess of Bohemia, had evidently copied her costume from the well-known photographs of Queen Victoria at the age of thirty-six. One guest remarked that these two in particular might have possibly mistaken the date of the Bradley Martin ball.

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Mrs. Astor, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who arrived early in the evening, were shown the beauties of their new hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Boldt. Both ladies wore becoming street gowns with bonnets. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson were among the best known society people present, and there were also noted Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mr. Al Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Johnson, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, and other representatives of the sporting, theatrical, and political worlds.

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The afternoon entertainment had for its chief feature the performance by children of a fancy dance spectacle entitled the "Realm of the Rose," which was devised and arranged by Mr. M. S. Frothingham of New York and Saratoga, and was a feature of the ball given on the evening of the annual floral fete at Saratoga in September. The dance, with the beautiful surroundings of the new Astoria ballroom, was even more effective than when first performed at Saratoga, and the older and younger children—some of the last were mere tots—who took part, danced with skill and grace, and showed the result of careful rehearsal and training. The features of the evening entertainment were, after the audience, which was the real feature of the evening, although not down on the programme, the concert by the Seidl Orchestra, in the really beautiful white and gold Astor gallery, the performance by John Drew and company of one act of "Rosemary" in the large ballroom, and the bounteous and delicious supper which was served at small tables in the so-called sun parlor on the upper floor and from a buffet in the palm garden extension on the first floor. Champagne was dispensed liberally at this supper, with the not surprising result that a portion of the guests were a little the worse for wear in the neighborhood of 3 A. M. The fierce rainstorm of Monday night prevented the proposed concert on the roof garden. It is understood that upward of $5,000 was realized from Monday night's affair for the charities for which it was given, and Mr. Boldt and the ladies who represented the charities are to be congratulated upon the financial success at least of the evening.

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The first of the series of Seidl subscription concerts, which have been looked forward to as the only substitute of a social musical nature for grand opera this Winter, before February at least, took place on Thursday evening in the ballroom of the new Astoria. Despite the interest felt and expressed in this attempt to give New York society something resembling the famous Court concerts of the European capitals, it was very evident soon after 9 o'clock, the hour set for the opening on Thursday evening, that New York society had not returned to town to participate in the event. There was a fairly representative contingent of society people in the boxes, headed by Mrs. Astor, Sr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, but the larger part of the audience was made up of other elements than those which are chiefly prominent in the boxes and even in the parquet during the opera season. This fact was emphasized by the appearance on the floor and even in the boxes of at least fifty women in ordinary street dress or demi-toilet, with hats and bonnets, and of several men, one in a prominent box, in frock coats and even business suits. It is surprising that some regulations compelling the audience at these affairs, which it was purposed should be distinctly fashionable, to wear evening dress should not have been made beforehand. So many people took advantage of this laxity to appear inappropriately dressed that it marred the effect of the scene, and made the evening anything but socially brilliant. This is the more surprising when it is remembered that bonnets have been conspicuous by their absence in the orchestra seats at the opera for the past two Winters, and are disappearing at the theatres. Why, therefore, women should have felt it necessary to wear bonnets to the first of what had been announced as the fashionable events of the Winter, and in a ball room, it is difficult to understand. Some wag once remarked that "the average American woman would not be willing to appear on the day of judgment without her bonnet," and the remark was recalled last evening. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Benjamin Weller, Jr., who was with her; Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Reginald Jaffery, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, and Mrs. José Aymar were all appropriately gowned in effective evening costumes, and Mrs. Astor wore her famous diamonds. There were too many elements and sets mingled to make the evening other than a formal one, and even the passing of ices and light refreshments during the intermission did not lead to much movement. The music was of a very superior order, and the large orchestra under Mr. Seidl's direction has been rarely heard to better advantage, while Mme. Sembrich sang delightfully.

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Although the concert was comparatively short, and closed soon after 11 P. M., at least half the audience left early, and only about fifty people remained for the fine closing number. The general consensus of opinion as to the new Astoria Hotel is that its most effective and successful rooms are the main foyer and the Astor gallery. The decoration of the restaurant is thought to be overdone, and a little gaudy. It is unfair, however, to pass final judgment on the ballroom until its lighting shall have been improved. This at present is far too brilliant, especially for a concert like that of Thursday evening, and the upper row of lights in particular entirely destroys the effect of Blashfield's fine ceiling and kills the color graduations in the Low paintings, making them appear gaudy in color. The hotel is, however, too incomplete as yet for any just verdict to be rendered, both as to its adaptability to its purposes and its artistic merits.

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There will be considerable change in the fashionable attendance at the Horse Show next week if one may judge at all from the result of the auction sale of seats and boxes on Thursday. A drop of some $33,000 in the sum total paid for privileges and choice boxes in five years must mean something more than the result of hard times, and, although the names of several of the more prominent occupants of boxes and seats have not appeared, as these were bought for them by agents, enough is known to give evidence that the more fashionable and exclusive set will be in the background at this year's show. Of the front boxes Mr. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Edward L. Baylies, Mrs. Reeve-Merritt, W. E. D. Stokes, Elbridge T. Gerry, Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia, J. H. Alexandre, P. G. Thebaud, C. Albert Stevens, R. L. Stevens, and Gen. Fitzgerald will be the most prominent holders. Mrs. Swits-Condé, George R. Read, the Messrs. Phizer, Harrison B. Moore, Jr., George S. Gagnon, P. A. B. Widener, Eben G. Jordan of Boston, C. A. Baudouine, and Henry Seigel are among those who will occupy the more prominent places

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The report that Mr. Edward N. Dickerson was really engaged at last, and to a Miss Charlotte S. Ogden, who lives out of town at Bartow-on-the-Sound, ran through the suburbs like wildfire on Thursday last, and when it was found to be really true, surprise was followed by expressions of pleasure. Mr. Dickerson has been considered one of the most eligible partis by mammas in New York for some years, but was thought to be a confirmed bachelor. The engagement is reported from Baltimore of Mr. Frank Pendleton and Miss Mildred Morris, a sister of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. The engagements are also announced in this city of Mr. Warren R. Houghtaling and Mrs. Wilhelmina Hollister of Great Barrington, Mass.; of Mr. Carroll Harvey and Miss Elizabeth Duer, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Duer of Hawkhurst, and of Mr. Julian B. Shope and Miss Adelaide Richards, daughter of Mr. Howard Richards of this city. There were two weddings during the week of fashionable importance, and both were celebrated in town. Mr. William Fields Beal of Boston and Miss Lillian S. Darrow, a niece of Col. Willis Paine, were married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Thursday afternoon, and had a following reception in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club; and Mr. Guthrie Nicholson and Miss Sallie Duncan Elliott were married in St. Ignatius's Church on Thursday morning. Miss Elliott made a charming bride, and notwithstanding the early hour set for the wedding—10:30 A. M.—the pretty church was crowded with well-known people assembled to witness the ceremony.

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The condition of Mrs. Adrian Iselin, who is very ill at her home, in New Rochelle, while slightly improved, gives no ground for hope of her recovery, and her family has been informed by the physicians that her death is only a question of a short time. Mrs. De Lancy Kane, Mrs. Istlin's eldest daughter, who was in England when her mother was first taken ill, and who was cabled for immediately, arrived on Saturday last, and was fortunate to find her mother still alive.

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Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, and Mrs. Richard Irvin are among the patronesses of the Flower Show which will be held at the Astoria on Friday and Saturday next. This show is to contain only the products of private greenhouses, and the commercial influences that have heretofore dominated exhibitions of this kind in New York have no representation in the new enterprise, which will benefit a charity in which the patronesses are interested. In two of the classes to which private collectors are invited to contribute, it will be necessary to furnish plants covering 100 square feet of floor space. In another class the limit is 75 feet. The patronesses hope to make the exhibition memorable by showing several new roses and chrysanthemums not yet in commerce, and for which valuable prizes are offered. Already the list of competitors includes President McKinley, National Botanical Gardens; Mr. Oakes Ames, Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. William Rockefeller, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. George Vanderbilt, Mr. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. H. G. Marquand, Mr. Henry Havemeyer, the Shaw Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. E. D. Morgan, Schenley Park Conservatories, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. G. G. Hazen, and Mr. H. McK. Twombly.

Society Notes.

The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital has been in existence less than four years, yet in this time it has held four fairs and two theatrical benefits for the hospital, and has turned over $8,000 into the treasury. The last annual report of the Board of Managers contains the following paragraph: "The managers cannot too highly express their appreciation of the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary and its indefatigable workers, and wish to make public acknowledgment of the very great help it has given in placing the hospital on a sound financial basis." This year this society has engaged both "Astor Gallery" and "Myrtle Room" of the new Waldorf-Astoria, for a fair, to be held on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Dec. 8, at which time it is hoped to realize sufficient to carry its gross contributions to the hospital over the ten-thousand-dollar mark. The women having charge of the various committees are as follows: Mrs. Abner L. Ely, doll and toy table; Miss Kate Bermingham, apron table; Mrs. George T. Chase, general table; the Misses Castegnier, toilet articles; Mrs. Benjamin Haight, palmistry; Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, college table; Mrs. Thomas Lewis, general table; the Misses Thomas, stationery; Miss Elise King, gentlemen's goods and smokers' table; Mrs. Charles E. Haydock, fancy goods; Mrs. Andrew Shiland, flowers; Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, tea room; Mrs. George Evans, confectionery; Mrs. Henry Griffen, fancy goods. The President of the society is Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham.

Under the auspices of the Froebel Society a bazaar will be held at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Nov. 16 and 17, to raise funds for the purpose of enlarging the Froebel Academy, which is one of the leading educational institutions of Brooklyn. There will be a tastefully equipped Japanese tea room where those presiding will be in costume. The alumni of the Froebel Academy will manage a continuous performance from 2 o'clock until 10 o'clock P. M., when dancing will be held under the supervision of the Education Committee, which will also have a fancy table and a number of books, which have been presented by their authors and contain their autographs. The Literature Committee will have a fancy table, and the sale of a cook book composed of only tested receipts. The Art Committee has arranged for a fine art exhibition. The Science Committee is to have a country store, where canned fruits, jellies, &c., will be for sale. Many large orders for staple groceries are looked for. The restaurant will be in charge of the Home Committee, where refreshments can be obtained, besides which a table d'hôte dinner, comprising many delicacies, will be served at a moderate cost. The management of the bazaar devolves upon Mrs. J. C. Russell and the Chairman of committees, who are lending all their energies to make the venture a great success. The floral booth is to be under the supervision of Miss E. Murphy, assisted by the teachers and pupils of the academy.

The Gist of It.

Alum costs between 3 and 4 cents a pound, but it is unwholesome.

Cream of tartar costs 25 cents a pound, but it is a fruit product and perfectly wholesome.

Cleveland's baking powder is made of pure cream of tartar; no alum, no ammonia, no tartaric acid, no phosphate, no adulteration of any sort.

That's why Cleveland's costs more to make than others; but it is worth more; it is wholesome and makes wholesome food.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

A significant evidence of the final shifting of society and club life and interest from the neighborhood of Madison Square to that of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, which has progressed gradually during the past ten years, is the call for the last special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, to be held in its old home of Delmonico's at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, so soon to be vacated. This meeting will be held to-morrow evening, and the Secretary makes a special request for a full attendance, in consequence of the farewell which the society will then take of the building where it has met to enjoy so many reunions and dinners for so many years.

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What memories will to-morrow evening's meeting recall to the members of the St. Nicholas Society, and especially to the older men, who for nearly a quarter of a century have rarely let a year pass without participating in at least the annual December dinner or the Pals or Easter Festival! How many tales the walls of the old Red Room and of the ballroom could tell were they endowed with speech, how many jokes perpetrated by the long line of speakers who have orated at the society dinners could they rehearse, and how many evenings of enjoyment over pipes and wine could they describe. The kindly personal raillery which Chauncey Depew and Frederic de Peyster have waged in their after-dinner speaking for a score of years has been at its best at the St. Nicholas Society dinners, and while Depew and "Depewster," as Mr. de Peyster has been dubbed, are now only to transfer their merry war of quip and jest to other surroundings, they can never surpass elsewhere some of their impulsive sallies in old Delmonico's. Depew delights in rallying de Peyster on the tendency to floridity in his speeches, and one of the best of his sallies was made last Winter at the annual St. Nicholas dinner. "When I entered the hall this evening," said Depew, "the colored man at the door said to me, 'There is a lunatic outside.' 'I'm in,' I replied. It was de Peyster. 'Chauncey,' he said, 'the Stewards have called suddenly upon me to respond to the toast of St. Nicholas. Do you happen to have with you the notes of the speech you made on the old Saint six years ago?' 'No, Fred,' I replied, 'but my memory is good, and I can give you the bones of it.' 'Very well,' he said, 'with your skeleton and my decorations I can take the floor.'"

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But Depew and de Peyster, while always amusing and worth listening to in that charmed hour which follows the coffee and pipes of a St. Nicholas dinner, are not the only graceful speakers and amusing talkers which the society has among its members, or who, if not members, can be called upon to attend its dinners and respond to toasts. Carlisle Norwood, Fordham Morris, Judge Lawrence, Austen G. Fox, Bishop Potter, Dr. van Dyke, and others are among the available talent which the society has on tap, as it were, and who can always be relied upon in the absence of outside speakers to amuse and entertain their fellow-members.

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The meetings and dinners of the St. Nicholas Society are, however, not entirely dependent upon oratory for their success and enjoyment. Far more than those of any other society or organization in New York these meetings and dinners of the St. Nicholas Society have a unique and individual atmosphere. The membership of the society is drawn largely from men of the same social position, and the majority of the members are acquaintances if not friends of their fellows. There is just enough of a coherent idea in the society to make it an object to join the same, and it now has traditions which would of themselves perpetuate its life. In a general way every candidate for admission must be able to prove descent from an ancestor who resided on Manhattan Island before 1785. The society is primarily, as is shown by its name, a Dutch one, but really exists apart from social reasons, to perpetuate the memories of New Amsterdam. The society has its own uniform, seal, and colors, and at its dinners colored attendants dressed in the old livery of Knickerbocker days stand at the doors, and at a given signal bear in procession the old Dutch rooster weather vane, which is always placed in front of the President on the main table. The President of the society, when he presides at its dinners, always wears the three-cornered hat and the broad orange sash, pendent from which is a huge seal of the society. Clay pipes, often modeled to represent an old Dutchman's head, and frequently little stone jugs of schnapps are distributed to the members at the close of the dinners, and the toasts to which the speakers respond generally have some reference to the society's patron saint or to early New York.

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The Nominating Committee of the St. Nicholas Society, which is composed this year of Judge Lawrence and Messrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, George Bladgen, Hermann H. Cammann, and Thomas G. Evans, has made up a ticket to be balloted for to-morrow evening, as follows: President—S. Franklin Stanton; First Vice President—Frederic de Peyster Foster; Second Vice President—Stuyvesant Fish; Third Vice President—George G. De Witt; Fourth Vice President—Austen G. Fox; Treasurer—Charles A. Schermerhorn; Secretary—Charles Isham; Assistant Secretary—E. Benedict Oakley; Chaplains—Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.; Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D.; Physicians—Stuyvesant Fish Morris, M. D.; Edward Quintard, M. D.; Consulting Physicians—John Nelson Beekman, M. D.; Gouverneur M. Smith, M. D.; Managers, for the term of four years—Edward King, William Carpender, Henry Gothead Swords; Manager, for the unexpired term of Austen G. Fox—Henry Lewis Morris; Stewards, for the term of three years—John Harsen Rhoades and Howland Pell.

This ticket will be elected, as there is no opposition. Mr. Stanton will succeed Mr. Edward King, who has been President for three years past, and who in turn succeeded Mr. Depew. The nomination of Mr. Fox for Fourth Vice President leaves a vacancy among the managers, which is to be filled by the election of Mr. Lewis Morris. There is rarely any friction in the election of officers of the St. Nicholas Society. It is generally the custom for the Vice Presidents to succeed to the Presidency in turn, so that Mr. Foster is next in the line of succession to Mr. Stanton.

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The clubs have about recovered from the excitement of the election. The scenes in all the larger clubhouses on Tuesday evening were very stirring, but were not as hilarious as usual, for the early indications of a Tammany victory rather sobered the majority of clubmen, save possibly at the Manhattan Club. As was said in this column last Sunday, a majority of New York clubmen were for Low, although there was, of course, some Tracy sentiment. The election of John A. Weekes, Jr., the Citizens' Union and Republican candidate in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, as Assemblyman, and of P. Tecumseh Sherman as Alderman was hailed with great satisfaction in the leading clubs, most of which are in that district, and their election was greatly aided by the influence and efforts of members of the Union, University, Union League, and Calumet Clubs in their behalf. Mr. Weekes is a member of the Union, Riding, Down Town, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and Mr. Sherman of the Union League, New York Athletic, and Catholic Clubs, and of the Loyal Legion. The election of Mr. Laimbeer in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District was also hailed with delight in the clubs.

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A curious club incident of election day was the breakfast given at the Manhattan Club by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch to Messrs. Charles S. Fairchild and Charles W. Dayton, his competitors for the office, and Messrs. Andrew H. Green and Theodore W. Myers, former Controller; Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, and other choice spirits. The guests at Mr. Fitch's breakfast, together with Mr. Fitch, dined on Friday evening with Mr. Oelrichs at the Manhattan Club. At this dinner the estimates made of their probable pluralities by the candidates for Controller at Tuesday's breakfast and which had been placed in sealed envelopes, were opened amid much laughter. It is certainly a novel occurrence for candidates for political office in this city to be on such good terms with each other, especially at the close of a bitter campaign, as to be willing to stretch their legs under the same mahogany.

CLUBMAN.

NEWPORT COTTAGES CLOSED.

Many Departures Last Week, Including Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

NEWPORT, Nov. 6.—Among the week's departures were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. They had allof their furniture packed for shipment to the West. They say they will not return here another season. Mrs. Palmer made offers for several of the larger Newport villas, including the famous Marble House. It is said that only a few thousand dollars stood between Mrs. Palmer and one of the finest estates on Belleville Avenue.

Those who recently have closed their houses are Samuel F. Barger, Mrs. Goelet, Thomas F. Cushing, Dr. W. T. Bull, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. William Edgar, and Lewis B. McCagg of New York, and H. Audley Clark of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. McCagg have gone to Tuxedo, where they have taken a cottage till after Thanksgiving, when they will open their house in New York for the Winter.

Mrs. E. H. Alexander of New York, who was not long during the Summer, has arrived and opened her cottage at Jamestown for a few weeks.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who has been somewhat ill here, is to go to Hot Springs, Va., for the benefit of her health. She has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Kemp.

The Misses Ogden, daughters of the late John D. Ogden, are here. They were absent from Newport several years, and during most of that time were abroad.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray and Miss Whiting of New York are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown have gone to New York for a fortnight. Col. and Mrs. Thomas expect to take apartments in Washington for the Winter.

Egerton L. Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., will close their Newport season next week. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorcham are to go to New York soon for the Winter.

MR. TURNER'S NEW CEILING.

A Difficult Problem Worked Out in the Entrance Hall of the Bank of Commerce Building.

Mr. C. Y. Turner, whose mural paintings for the broken frieze of the Fifth Avenue restaurant of the new Astoria Hotel have attracted deserved attention and received much praise from his fellow artists, has about completed a small ceiling for the entrance hall of the Bank of Commerce Building, at Nassau and Liberty Streets, in this city. The ceiling is only about 15 feet square and is cut at the corners by semi-circles. The distance from the floor is 30 feet, but a central stairway diminishes the height of the ceiling from a point where it can be studied to only 12 feet. The walls, pilasters, and stair rails of this central entrance hall are of Sienna marble, grayish yellow in color, and the artist had a difficult problem to choose and work out a color scheme that would harmonize with the surroundings of the ceiling.

The subject chosen is "Commerce Presiding Over an Exchange of the Products of Wealth and Industry." Commerce, typified by a tall and graceful female figure, with head finely poised and thrown back a little, stands with one foot resting upon a beehive and holding a caduceus in her outstretched right arm. The figure is strongly drawn, and has much dignity of character, while the face, a Madonnalike one, framed in smooth dark hair, is notable for its serenity and sweetness of expression. Very able also is the management of the drapery, a skirt of rose pink and a tunic of pale yellow, blown a little by the wind, and whose lines are exceedingly graceful.

At the right, kneels another female figure, holding a large pottery vase, and behind her, in the rosy pink clouds, are two Cupids, one bearing a sheaf of wheat, and another a bunch of grapes, while behind them another Cupid, digging with a pick, is faintly outlined. At the left a second female figure, to balance that on the right, is pouring fruits and flowers, from a downturned cornucopia, while behind her again are two Cupids, one with fruit and the other spilling wine out of a beaker.

The color is very harmonious, cool, and fresh, and there is a sense of joyousness and lightness in the graceful lines and curves of the figures and in the easy composition and excellent grouping. The delicate blue of the sky in the background shades into the rose pink of the clouds at the sides, in which the Cupids float, and which surround the feet of the central figure. As an example of purely decorative composition and delicate color Mr. Turner has surpassed himself in this ceiling. The painting also emphasizes his versatility.

WATER COLOR CLUB'S DISPLAY.

Private View of the Eighth Annual Exhibition in the Fine Arts Building.

The youngest of New York's art organizations, the New York Water Color Club, will open its eighth annual exhibition in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building to-morrow morning. Yesterday was devoted to a private view.

The exhibitions of this small but ambitious association have for some years past opened the art season, and the galleries where the 364 pictures, which include some 250 water colors and over 100 pastels, are hung, were crowded yesterday with artists and art lovers. The features of the exhibition, which, while interesting and agreeable to study, is not overimportant, are several groups of works by individual painters in the lighter medium, and the feature again of these groups is the charming little collection of twenty-six "Fantasies" on Oriental themes by that master water colorist, John La Farge. In these, as in previous works which have the Orient for their motif, Mr. La Farge has translated the wonderful coloring and sunlight of Japan, the decorative quality of its buildings, and even its daily life, not only with rare skill, but with an appreciation and artistic sympathy for and with Japanese life, character, and scenery, which Pierre Loti Lafcadio Hearn, and Sir Edwin Arnold have felt and expressed in literature.

It is interesting to contrast the Japanese figure studies of Albert Herter, which are included in his group of twenty-two pictures, with those of La Farge. Mr. Herter's works are so finished and so careful and minute in detail, that, apart from their curious and appropriate framing with mats of Japanese silks and stuffs, they recall or suggest the work of Japanese artists themselves. With all their merits they are distinctly inferior to La Farge's color fantasies in artistic spirit and merit. Mr. Herter has indeed a rich sense of color, and is essentially a decorative artist, but there is in his work, as compared with that of La Farge, a lack of that evanescent, unexplainable art sense which distinguishes a landscape or figure by some master from a photograph, no matter how well executed, of the same subjects. Mr. Herter's flower pieces are fresh in color and virile in execution, and show that he possesses a broader method than his more finished works would show.

Howard Russell Butler is the third artist represented by a group of pictures, for the most part marines, with a few landscapes. Some of these marines, and particularly the pastels of American coast scenes, are rarely beautiful in color and show marked improvement over Mr. Butler's previous work, good as this has been. He bids fair to become an able translator of the atmosphere and color of our Long Island beaches and New England coast.

Among other artists who are well represented in the exhibition are Charles C. Curran, whose figure piece, "At the Breakfast Table," is thoroughly characteristic and strong; Ben Foster, who, in his picture, "In the Twilight Cold and Gray," shows a work full of sentiment and tender feeling; Charles Warren Eaton, who can always be depended upon for thoroughly good landscapes; W. L. Lathrop, whose "Onio Intervale" is perhaps one of the best landscapes in the display; Miss McChesney, who sends a clever character figure work, "Polishing Brasses," and C. C. Cooper, who shows an artistic and tasteful study of the "Port of Genoa." The exhibition, while not remarkable in any way, is worthy of study and attention.

Organ Dedication Postponed.

The ceremonies of dedicating the new organ at St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, have been postponed from to-morrow until Monday, Nov. 15.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has arranged a revision of the manual of arms, to meet the requirements of the Springfield rifle, calibre .15, with which the troops of the State are now armed. One of the most important changes is the modification of Paragraph 187 of the Drill Regulations relating to the formation of the company. Heretofore this paragraph permitted a great lack of uniformity. Now the directions are complete and explicit, and in future must be strictly followed. The following is the modification referred to, which First Sergeants would do well to memorize: "At the formation of the company, (Par. 187,) when the First Sergeant, before calling the roll, brings the company to the right shoulder, the rear rank, at the command 'Right shoulder, arms,' not only executes the change of arms, but also falls back to thirty-six inches distance; when the roll call is completed the First Sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder, and the rear rank closes again to facing distance, and it is the duty of the fileclosers to see that the latter movement is promptly and properly executed, the men having received proper instructions originally. No command will be given to open or close the ranks in this case. The First Sergeant then faces about to salute and to report the result to the Captain. At parade, at commands by the Adjutant: 1. 'First Sergeants.' 2. 'Front and centre,' &c., First Sergeants bring the piece to the right shoulder at the command First Sergeants, and retain it there until they return to their posts; it guard mounting on marching details to the parade ground, First Sergeants keep the piece on the right shoulder on halting the details, and until they take post behind their supernumeraries."

The new regulation issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, placing the Hospital Corps under command of the senior medical officer, is one that will work to great advantage. Heretofore the corps was without any designated commander. Another new regulation of importance and for the betterment of the service is that designating the Regimental Adjutant as commander of the field music.

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As suggested in this column some time since, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has granted permission to commanding officers to retain the leather waist belts and cartridge boxes, to be worn on dress occasions only.

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The officers recently chosen in the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association are: President—Capt. W. G. Schuyler, re-elected; Vice President—Sergt. R. C. Fisher; Secretary—Private L. J. F. Rooney, and Treasurer—Lieut. Robert Mazet. The election of officers of the Regimental Rifle Club resulted as follows: President—Col. D. Appleton; First Vice President—Major A. W. Conover; Second Vice President—W. B. Coughtry, Veteran Corps; Secretary—Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, non-commissioned staff; Assistant Secretary—Sergt. H. A. Bostwick, non-commissioned staff; Treasurer—Corp. E. P. Fowler, Company B.

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Corp. John R. Foley of Company B has been dropped from the roll on account of ill health. Private Percy M. Burrill of Company K has been transferred to Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, and it is said is booked for a Lieutenancy. Private Edward Leask of Company D has been promoted a Lance Corporal, and Lance Corporal W. W. Lee has been promoted Corporal. Recent additions to the ranks of Company F are E. L. White, A. E. Brown, Charles Dutton, E. A. De Monte, Jr., W. C. French, I. T. Hess, and H. R. Hughes. C. E. Maxfield has been elected an honorary member of the company. Company G has some new recruits in J. P. Kenny, W. H. Welbrick, A. C. Briner, and H. L. La Fetra. Recruiting in Company I is quite active, and among the latest members are Messrs. Holly, Smith, Stratton, Corning, Stanton, Dearborn, Masters, Bloodgood, and Moore. Private Harry H. Bottome has been promoted Lance Corporal. Corp. C. F. Muller has been dropped from the roll on account of sickness.

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Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, for the thirty-sixth annual assembly of its veterans and actives at the armory next Thursday night announces something out of the ordinary in the way of amusement. A musical table d'hôte will be provided, and there will be a great variety of music by numerous well-known performers. These include "Billy" Armstrong of the Herald Square Theatre company, W. H. Thompson of the Empire Theatre Stock Company, and Charley Ross of the Broadway Music Hall company. No performer carries overweight, and the flag will be dropped at 8 o'clock. Company A will hold an entertainment and hop on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16. An independent drum and fife corps has been secured for the regiment. It will consist of twenty drummers, twenty fifers, and two bass drummers. The regimental athletic club will hold games at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 11.

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Brig. Gen. James McLeer and staff are on a visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg.

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Company E Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Judson, will hold a ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum next Tuesday night. The management of the floor will be in charge of Private Derwin. Private B. Stein of Company E has been promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, and Private F. W. Matthias, Jr., of the same company has been promoted Lance Corporal. A handsome piece of bronze has been received from the State as the prize won at Creedmoor by the rifle team from the Twelfth, which won the State and brigade championship and beat all records. The bronze represents a "Concord Minute Man of 1775."

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Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, as well as the First Battery, is preparing actively for its exhibition drills, to be given at the Ninth Regiment Armory on Nov. 15, in connection with the entertainment, concert, and reception to be given by Company B.

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Company G, Ninth Regiment, has elected Battalion Sergt. A. L. Wilcocks Second Lieutenant.

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The Seventh Regiment of New Jersey will hold a field day at Freehold on Nov. 17.

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Platoon drills in Troop C have now been taken up at the armory as follows: The First Platoon drill on Tuesday nights in command of Lieut. Smith, assisted by Sergt. Walker; the Second Platoon, Lieut. Tuttle, on Thursday nights, assisted by Sergt. McLeer; the Third Platoon, Lieut. Claus, assisted by Sergt. Thompson, on Wednesday nights, and the Fourth Platoon, Lieut. Hetrick, assisted by Sergt. Curie, on Friday nights.

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The four divisions of the First Naval Battalion will assemble on the New Hampshire for battalion drill on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16. The hockey team of the Third Division will be reorganized for the season next Wednesday night. The football team will play a game with the Brooklyn and New Jersey battalions and also with a team of officers of the North Atlantic squadron. Ten men of the Third Division have volunteered for the extra work of the signalmen's squad. They will be instructed in the use of the Ardois lights, the United States signal flags, and the wig-wag system. Upon passing a rigorous examination for speed and accuracy in both the sending and receiving of messages, they will be qualified as signalmen. The Third Division has always shown great interest in broadsword work, and twenty men have volunteered for the fencing squad, which is instructed by Prof. Castaldi.

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The semi-annual returns of the Fourteenth Regiment show the aggregate membership to be 615 officers and men, and, compared with the previous returns, show a net loss in six months of 15. The figures are as follows:

		Gain.	Loss.
Field and Staff	13	0	4
Non-commissioned Staff	14	0	1
Hospital Corps	12	0	0
Company A	75	0	0
Company B	52	3	0
Company C	55	0	0
Company D	64	0	1
Company E	50	0	1
Company F	54	0	7
Company G	54	6	0
Company H	51	0	0
Company I	63	0	0
Company K	58	0	4
Totals	615	9	24

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Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Hazen, (the Har

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Brooklyn Bridge Trustees Are Considering Plans for a Cycle Path Over That Structure.

NONE WHOLLY SATISFACTORY

The English Aristocracy Is Fond of Cycling, and Women of Rank Ride—Prince of Wales Set the Fashion—A Naughty Donkey Suppressed.

In looking forward to the time when wheeling across the Brooklyn Bridge will be difficult, if not dangerous, because of the trolley lines now being laid upon the two driveways, it is gratifying to know that President Berri and Chief Engineer and Superintendent Martin are contemplating the erection of a cycle path for the exclusive use of wheelmen and wheelwomen. They acknowledge that it may not be constructed immediately, but until recently cyclists were in doubt if their convenience and safety would ever receive recognition from the Bridge Trustees.

Superintendent Martin is a wheelman himself, and on a recent morning trip had the perils of a cycle trip across the bridge quite emphatically illustrated. When the driveways were moderately occupied with traffic under former conditions, the wheelman pursued his journey in imminent danger of life and limb, but now that considerable of the space has been taken by the car rails, his embarrassment has increased tenfold. During the present condition of upheaval, however, Mr. Martin says, nothing can be done. When the driveways are restored to order, the bridge authorities will select some plan for the cyclists' accommodation. Mr. Martin has advised the clubs and organizations of wheelmen to continue agitating and urging for the cycle path, which will probably be the better, the more pressure is brought to bear.

Already a number of plans sent in and others devised by himself and his assistants are in Mr. Martin's office, awaiting a selection. The plan that at present meets the Superintendent's approval provides for the construction of a narrow roadway on the trestle through which the bridge cars pass. This is a little over two feet wide, ample room for wheelmen. When the trestle ends the path will be continued on the same level to a point near the terminal structures, to be joined at each end. At the junctions elevators will be put in to afford communication with the street level. Another plan of considerable merit, but which has also points of disadvantage, provides for a strip, say four or six feet wide, built out from the bridge structure proper, where the cable and trestle work ends. By this plan the cyclist must take to the roadway, and thus it will be seen that the plan is not wholly satisfactory.

England Blue Blood Awheel.

Cycling among the aristocracy of England has come to stay, says the London Correspondent of Bearings, for since the example was set by Albert Edward himself all of the nobility have hastened to get awheel. In most things fashion sets the pace, but in cycling the example came from the middle classes and spread both ways, up and down. "All ride now; at Windsor when they get the time, in Whitechapel when they get the price. From the Prince of Wales down, riding is popular with the English nobility. From the gentlemen it spread to the ladies, so that now it may be said that cycling is an institution in that inner circle which decides the social destinies of England.

The Princess of Wales, who is quite fond of the exercise, was inclined to be nervous in the first stages of learning, but after a few lessons and a trip or two on the road, she got on rapidly. She recently showed her interest in the sport by presenting a pair of silver candlesticks for a three-mile scratch race at Norfolk. The Duchess of Fife goes out occasionally. Early in her wheeling career she took a tumble on a road in the Highlands; luckily, a patch of soft heather broke the force of her fall and saved her from injury, but the shaking up took something off the edge of her relish for the game. It may be said here that all the Prince of Wales's family wheel regularly. The Duchess of York is an expert of two years' standing. She does not go about much in the streets of London, as she dislikes the jostling of the mob, but on the quieter roads of Richmond Park she takes periodical spins. She has been recognized as a graceful rider by many casual observers ignorant of her rank. When in Dublin last Summer with her consort, the Duchess frequented Phoenix Park, always accompanied by Lady Cadogan, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who lives in vice-regal splendor at Dublin Castle. In her youth Countess Cadogan ranked as a daring horsewoman, and even to-day she is known as a strong cross-country rider. That training stood her in good stead when she took to the wheel, for although nearly fifty years old when she first set foot to the pedal, she is now quite clever.

Women of Rank Ride.

Lady Henry Somerset, who is noted for her philanthropy and wide interest in public affairs, is a deeply interested member of the Lady Cyclists' Association, and frequently takes a run on the road with her fellow-members. Last Autumn she threw open her grounds and house at Reigate Priory to the association, and entertained royally. Another prominent member of the Lady Cyclists' Association is the Countess of Malmesbury. She is a clever writer as well as wheelwoman, and shows her interest in the association by entertaining the members occasionally. The Duchess of Somerset rides quite a bit in London and the country near by. It was she who made fashionable the practice of giving bicycle breakfasts by the artificial lake in Battersea Park. The Countess Nadelska and Lady Bruce made the trip from Edinburgh to London awheel about two months ago. They did not hurry, and made no new records, and their party would not have been particularly noticeable but that the Countess, who has a great eye for effect, rode a high machine enameled in pink and with apple green wheels.

Wheel Before the Yachts.

Lord Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, when she raced the Defender for the America's Cup two years ago, is now as enthusiastic over cycling as he ever was over yachting, and those two tarry salts, Lord and Lady Brassey, are on deck again, now with tales of wheeling in southern lands. These two true blue sports, known the world over for their Sunbeam cruises, have tried all sorts of diversion, and now come out for cycling.

A Frolicsome Donkey.

Among the good deeds upon which the League of American Wheelmen city consuls are laughingly congratulating themselves is the obtaining of an injunction restraining one meek-faced donkey within the confines of its stall during the hours when cyclists frequent the streets, or practically forever. The animal, whose meekness was but a mask covering a horde of evil attributes, was wont to be seen in a certain neighborhood not far from Gramercy Park, and its assumption of gentleness was so deceptive that few knew of its aversion to cyclists.

Among those who knew not the prejudices of the donkey was a wheelwoman who was a member of the League of American Wheelmen and fond of riding. Doubtless out of gallantry the donkey did not molest her during the first of their acquaintance, but one afternoon when he was in a surly mood the wheelwoman essayed to pass between him and the curbing. In her plaint, the wheelwoman alleged that the donkey first let out one of the most raucous and strident brays ever heard. This so startled her that she fell off her wheel. Recovering from her fright, she tried a lateral movement to escape the unchivalrous quadruped. She avers that the donkey at this actually lifted up his heels and did his best to kick her. Fortunately his marksmanship was poor, and the terror she experienced in seeing an atmosphere filled with flying heels was all she suffered. Her nerves were too much disturbed for her to continue her ride, and she returned home.

Having heard that among the privileges accorded to members of the League of American Wheelmen was protection, she sent a complaint to the city consuls, scoring the donkey on numerous counts. The consuls investigated and, finding the donkey was as bad as the wheelwoman had painted, applied for relief at a neighboring police station. The Captain, after investigating the proofs of the donkey's misconduct, pledged himself to see that the animal was hereafter restrained.

VISITS AMONG CYCLE CLUBS.

Election Day Sport a Failure—An Active Indoor Season Expected.

Nearly all the big clubs had arranged a programme of cycle sport of some description for election day, and many were the expressions of disappointment at the bad weather. One or two clubs attempted to carry out their schedule, but the majority gave up their runs and races and remained at home. It was almost the last holiday of the year when good weather might be expected, and with many cycle organizations the event arranged for the day was to be something more elaborate than ordinary, as the final event of the season. Now, although the events have been postponed to later dates, the club members feel that they have practically been called off.

The Linwood Wheelmen.

Efforts have been made on several occasions by the women friends of the Linwood Wheelmen to form a ladies' auxiliary in the club, and recently the club officers have viewed the scheme with favor, and a Committee on Organization, to draw up a form of constitution and by-laws to be submitted to the Board of Governors for approval was appointed as follows: Miss Josie Vogel, Miss Chine, and Miss Edith Hoelscher. For indoor entertainment the Entertainment Committee is preparing a list, of which the first number will probably be a ladies' reception some time this month. Charles Sorn has been appointed floor manager and M. F. Walsh assistant for the second annual ball, which is being arranged for next January.

A novel club event is proposed for Thanksgiving Day, consisting of a fancy-dress parade. More than fifty members have said they would start. The route has not been selected. At the last meeting five new members were elected. The Board of Directors has decided to hold its meetings hereafter on every second and fourth Monday of the month. The members of the board are W. Frederick Marshall, Francis I. Fabian, G. Sorn, George Schlums, Paul Lortzing, Eugene L. Afeld, Charles Sorn, William Siegmann, M. F. Walsh, and Paul Heyman.

The Riverside Wheelmen.

The Riverside Wheelmen will have a very strong team in the Wheelmen's Bowling League this year, and will make a strong bid for the championship. The annual club races will appear lacking to the old-timers through the absence of the veteran "Joe" Judge, Fred Nagle, Oscar Hedstrom, and William Henshaw, who all went over to the professional class during last season. The Riverside Wheelmen, who won over 80 per cent. of the indoor cycling events last Winter, will again have a lot of speedy amateurs to represent them this Winter. Their racing suits will consist of an orange and black sweater and orange trunks. At the Twelfth Regiment games, the opening of the indoor season, the Riverside Wheelmen won five of the seven prizes offered. "Teddy" Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen, who is one of the speediest riders in this part of the country on a flat floor, has challenged F. W. Titus of the same club, who defeated Robert Miller in a two-mile pursuit race at the Twelfth Regiment games, to a pursuit race of from two to five miles. The first ladies' reception to be given by the Riverside Wheelmen at their new clubhouse, 804 West End Avenue, on Friday evening, Nov. 12, promises to be a very pleasant affair, as the committee in charge is the same that had charge of the previous entertainments which were so successful. A euchre and whist tournament will also be held.

The Yorkville Wheelmen.

The annual club road races of the Yorkville Wheelmen, which were to have been held on election day, have been postponed until Nov. 20. The Entertainment Committee has secured a fine array of talent for the reception to the ladies by the Yorkville Wheelmen on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, at their clubhouse, 215 East Eighty-seventh Street. The fourth annual reception of the Yorkville Wheelmen will be held at the Central Opera House Saturday evening, Feb. 5, 1898. It is the aim of the Yorkville Wheelmen to increase their membership this Winter, and with that end in view they have waived the initiation fee until Jan. 1, 1898. All unattached wheelmen are cordially invited to visit the clubhouse on any evening. Applications for membership must be accompanied by $1, the amount of the first month's dues, and should be addressed to Frederick Jaeger, Chairman Membership Committee, 215 East Eighty-seventh Street.

The pool tournament of the Yorkville Wheelmen will begin the latter part of this month. The Yorkville Wheelmen will enter a strong team in the coming bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, Frederick Clinch, the crack bowler of the Oriental and Corinthian Bowling Clubs, being one of the team. The first prize won on the Yorkville Wheelmen's recent century run by the Addison Wheelmen was presented to them on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, at the Central Opera House, on the occasion of the Addison's entertainment and ball.

The Century Wheelmen.

The five leaders in the contest for the most centuries ridden by members of the Century Wheelmen of New York up to Nov. 1 are as follows: C. A. Lehritter, 42; E. E. Seymour, 39; E. S. Edwards, 37; W. H. Anderson, 22; C. E. Thurston, 21.

The Century Wheelmen Bowling Team No. 1, meets every Friday evening at the Village Club, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The following officers were elected for the season: President—S. H. McConnell; Vice President—J. C. Kaiser; Captain—J. Walsh; Secretary-Treasurer—W. A. Coulter. The following members of the Century Wheelmen were appointed as a Nominating Committee at the last meeting of the club: John Wall, F. L. Latham, James B. Tully, Theodore F. Hauschildt, and A. M. Wood. Thomas Ward, W. F. Draper, Jr., and George Spurgeon have been elected to membership in the Century Wheelmen.

The Windsor Terrace Wheelmen.

The Windsor Terrace Wheelmen will hold a one mile open race for the championship of the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, and a two-and-one-half-mile handicap, open to all wheelmen, on Thanksgiving Day, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Entry blanks may be had at the clubhouse, 70 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, or of W. Barber, on the cycle path. On election day the Windsor Terrace members held their road races on Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, although the road was in poor condition. J. P. Hutcheon, after a hot race, won the one mile for the club championship, with Otto Franck second. The mile handicap was won by J. Gebhardt, with L. Golly second, and the five-mile race went to L. Golly, with William Mahler second. The prizes for these races will be awarded the winners at an entertainment to be held in Irvington Hall, East Fifth Street, Nov. 10.

The Logan Wheelmen.

The total mileage of the members of the Logan Wheelmen from Jan. 1 of this year to Nov. 1 was 86,528 miles. W. A. Morris has ridden 3,658 miles, O. Weinahl 3,515. W. Squido 3,122, E. Garnier 4,482, W. Blinne 4,807, T. R. Goodman 6,641, and W. A. Force, Jr., 3,548. The following team will represent the Logans in the wheelmen's bowling tournament: L. Meht, A. Bachrach, C. Whitbeck, A. Sharkey, and F. Egelhoff. On Monday, Nov. 8, the Board of Governors will hold a meeting, at which the following amendments to the constitution will be discussed: "That the Secretary, in view of services rendered, shall be compensated by the remission of his club dues. The uniform shall be a light-brown suit, coat cut in military style, turn-down collar, with the word 'Logan' on both sides, short trousers, cap of same goods as suit, black stockings, and white sweater, with maroon stripes diagonally around its body. The club shall be a member of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island and shall be entitled to three delegates, who shall be elected at the annual election."

The progressive euchre tournament will start on Nov. 23. President Barnett has entered for the penuchle tournament, as also have J. L. Russo, Jr., F. W. Walker, H. S. Lewis, F. B. Egelhoff, E. H. Egelhoff, F. C. Cooper, B. Scales, H. A. Bint, F. Galaway, and S. McKeag. The following members are entitled to mileage bars: C. A. Barnett, B. Scales, H. Perkins, L. Morand, G. Mathews, and H. B. Willerton.

H. A. Patterson Reinstated.

Henry A. Patterson, the broker whose inability to meet his obligations was announced on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange on Friday, was reinstated as a member yesterday. He had settled all his liabilities in full. Mr. Patterson failed as a broker of the Stock Exchange twenty years ago, but the statement that he ever failed as a member of the Consolidated Exchange before last Friday was an error.

BLUEJACKETS ON BICYCLES

The Wheeling Craze Has Entered the Navy and Seems to be Flourishing.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN IT

The North Atlantic Squadron Bicycle Club Has Been Formed Already—Cinder Wheel Track Constructed in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The bicycle has entered the navy, and from present appearances has found a permanent place. Every ship in the service has its quota of wheelmen, who spend their leisure time when the vessels are in the harbor on their silent steeds. When the ships are at sea the wheels are safely stowed away, either below decks or in the quarters of the officers and men.

The wheelmen are not only the younger officers and the men before the mast, but many of the commanding officers of the ships who saw service during the war have taken to the bicycle. Two more enthusiastic wheelmen than Capt. Silas Casey, commanding the flagship New York, and Capt. Francis J. Higginson, commanding the battleship Massachusetts, cannot be found. They have become expert riders, and while their vessels are in the harbor much of their leisure time is spent riding around the country.

A short time ago circulars were sent to the wheeling officers of the different vessels. The outcome was the organizing of the North Atlantic Squadron Bicycle Club. It was started on the flagship New York by the junior officers. Every ship in the squadron is now represented in the club, which promises to become a strong organization.

Officers have been elected to govern the club, and each ship is represented at the meetings by a member.

The North Atlantic squadron is not the only one that supports a bicycle club. The men attached to the navy yard at Brooklyn, as well as the marines there, have taken to the wheel. It is a common occurrence to see the bluejackets from the receiving ship Vermont or the marines attached to the barracks either on Cob Dock or Flushing Avenue riding in the yard.

The men attached to the ships of the squadron have an advantage over those on the receiving ship Vermont. As the ships visit many ports, the wheelmen attached to them can see different countries, and are also given greater liberties than the men on duty at the navy yard. This, however, has not dampened the ardor of the wheelmen of the Vermont. They have built a track at the navy yard.

Through the efforts of Father Reany, Chaplain of the Vermont, a portion of Cob Dock was turned over to the men of the Vermont to be used as an athletic field. It is situated near the ordnance wharf and away from the busy part of the yard.

The men were allowed to use the place providing they would improve it. The place was in a bad condition when they took charge of it, about two months ago. It needed many improvements. The men used their leisure time in filling in and grading the place, which has since become known as "Klondike," as a large amount of old shot and shell was used to fill in the swampy places. The work on Napoleon's grave at St. Helena in the Lancaster more than thirty years ago.

After quarters, both morning and evening, the wheelmen meet at the track and arrange races. These contests often prove close and exciting. Some good records have been made on the track by the sailor men from the Vermont.

Arrangements are being made by the men from the Vermont to hold athletic games on the new field while the ships of the squadron are at the navy yard. The games will include all kinds of outdoor sports, from 100-yard dashes to football. It is expected that a number of entries from the men on the ships will be received.

So far the ball games that have been played there have proved successful. The nine from the Vermont has won most of these games. They have but few more games to play before the season closes and the championship can be awarded.

RENSSELAER SHIPPED.

J. E. McDonald Will Try the Three-Year-Old on the English Race Tracks.

The fairly successful careers of James R. Keene and Richard Croker on the English turf this year have stimulated the desire that J. E. McDonald, the American bookmaker and horse owner, has held for so long, of carrying off some of the English turf prizes, and as a result Mr. McDonald's good three-year-old Rensselaer was shipped yesterday on the steamer Mobile. On board the same vessel were Archduke and Indian Head, both owned by J. S. Curtis, the South African millionaire.

Rensselaer is a chestnut colt, three years old, by Hayden Edwards-The Belle, and was a good stake winner this year. He seems to be able to go over a distance and to carry weight, and if he is entered in good company, after a successful training during the coming Winter, he may be depended upon to give a good account of himself when he carries the black jacket and white cap of his American owner. The English racing men were surprised when they noted the sums M. F. Dwyer placed on his horses during his unfortunate racing career in England, and they were further surprised when they noted the seemingly absurd manner in which the American jockey Tod Sloane rode his mounts to victory. Another surprise awaits them when Rensselaer is in at a distance to his liking, for Mr. McDonald does not plunge often, but when he does, he does not reckon on the amount of outlay, and, as his career on the American turf has shown, he plunges only when he has what is known in race-track parlance as an "ace down."

Archduke, the two-year-old, is by Luke Blackburn-Duchess, and therefore a half brother to that great stake horse Clifford. He is a big, overgrown colt, and during the present season once defeated Hamburg, the crack two-year-old of the year. He was generally conceded to be the second-best two-year-old of the year, and it was for the purpose of running him in the English Derby next year that Mr. Curtis commissioned William Easton, the auctioneer, to purchase him from R. L. Rose a few weeks ago. Mr. Easton sailed with the horses yesterday. He speaks highly of the yearling Indian Head, a Knight of Ellerslie colt, and he expects the pair to carry off a fair share of the money at the English and French races.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL STRIKE.

Executive Committee of the Brotherhood Discusses Grievances.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers yesterday received reports of delegates about contractors who were charged with having violated the agreement with the union by reducing the wages of their men and increasing their hours of labor. There will be several strikes to-day.

There was also a mass meeting of cloakmakers at 138 Ludlow Street, where Joseph Barondess spoke, and advised all the men to stand firm, and not to work for less than union wages. Later in the day Barondess organized fifty cloakmakers into a Eugene V. Debs Social Democracy Club.

The Brotherhood of Tailors yesterday ordered a strike in the shop of Contractor Henjamin, at 139 Madison Street, against a reduction of wages and the employment of a non-union presser. Later in the day the presser joined the union and paid his initiation fee.

Meyer Schoenfeld, manager for the tailors, has received many letters approving the circular which was recently issued to manufacturers, to the effect that after two years all union tailors would refuse to work for contractors, and would insist on working directly for the manufacturers in well-ventilated factories.

A. S. Heidelbach Sails.

Alfred S. Heidelbach of the banking firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. sailed for Europe yesterday on La Touraine. He will return next month.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Prospects for a Game to Decide the Intercity Champions Very Favorable—Records of the Teams.

The first step toward arranging a football game for the Greater New York interscholastic championship was taken at a meeting of the Long Island Interscholastic League Friday afternoon, when a committee was appointed to confer with the Interscholastic Association of New York. The last two years the associations have held dual athletic meetings, and in 1895 a game was played for the intercity baseball championship. The question of meeting on the gridiron has been discussed, but never decided affirmatively. The interest in scholastic football this season has reached such a stage that the lads are anxious for a game to decide the championship. In previous years the Brooklyn schools have always developed the best football teams, and this was one of the reasons why an intercity game was not arranged. Another drawback was the extra expense attached to keeping a team in training after the season of the respective associations ended. The showing made by several local schools this season, however, has encouraged the plan, and from present indications the winners in the two associations will meet for the intercity championship before Thanksgiving Day.

The latter date would be an excellent time to play the game, but this is impossible, as Brooklyn High School and the Polytechnic "Preps" play their annual game then. It is likely that some discussion will be had as to where the game should be played. Each association will be anxious to have the game decided on its own territory. Several local delegates favor Brooklyn, as they think the receipts will be larger there.

As was expected, Trinity School defeated Barnard in the final game of Section 2 at Berkeley Oval, Friday afternoon. This leaves Berkeley and Trinity Schools to fight for the local championship at Berkeley Oval on the afternoon of Nov. 13. If the work done by the two teams thus far this season is any indication, the game will result in one of the best scholastic contests played in this vicinity in a long time.

The game will also decide which school is to have the honor of playing for the intercity championship.

The standing at the conclusion of the sectional championship of New York Association is as follows:

SECTION NO. 1.

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	Points Scored.
Berkeley	2	0	57
Dwight	0	1	0
De La Salle	0	1	6

SECTION NO. 2.

Trinity	1	0	12
Barnard	0	1	26
Cutler	0	1	0

In games other than championship contests, Trinity School has made the best showing. In six games its team scored five victories, suffering a defeat at the hands of the New York Military Academy by a score of 18 to 10. Their record is 116 points to 36. The largest score, 52 to 0, was made in the game with St. Austin's School.

Dwight School played two exhibition games, winning both, the first from St. Austin's School, by a score of 14 to 6, and the second from the Steven Institute "Preps" by a score of 8 to 6. Barnard's record for the season is two victories and one defeat, the latter at the hands of the Cutler School eleven. Of the seven games played by the Berkeley School eleven, they scored two victories, played two tie games, and suffered three defeats. They scored 78 to their opponents' 58 points.

The work of the De La Salle Institute team was disappointing. Before the season began it was said that the team was very strong. Three games were played, two resulting in victories. The only defeat was administered by Berkeley School, which shut De La Salle out of the championship struggle.

The defeat of the St. Paul School team at the hands of Brooklyn High School, last week, created quite a sensation in scholastic circles in Brooklyn. It was thought that St. Paul had the best team in the Long Island Interscholastic League, and the victory practically gives Brooklyn High School the championship. It is the first time since 1894 that Brooklyn High School has triumphed over St. Paul on the football field. The standing in the Long Island Interscholastic League is as follows:

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	Points Scored.
Brooklyn High	2	0	38
Polytechnic	2	1	76
St. Paul	2	1	62
Pratt Institute	*1	0	..
Adelphi	0	2	0
Brooklyn Latin	0	3	0

*Won by default from Latin School.

COACH LEHMANN AT HARVARD.

English Oarsmen to Help Him Train the College Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—Coach Rudolph C. Lehmann has arrived and settled down to work with the candidates from whom he hopes to train a victorious crew this season. Mr. Lehmann was warmly welcomed by the students upon his arrival on Thursday. That he is as popular as ever there is no doubt, and there is not a man in the whole university but who has the utmost confidence in Mr. Lehmann's ability as a coach.

In accordance with the plans mapped out by Mr. Lehmann last Spring, a race between the four-oared crews that have been training together since the beginning of the college year will take place on the Charles River to-day.

A week hence, two trial eights will be chosen from the crews of the fours, and these will race in barges, as last year, on the first of December. About six weeks after the Christmas recess, all rowing candidates will be called out on their class crews; there will be no university crew until after the class races. This plan necessitates the rowing of the class races about the middle of April, two weeks earlier than usual.

After an interval of about ten days from the class races, two eights, the University and second crews, will be picked from the class crews, the selection being based largely on the showing made in the class races. These two crews will row together every day for the rest of the training season, and there will be a long fight between these sixteen men for final places in the 'Varsity boat on the day of the race.

The Harvard crew will row the same stroke taught by Mr. Lehmann last season, and the rigging of the boats will be precisely the same. Coach Lehmann is accompanied by Mr. Willis, a well-known English oarsman, who rowed on the Eton eight when at school, and has rowed No. 3 on Leander for two years. In 1895 he won the Grand Challenge Cup. He is to assist Mr. Lehmann in coaching the Harvard crew. Later in the season another prominent oarsman, Mr. Claude Goldie, will visit Cambridge. He rowed No 7 in the Leander crew, and will probably stroke the Cambridge eight this season. Mr. Lehmann will return to England at the end of the present Fall season, coming over again in the early Spring.

New Jersey A. C. Carnival of Sports.

The coming carnival of sports to be held at the Madison Square Garden under the management of the New Jersey Athletic Club, although a month distant, is attracting attention from lovers of amateur sports. The games will be held on two evenings in succession. All the leading colleges in this neighborhood will be represented, and the Chicago Athletic Association will send its best team. The new West Side Athletic Association has promised to enter at least 100 men. On the programme there are a quarter-mile regimental race, open only to members of the National Guard; a half-mile novice race, for employes of dry goods stores in Greater New York; a relay team race, open to employes of insurance companies; a five-mile run, throwing the 56-pound weight for height, and a heavy dumb bell competition.

Conference of Tobacco Examiners.

Some progress was made yesterday at the conference of United States Appraisers and Tobacco Examiners called for the purpose of securing greater uniformity in the classification of tobacco imported from Cuba and Mexico. Three of the special committees appointed last Friday submitted reports, which were discussed and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury before being made public. These reports relate to the operation of the tariff law, so far as it affects tobacco, the modes of examining imported tobacco and the classification of "wrapper" and "filler" tobacco. The Committee on Resolutions and Recommendations is expected to make its report to-morrow.

Evening Reading by Mr. Hope.

Anthony Hope has been secured by the Alumnae Association of St. Mary's School to read from his writings for the benefit of their building fund. The reading will take place on Friday evening at Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street. This is announced as the only evening reading to be given in this city by Mr. Hope.

CHAT ABOUT SPORTSMEN

The Hockey Season Will Begin at the St. Nicholas Rink This Month.

FIVE TEAMS ARE TO COMPETE

College Oarsmen Working Hard—Class Races at Pennsylvania This Week—New York Athletic Club Bowlers Ready to Begin Play.

Hockey will be much more popular this season than it was last. Arrangements are now being made for tournaments, which are to be held during the Winter, and teams are being made up. The St. Nicholas Rink at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue will be opened on Nov. 20, and after a few days for practice the first tournament will begin. The rink will be managed again by George D. Phillips, who made such a success of it last Winter. The New York Hockey Club has been admitted into the league, and the clubs that will play are the St. Nicholas, the Knickerbocker, the Crescent, the New York Athletic and the New York Hockey.

Capt. Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club is trying to get a good team together. Of last year's players the following are available for the coming season: Capt. James A. Fenwick, I. A. Lynch, H. Cassels, A. R. Pope, B. Bogert, F. S. Wonham, D. M. Spaulding, G. Macrae, D. E. Cameron, T. E. Tomlinson, D. G. Smyth, R. D. Radcliffe, J. B. Blair, A. J. Kerwin and Guy Miller. The new blood will include R. R. Wallace and G. Baird, two clever and experienced exponents of the game, who have never played in this vicinity and of whom much is expected. The novices who have so far expressed their intention of taking up the game are E. J. Keane, C. V. N. Radcliffe, B. G. Wilson and D. Campbell.

The headquarters of the club will probably be the St. Nicholas Rink, where the management has offered to provide a special dressing room for the club team. First and second teams will be organized.

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Fred Vilmar and Charles Hibbard of the New York Athletic Club had a few days' shooting at Bellport, L. I., last week, and between them bagged thirty-seven ducks and a lot of quail. Daniel Bradley is in Maryland, and to show that he is having fair success with the gun he sent some ducks to his friends in the city. Arthur Moore and "Jack" Muir had some of them for dinner at the New York Athletic Clubhouse a few days ago.

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Benjamin Jackson of the New York Athletic Club was married on Nov. 3 to Miss Sadie L. Pine. A few nights before the wedding Mr. Jackson entertained a few bachelor friends at dinner. The guests were: F. C. Earle, M. S. Paine, F. Dinean, F. Pullman, H. Hall, R. Burns, C. Cromwell, E. Swift, W. F. Mohr, H. G. Silleck, Jr., F. Swain, W. D. Bourne, N. Greenfield, W. Doscher, G. McCloskey, D. J. Campbell, J. Foster, C. Dunphy, D. Gaylord and Arthur J. Moore.

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College oarsmen are taking all the advantage they can of the fine weather to get all the training possible before the Winter sets in. At Harvard, Rudolph Lehmann, the English coach, is doing all he can for the oarsmen, and is being assisted by Henry Willis, who for two years rowed No. 8 in the Leander crew. The Lehmann stroke, as taught for the last boat race, is not to be changed, and the English tholepins will remain in the shells. There will be some changes made, though, in the method of training the oarsmen, and Mr. Lehmann will profit by his last experience when the crew got stale. It is probable that an American will see that the members of the crew are kept in good condition, and that Mr. Lehmann will simply attend to the rowing.

At Yale, John A. Kennedy, the well known professional oarsman, has been engaged to help with the training of the crews. He was selected by "Bob" Cook, who is to have entire charge of the men again. This act is taken to indicate that Mr. Cook is going to get away from the English methods adopted at the last races, and will endeavor to get back to the old stroke which was so successful for many years. Kennedy was never beaten in a race until he met Hanlan. He defeated Riley, Hosmer, Plaisted, Courtney, Ten Eyck, and others.

Ward is very busy every day on the Schuylkill with the Pennsylvania crews. His friends have won and Ward is to try again to teach the Pennsylvania oarsmen how to row a winning race. There are eleven college crews in training, and they will take part in the class races next Saturday. Ellis Ward and his son are making oars for Ten Eyck, and Courtney has ordered sweeps for the Cornell eights.

At Ithaca a call has been issued to the freshmen oarsmen to begin training this month on the rowing machines. Courtney, as usual, expects to have two 'Varsity crews and two Freshmen crews. Cornell wants to race all who will meet her half way, and hopes that no arrangement will be insisted upon by Harvard or Yale which will result in the exclusion of Pennsylvania or Columbia.

Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club represents the Harlem Regatta Association in the application for a permanent site for the Harlem Rowing Clubs at Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River. He thinks the matter will be settled this year. Dock Superintendent Atwood is in favor of giving the boat clubs 500 feet of space along the shore, and to have a small park behind this space.

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During the Winter there will be a basket ball tournament between the four teams at the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association. The teams will be called the Reds, Whites, Blues, and the Oranges. They will play on Thursday evenings.

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The bowling season at the New York Athletic Club will begin on Nov. 16, when the Montclair Athletic Club team will play the home team. On Nov. 24 the New Yorks will play the Columbia Club on the Columbia's alleys, and on Nov. 30 the North End Club will visit the New York Athletic Club.

The famous "lobster" team, on which "Bob" Lyons, E. C. Carter, and Robert Stoll are the leading lights, has announced that it is ready to play any team that it can beat.

A BIG CLASS OF KNOCKABOUTS.

Next Year's Yacht Racing Will Be Chiefly of Small Boat Classes.

The outlook for next year's racing is remarkably good. It will be chiefly among yachts in the smaller classes though, and the twenty-one-foot knockabout class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the twenty-five-foot knockabout of the American and other clubs on the Sound will furnish most of the sport. The twenty-one-foot class has grown so that the promoters are wondering now how it will be handled. Thirty-five boats have been promised, and just how they will be handled in a race remains to be seen. The American Club's class will probably consist of a fleet of about twenty-five boats. The design for this class has not been selected yet, but several designs have been submitted for very practical boats, one of which will be selected by those who have agreed to build.

The fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, at 8:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening. The programme for the Winter entertainments will then be arranged and proposed improvements at Oyster Bay and on the golf links will be decided on.

Eugene Lentilhon of the Penataquoit-Corinthian Yacht Club of Bayshore has commissioned Charles G. Davis to design for him a twenty-one-foot knockabout. The new boat will be 21 feet on the water line, 33 feet over all, 10 feet beam, and 2 feet draught. There will be no outside ballast, but the boat will carry two tons of iron inside. The board will be of wood, with just enough weight to sink it, and when down will draw 6 feet. The interior arrangement will be very complete for a boat of that size. There will be 2 feet floor space each side of the centreboard trunk in the cabin, and the cabin will be 10 feet long. On the starboard side there will be a transom 6 feet 6 inches long, and then a lavatory 3 feet square. On the port side will be a transom 7 feet long and a three-foot ice box. Forward will be a bunk for a man and a galley stove. The cockpit is to be 7 feet by 6 feet, and under the seats will be lockers. The side lockers will open from the cabin and will be 3 feet deep. Under the cockpit floor will be a water tank. The boat will carry 550 square feet of canvas in a mainsail and a jib and will have a balloon jib in which will be 225 square feet of canvas. The jib and mainsail will each have a boom and will travel by themselves. The boat is to be built of oak and cedar. It will be called Rel, a word composed of the initial letters of the first names of Mr. and Mrs. Lentilhon and the first letter of the surname.

T. J. Mitchell, who is connected with the Plant System Railroad, has purchased through the agency of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. the one-rater Mary, which was shipped here from the West last Spring to compete in the trial races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the one-half-rater Gil Blas, owned by J. G. Purdy, Jr.

There is now being completed at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, for Edward W. Hooker of Hartford, Conn., an ideal single-handed auxiliary cruiser, suitable for cruising in Southern waters and Long Island Sound. This yacht is 48 feet over all, 37 feet beam, 3½ feet draught. The keel and frames are of selected white oak, with cedar planking, copper fastened and riveted throughout. The decks are of white pine. The centreboard and centreboard trunk are of oak. The companionway and hatch are of cherry.

The yacht is of modern design with a low trunk cabin, and is sloop rigged. The motive power is furnished by a ten-horse power naphtha motor, with a two-bladed propeller wheel, which will drive the vessel at a speed of six to seven miles an hour without the sails, and under sail power alone the yacht should be quite fast, owing to her very fine lines. The accommodations in the cabin are very complete, the saloon is large and roomy, with wide berths. Forward of the saloon on the starboard side is the galley, which is fitted with cooking stove, large ice box, &c.; on the port side the toilet room is arranged. Forward of the toilet and galley are the crew's quarters, which are roomy and well ventilated by port lights and a hatch in the deck. In the extreme bow the naphtha tank is placed. The finish of the saloon is in white and gold; the ceiling of the cabin is finished the natural color of the wood and varnished. There is abundant locker and closet room. The yacht will steer from the cockpit.

71st Regiment Basket Ball Team.

The basket ball team of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G., is anxious to arrange for a series of games with any other team. It played an exciting game with the Nelson Athletic Club on Friday, the score standing 10 to 4 in favor of the Nelsons. This was considered quite a good showing, however, for the Company H players, in view of the fact that they have only been organized two months, while the Nelson Athletic Club is composed, in a great part at least, of veteran players. The Company H men give all the credit for their good work to the thorough course of training that they have undergone.

Interscholastic Football Games.

The annual game in the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League, between the St. Paul School team and Polytechnic "preps," was decided at Eastern Park yesterday morning, St. Paul winning by a score of 18 to 0.

At Prospect Park yesterday morning the Brooklyn Latin School team defeated the Dwight School representatives by a score of 10 to 4.

English Cricketers in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 6.—In the cricket match between Capt. Stoddart's English eleven against an eleven representing the Colony of Victoria, the latter, at the close of play to-day, had scored 278 runs for six wickets.

MACY'S

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH STREET (RUNNING TH ROUGH FROM 13TH TO 15TH STREET)—SIXTH AVENUE.

ON ACCOUNT of the backwardness of the season we are HEAVILY OVERLOADED with goods ON ALL SIDES, and, to reduce the stock, we are making UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

J. G. Brown's Masterpiece, "A SUNBEAM FROM THE SOUTH," Now on Exhibition, (Third Floor, Sixth Avenue Side.)

GREAT REDUCTION SALE
best makes of foreign and
DOMESTIC BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS GOODS.

WOMAN'S POLITICAL WORK

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi Delivers an Address to the League for Political Education.

TAMMANY'S RUIN THE GOAL

Elements That Defeated the Citizens' Union—Platt Lost All, Including Honor, She Says—Organization Must Be Matched by Better Organization.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi made an address to the League for Political Education at 11 A. M. yesterday at the league's headquarters, 509 Fifth Avenue, on "A Country Constituency." She talked of what women may do in political matters, and what direct and indirect influence they may bring to bear in the effort to procure good municipal government.

It was not what is called the worst element, she said, that was responsible for the defeat of the Citizens' Union movement in the recent campaign, but it was what is called sometimes the better element. Men of intelligence on every other subject, she said, had voted against Mr. Low for personal reasons.

"In a group of physicians that I know there is one who is a graduate of Harvard, a student of genealogies, and a man of learning. Yet he opposed Mr. Low. I asked him why it was that a man of his intelligence should be opposed to the movement for good municipal government. He replied that he would not vote for Low because he did not wish to have anything to do with Mayor Strong. Inquiring further, although I could not see what Mayor Strong had to do with the matter, I was told that he (the physician) had asked Strong to appoint somebody to some position. He said Strong promised to do so, but did not. When he reproached Strong the Mayor said he had made no such promise. Thereupon the physician says he told the Mayor he lied. For these cogent reasons he was opposed to Mr. Low. [Laughter.]

"Another group of physicians was opposed to Mr. Low because of a report that he had aided to defeat the Dispensary bill, which was to prevent indiscriminate charity. They said that the Vanderbilt Clinic, which is connected with Columbia University, receives free patients who go there in carriages and sealskin sacques."

She said the Republican organization knew before the election it had no chance, that it was disorganized, and could get but few votes.

All Is Lost, Including Honor.

"It was not fighting for the defense of Republican principles, but for the maintenance of the Republican machine. It is clear that an immense majority of the voters paid not the slightest attention to the provision of the Constitutional Amendment divorcing city from National and State affairs and affording an opportunity to select municipal officers for their fitness and worth. The issue in the popular mind was the defeat of Tammany or the defeat of the Republicans.

"I do not know whether Mr. Platt is now engaged in reading in Milton where Satan soliloquizes 'what though the field be lost? All is not lost.' Or whether he is meditating on the words of Francis I., 'all is lost save honor.' Honor is precisely what has been lost. All is lost, including honor. [Laughter.]

"Tammany Hall is a great fighting machine. It is like those organizations of the Middle Ages which were sold by their fighting losses to whatever faction offered the largest price. While its affiliations are naturally Democratic, Democratic principles have nothing to do with it. It is both more intelligent and less disingenuous than the Republican machine. It is organized solely for the purpose of getting the offices, and does not pretend to anything else. The Republican machine pretends that it wants good government and disaster will follow if you do not support it, and yet it is always fighting for questions that are not vital, that have nothing to do with our municipal life.

Tammany's Fundamental Immorality.

"The fundamental immorality of Tammany is that it never has any idea of selecting officers on account of their fitness for office. The question of fitness never occurs to it.

"The idea of putting men in office because of any intrinsic worth is new in politics. We cannot expect to accomplish anything through the triumph of any political party. We can get what we strive for only through influences that will disintegrate parties, just as the abolition sentiment disintegrated the parties of that day."

Municipal woman suffrage in England, she said, was immediately followed by municipal independence. The independence of British municipalities, she said, had been of great benefit to the people, and the condition of most of the cities in England is far better than that of most American cities.

In speaking of the opposition to woman suffrage, she said:

"Francis M. Scott, who secured his election by a trade with Tammany, went to Albany to oppose woman suffrage. He took the ground that only disreputable women would avail themselves of their political rights. It is incumbent on Mr. Scott to show whether all the disreputable persons who would avail themselves of political rights are to be found among the women. [Applause.]

"Tammany is like a banyan tree, which sends its roots in all directions. To uproot it the forces of good government must be organized as well, and our organization must be as strong and as widely ramified as that of Tammany Hall."

She closed by urging women to organize clubs in Assembly and election districts. These clubs should be formed upon the model of political clubs, because political organization and work are the objects to be kept in view. The influence of these clubs, she said, would aid powerfully in the work of Tammany's ultimate and complete overthrow, and in the rescue of the city.

THE PHENOMENAL BOOK.

By J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D.

President of Howard University and Fellow of the American Society of Religious Education.

No. 1.—THE BIBLE A CONSUMMATE FACT.

Whatever in their own hearts and lives men may do with the Bible, they cannot avoid accepting it as a fact. Make out of it what they will, there it is, here it has been, here it will be, till time shall be no more. A fact is something done, as the word means an effect produced, an end reached. The Bible is such a fact. As a book it is the most consummate fact in the world of books. It deserves the name it bears, "The Book." It is more many-sided than any other book, and it grows more many-sided the longer the world lasts. The value of a diamond consists of its many-sidedness. For its every facet reflects the light of the sun; burns as if kindled at the sun's heart of fire; repeats the image of the sun, so the Bible repeats the image of God on every one of its sides. And all these men who are at work upon the Bible to-day, the scientists and biologists, who are filing away upon the Bible account of creation, the genesis of the worlds, and the genesis of man; the antiquarians who are comparing the facts of sacred history, as written by Moses and all the prophets, with the facts of profane history, as found on Assyrian and Egyptian monuments; the records inspired with the records uninspired; the students of comparative religion who are so anxious to find the choice things of Christianity, pre-intimated or paralleled in some aspect or phase of paganism, that they may prove Christianity ethnic and not absolute; The moralists who profess to discover so much in the Bible which shocks their more sensitive, moral sense so much, which is upon a lower plane than that which they themselves occupy; the socialists, who in their disorganizing progress, confront no obstacle like the "Thus far and no further!" of the word of God, and the delvers in what is called higher criticism, who judge of a manuscript hoary with age, accepted by all the scholarship of its own and of intervening ages as a tea-taster would judge of a chest of tea, or a tobacconist of tobacco or snuff; these are all at work, little as they sometimes mean it, multiplying the facets of this diamond, making new surfaces, where it will catch the light of God. It takes months of assiduous work to cut a diamond. It has taken ages, it will take other ages, to bring to light all the beauties of the Bible, to cut the facets of this truer Kohinoor mountain of light.

Design in the Bible.

The Bible is not only a fact, it is a fact which indicates design. There is always a door behind the thing done. There are certain results of intelligence, of moral and spiritual inspiration and elevation, which have always followed the introduction of the Bible. The Bible goes into the life of a man and makes him a new man. He ceases to be carnal and becomes spiritual. It goes into the life of a nation and makes that nation humane, just, vigorous, with a masculine vigor. It vitalizes man, it vitalizes nations. We say the creation of such a celestial body as the moon indicates a creator because it evinces design. If we study this planet in her relations to the earth we say, God made the moon for the earth, to be earth's handmaid and attendant through the fields of space; to light her pathway by night; twice daily to give her the tides of the great deep; to give her salt baptism. Here is a book that just as really evinces design as this planet. Can it be an accident, the result of chance, that a volume has been produced which is at once level to the capacity of the most degraded man, of the most degraded nation, and yet, which, as the philosopher Coleridge declares, "Finds him at greater depths of his being than any other book"? If so, by what law? Science gives us the nebular hypothesis to account for the creation of the worlds. What hypothesis will account for the Bible? Here is the world of thought, of poetry, of ethics, of religion; unique, unequaled. It begins with the tersest and sublimest account of the creations of the heavens and the earth, and it ends with pictures of new heavens and a new earth. It begins with an earthly paradise; it ends with a heavenly one. It begins with man's lapse from purity and peace; it ends with his restoration to himself and to God. And between the birth of things in the Book of Genesis and the consummation of things in the Book of Revelation, we have the only accurate ancient history in the world; the only faithful biography in the world, the only truthful prophecies. We have in the Book of Job poetry which Alexander Pope says is better than Homer's Iliad, which Thomas Carlyle says surpasses all other poetry ever written; we have, according to Sir William Jones, the great jurist, linguist, poet, Orientalist, a book "which contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they have been written." And any student, according to Sir Walter Scott, will "at last leave the world confessing that the more he studied the Scriptures the further more he had of his own ignorance and of their inestimable value."

A Book of Many Phases.

What this book does, it evidently is for, it does on purpose. No great mind ever lived who has not got something helpful out of it. To despise it marks the petty mind. To belittle it belittles one's self. I never hear a man speak slightingly of the Bible without doubting either his intelligence or his integrity, or both. Its manysidedness, especially its literary and aesthetic side, may be illustrated from the autobiography of the great German Goethe, himself so many-sided. Failing as we may fear to find in it the handwriting of his Father in Heaven, the moral firmament of his being, into whose serene depths he could look up and be at peace, he did yet find there a storehouse of mental and aesthetic culture, materials upon which his boyhood imagination wrought until, as he expresses himself; "he was introduced into the greatest solitude and the greatest society," wandering with the patriarchs "over the ocean of deserts and pastures" and under "that vault of heaven, with all its nightly stars," where through their immovable faith God walked beside them, cared for them, guided and saved them until this study of the Scriptures ended, at last—I quote from him again—"in producing in his imagination a livelier picture of that beautiful and famous land, its environs and its vicinities, as well as of the people and events by which that little spot was made glorious for thousands of years." Indeed, Goethe began and wrote volumnously upon what he terms a "Biblical prose epic," an abstract of which he introduces into his autobiography, thus sitting at the feet of Moses and taking the patriarchs and their lives as literary and historical studies, as young artists enter the studio of a master in art, while the following is the judgment of his maturer years: "It is a belief in the Bible, the fruit of deep meditation, which has served me as the guide of my moral and literary life. I have found it a capital safely invested and richly productive of interest." Whether what he says about his moral life be true or not, and all the more if it be not true, what a tribute to his sense of the high moral and literary standards of the Bible, as well as to his sense of his obligation to them!

Its Literary Significance.

Without having it as its primary and chief end the Bible is the best of books, in a literary sense. Coleridge says that "intense study of the Bible will keep any man from being vulgar in point of style"; President Nott, "That men cannot be well educated without the Bible"; Theodore Parker, "It is woven into literature and colors the talk of the street," and John Milton, "There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion, no orations equal to those of the prophets, and no politics like those the Scriptures teach." And yet the Bible was not written to keep men from forming vulgar style, to educate them, to be woven into literature, and to color the talk of the streets; it was not written to provide for men model songs and orations, or to give them lessons in civil government. Judging it by what it does it was written to reveal God to man and bring back man to God.

And this which the Bible seems made for is its crowning glory. It is something that men of genius in all ages bring their glory and honor and lay it at its feet. But it is almost infinitely more that the Scriptures have the power of addressing men of all nationalities, of every grade and type of civilization, on their own plane; or meeting them where their wants are greatest, and yet are alike, and of taking them from that point of degradation and giving them fellowship with God, making them like God, constituting them co-workers with Him in His work of redeeming the world to Himself, and then of making them partakers of His eternal glory. This is what the Bible does. Thus it stands before the world. A fact which seems to beat with the Fatherhood of God; an orb, written all over with the inscription, "God is love," "And whosoever cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out," whose sound has gone into all the earth, and whose words unto the end of the world.

What Gladstone Said.

Gladstone says, "It is hardly possible to quote five lines from the Iliad or Homer without disclosing its origin. Even in the smallest shred of the painting, the painter's touch is seen." The Iliad is the work of one author, the Bible the work of sixty. And yet, more than the Iliad itself, the least fragment of the Bible cannot be mistaken. There is an elevation in its language, a purity in its subject matter, a holy purpose, a consistency with itself from beginning to end, a rounded fullness and completeness which makes it just as impossible to foist matter into it as to take matter out of it without detection. The apocryphal books, whether in the Bible or out of it, are the most incontestable test as to what the Bible is and what the Bible is not, show how vain it is to attempt getting into the sacred canon without belonging there. As a book the Bible is complete. It cannot be added to, it cannot be taken from. It is a book with reference to which it might be said of the apocryphal parts: "They went out from us because they were not of us," and at the end of which some unseen agency has written the word Finis!

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Mrs. Le Duc and Miss Randall Read Papers Before Them.

The first meeting of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, since its adjournment last Spring was held yesterday at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The chapter was largely represented. Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent, presided and entertained the assembly with reminiscences of her work of the Summer. Others who spoke were Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, who read a sketch of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, written by his granddaughter, Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert.

Miss Randall, who attended the jubilee of Queen Victoria, read an interesting account of her experiences while in London. The Governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, who is in this city, was expected to speak, but was unable to be present. Mrs. McLean read a letter received from Queen Victoria acknowledging the congratulations which the chapter extended at the time of the jubilee.

The papers were interspersed with music by Miss Florence E. Gale, a cousin of Minna Gale Haynes, the actress. She has just returned from Vienna, where she has been studying under Leschetizky.

ELECTION LAW VIOLATIONS

New Complaints Continue to Reach the Law Committee of the Citizens' Union.

CLERICAL ERROR IN THE 19TH

Investigating Committee Has Reached the Conclusion that P. M. Stewart and H. P. Okie Are Elected Assemblyman and Alderman Respectively—Fraud in Other Districts Is Charged.

Each day the Law Committee of the Citizens' Union is receiving additional complaints from some of the watchers in the various election districts throughout the city to the effect that fraud was perpetrated on Election Day, and careful investigation has developed the fact that there was at least gross inefficiency among the election officers in a large number of districts. In the case of the complaints made on behalf of P. M. Stewart, Citizens' Union candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and H. P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman, the Investigating Committee has arrived at the conclusion that both of the candidates named were elected, and that Messrs. Weil and Geagan, the Tammany candidates, who are reputed to have been elected, have no claim to the offices. Fraud had been charged in the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, but a careful consideration of the facts has led Boudinot Keith of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee to believe that no intentional wrong was committed, but that by a clerical error the returns, as given out, were made to favor the election of Weil and Geagan. Mr. Keith said yesterday that he had no doubt that Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie were elected, and that he believed firmly that when the canvass shall be complete, and the official conut verified, his opinion will be proved correct.

James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, agrees with Mr. Keith in his view of this particular case, and says that he is almost certain as to the clerical error alleged. He, too, disclaimed any idea of fraud in the Nineteenth; at least so far as the Eighth Election District is concerned. Mr. Pryor, however, with many others prominent in the Union, still charges that there was corruption among the election officers in various districts. He says that in many instances the Inspectors and the policemen at the polls failed absolutely in their duty, being disposed to favor the regular organizations. It is alleged also by Mr. Pryor that these men could not be induced to see that the Citizens' Union candidates were accorded their rights under the law, and that in many districts the watchers employed by the Union were laughed at and repulsed in their attempts to compel a strict enforcement of the law.

Ballots Wrongly Marked.

It was reported to Mr. Keith yesterday by one of the watchers that in a large down-town district from twenty-seven to thirty ballots were cast which were marked otherwise than as prescribed by law. These votes, when cast straight, had double crosses, curled crosses, crosses with tails, and crosses with other variations, which were clearly distinctive marks. The Citizens' Union watchers called the attention of the election officers to such ballots, but they sought refuge in the decision of the police officials that the intent of the voter must determine their action, and one of the ballots so marked was set aside and marked for identification. The law, however, provides that marks other than the plain, black crosses render the ballots doubtful, and it also provides that whenever any watcher shall protest a ballot because of the peculiarity of the manner in which it is marked, it shall be the duty of the election officers so to indorse the ballot upon its back, and, though omitting to place it in an envelope, which shall be kept separate from the rest of the votes accepted. It then becomes the duty of the courts to determine whether such ballot shall be counted.

A watcher in the Second Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District reported yesterday that several ballots which bore erasures, and which contained names scratched with a lead pencil, had been counted, though marked for a decision of the courts. This, he said, was not occasioned by any desire on the part of the election officers to juggle with the law, but because they were utterly inefficient and incapable, and had no correct idea of its provisions. This same watcher says that the poll clerks in that district, in their sum totals, disagreed as to the total vote. The difference was only one vote, and twenty minutes was given them in which to correct their additions. After impatiently awaiting the decision of the clerks, however, one of the officers is reported to have said:

"Oh, well, I guess my party will stand by me; so we'll just cut that extra vote out of the count and let it go at that."

This occurred in the early morning after election day, and the watcher says that all agreed to this proposition, for they were all very tired, and anxious to go to their homes.

Assault on Samuel Glass.

Samuel Glass of 519 East Eleventh Street, the Citizens' Union Captain of the Fifteenth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District, who was set upon by a crowd of east side roughs on election night and beaten and kicked so terribly that he was confined to his bed for five days, is said to have been collecting evidence which will prove either fraud or inefficiency in his district. He had employed one Benjamin Wertheimer as his assistant, and he accuses him of having led the mob which attacked him. Mr. Glass was going to apply for a warrant for Wertheimer's arrest, but he says that John Brooks Leavitt advised him to allow him to take full charge of the matter, promising that full justice should be done. It was said yesterday at the Citizens' Union headquarters that Mr. Leavitt was investigating the election returns in several election districts of the Fourteenth.

No Congressional Nominations.

It was stated in an evening paper on Friday that the Citizens' Union intended to organize and carry on its fight for better government throughout the State, with the likelihood of its supporting candidates for Congress. This was denied yesterday by Mr. Pryor, who said that the Union was a distinctly municipal organization, and contemplated no such move. "The reason," he said, "that we supported candidates for the Assembly is that, in reality, the local Legislature of the city is the Assembly at Albany, and just as far as the interests of the city are affected, just so far the Citizens' Union makes its fight." Asked if the Union would nominate a candidate for Governor, Mr. Pryor said that if he had the control of the action of the organization, it certainly would, for he deemed it necessary for the success of any ticket that a full ticket should be nominated. Other prominent members of the Union were approached upon the subject, but were chary of expressing opinions in regard to it.

Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie said yesterday that they were confident that they had been legally elected. John J. Adams, ex-Congressman, has been retained as associate counsel for Mr. Stewart in the election contest.

CRUSHED BY A WOMAN.

Man Dies from the Effects of a Fall at a Dance.

Edward Mackin, thirty years of age, who lived with his mother, whom he supported, at 117 Mott Street, and who was at one time the keeper of the newsstand outside the Morton House, died yesterday morning at his home from internal injuries caused by a woman weighing 200 pounds falling on him while he was dancing with her.

The accident occurred a week ago at the ball of the Independence Club, at Webster Hall, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue. An autopsy will be made by the Coroner.

Shot After a Quarrel in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Harry Richardson, thirty-five years old, a buyer for Kellett Brothers, cattle dealers of London, was shot in the breast to-day by Timothy Morley, a porter at the Crandall House. The hospital physicians say his chances of recovery are doubtful. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over a fee for blacking Richardson's shoes.

LEGAL NOTES.

A QUESTION FOR THE JURY.—A judgment given in favor of the Second Avenue Railway Company dismissing the complaint at the close of plaintiff's case, in the suit brought against it by John Burns, as administrator, to recover damages resulting from the death of William Burns, has just been reversed by the Appellate Division. The accident occurred on the morning of Sept. 8, 1896, at First Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. The intestate was a foreman for a contractor engaged in laying a gas main across First Avenue. Burns and one of his men were in the trench just west of the westerly track. As the car approached the driver kept it in motion so that it would, when the horses were detached, pass along over the trench without the necessity of pushing it over by hand. He turned his horses to the west, detached them from the car, stepped off the car himself, the car passed over the trench, and the driver drove his horses past it along the westerly track. As the horses passed by the westerly end of the trench, one of them stepped or slipped in, and Burns and his assistant, to avoid the horses, jumped easterly along the trench, and both came in contact with the car that was at the moment passing by. Burns received injuries causing his death. The Appellate tribunal holds, Justice Williams giving the opinion, that whether Burns exercised the care and caution to avoid injury from the passing car and horses that an ordinarily careful and prudent person, under all the circumstances surrounding him, would have exercised, was a question for the jury, and not for the Court. Whether he should have left the trench as the car and horses approached, or whether he might remain in the trench by the exercise of ordinary prudence, was for the jury to say. It was also for the jury, and not for the Court, to say whether the driver was not, under the circumstances, guilty of negligence in driving his horses and allowing one of them to step or slip into the trench.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—An interesting question arising between a landlord and tenant as to property taken by the city during the pendency of a lease has just been decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on an agreed statement of facts. Mary E. Gugel leased her premises, 77 and 79 Hester Street and 42 Orchard Street, to Bernard Isaacs, for three years from May 1, 1894, for a yearly rental of $3,000, payable monthly, but the rent for the last three months of the term was to be paid on the 1st of February, 1897. In October, 1895, the Board of Education instituted proceedings to take title to lands in Orchard, Hester, and Ludlow Streets, including the premises leased by Mrs. Gugel to Isaacs. An award of $43,500 was made to Mrs. Gugel, and $750 each to Isaacs and his sub-tenant, and title vested in the city on the 3d of February, 1897. Isaacs then attorned to the city and paid the city rent from that date. Mrs. Gugel claimed that Isaacs should pay her $750, the amount of the quarter's rent ending May 1, 1897, which became payable on the 1st of February, 1897. Isaacs offered to allow judgment for $21.66, accrued rent for the three days to and including Feb. 3, 1897. The question presented by the submission to the Appellate Division was, whether plaintiff, Mrs. Gugel, was entitled to recover the quarter's rent, which fell due on the 1st of February, 1897, for the succeeding three months, and which, it was provided in the lease, should be paid in advance. The court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, held that plaintiff was entitled to this money, and that the award of $750 was apparently made to the tenant and to his sub-tenant because of the termination of the lease during the three months for which he was liable to pay rent in advance. It was clear, the Court said, that he received compensation for the liability which he was under by reason of the terms of his lease. Justice O'Brien dissented, holding that it became the duty of the defendant on the 3d of February either to vacate or attorn to the city. He did attorn and pay rent to the city from Feb. 3. If he should in addition pay three months' rent in advance from Feb. 1, for the quarter ending May 1, to the plaintiff, he would have paid twice for the use of the premises during that period. The $750 award of the Commissioners could not be assumed, Justice O'Brien held, to have been awarded because the tenant was obliged to pay that amount, but rather, that it was the value of the lease as distinguished from the value of the use.

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A FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.—It would seem from a decision just made by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, that the remaining creditors of Morris Ginsberg, though they have been substantially successful after years of expensive litigation in having the debtor's general assignment declared fraudulent, have but a slight chance of realizing anything upon their claims. Ginsberg, a wholesale jeweler, made an assignment on Dec. 23, 1887, to his brother-in-law, Max Hallheimer, a lawyer. Legal proceedings were immediately instituted by various creditors, some to set aside the assignment on the ground of fraud, some to get possession of the property by attachment, and others, by affirming the legality of the assignment, to enforce their rights under it. The creditors who, after recovering judgments against the assignor upon their claims, began actions to set aside the assignment, as to them, on the ground of fraud, were successful, and secured payment of the claims out of the assigned property. Other creditors instituted proceedings for the removal of the original assignee, and the appointment of a new assignee in his place, and for an accounting. About four years ago the assignee was removed, and the case was before the Appellate Division on appeal by this assignee and his sureties, from an order affirming the report of the referee on the accounting, and directing payment of the balance found in the assignee's hands to a new assignee. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Williams, has reversed that order, and directed a new accounting before another referee. One of the questions in dispute was as to an item charged to the assignee of $10,-301.95, representing the value of the merchandise in the store at the time the assignee took possession under the assignment, and which four days later was seized by the Sheriff under attachments. Justice Williams says that the rights of the creditors who affirmed the legality of the assignment were subject to the rights of the impeaching creditors, and they could only have the benefit of the property remaining after the claims of such other creditors were satisfied. The assignee, as such, and his sureties could only be held liable for his misconduct as assignee in administering the assigned property which he acquired a legal title to. This $10,301 item was not therefore chargeable to the assignee, except $4,000 which he secured from the attaching creditors on settlement of his suit against them for conversion. The referee and the Court below erred in charging this item to the assignee on the ground that he participated in the fraud of the assignor. "But this fraud," Justice Williams says, "was not the fraud of the assignee as such. It was his fraud as an individual, and committed by him before he became such assignee, and he could only be called upon to account for his acts as assignee after he became such. It must be remembered that his sureties only undertook that he should faithfully discharge his duties as assignee. They did not undertake that he had been guilty of no fraud or misconduct before he became such assignee." It was held that the disallowance by the referee of various other items was improper, and the Court says, in conclusion: "Although the assignee was guilty of participation in the fraud of the assignor leading up to the assignment, still he was entitled to fair treatment upon the accounting. He should not be charged with property he never had, and was not allowed to administer, nor with the proceeds of property he never realized. He should, moreover, be allowed credit for expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of the trust." The Court directs that if the sum remaining is inadequate to meet the expenses of the two references and of the appeal, the creditors should pay the assignee the costs of the appeal.

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LESSEE AS AFFECTED BY FORECLOSURE.—Phineas O. Davidson in August, 1896, brought an action against Sarah B. Weed and another for foreclosure of a real property mortgage in this city, and became the purchaser on the foreclosure sale. Having received the referee's deed, plaintiff obtained an order requiring the Sheriff to put him in possession. The premises had been leased to Helen Reddick for two years from May 1, 1896, and she since that date and at the time of the granting of the order had remained in possession. The Appellate Division, on her appeal, has reversed the order to put the plaintiff in possession, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that not having been made a party to the foreclosure action, and not having notice of its pendency or of the sale of the premises, the judgment did not affect her interest in the property, or right of possession, and she was entitled to remain in possession during the pendency of the lease.

SENATOR GORMAN'S DEFEAT

His Adherents in Maryland Still Struggling to Control the Legislature.

HE WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT

The Senator May Run for Congress Next Year or Go Abroad Until the Political Sky Clears—Republican Senatorial Aspirants.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—After a political contest unprecedented in the State of Maryland, not excepting the hot fight for supremacy between the Democrats and Republicans in 1875, when John Lee Carroll was declared Governor, the smoke has but partially cleared away. With a majority in the State approaching 10,000, with 18 Senators elected out of 26, and with a well-established claim to 49 of the 91 members of the House of Delegates, giving them a majority of 17 on joint ballot, some Republicans do not yet feel entirely confident of victory.

With any other man as the opposing factor, the sponge would have been considered thrown up by the Democrats three days ago, but with Gorman at the helm it is felt that his adherents cannot be considered beaten until his successor as United States Senator shall have been elected. There are thousands of people in Maryland who would like to see Mr. Gorman on the retired list, but a goodly number of these will never believe the "boss" is out until they have the evidence of their own eyes.

Contests in the Courts.

On the face of the figures given above there would be no hope for Mr. Gorman's election by the General Assembly, but the Democrats have discovered a loophole through which they hope to find relief. The lower house now has a majority of seven votes in favor of the Republicans, but the Democrats claim "irregularities" in the count of two counties, and will take their case to the courts. Should they win in both instances, they will then have a majority of the House of Delegates, and under such circumstances would control the organization and have the power to unseat enough Republicans from other close counties to give them a majority on joint ballot. This, of course, would be an unusual proceedure, but one not without precedent, as a similar case is recalled in the unseating of Barnes Copton (Dem.) from this State about six years ago in the National Congress, to make room for Sydney E. Mudd, (Rep.,) who is the present Representative from the Fifth District and a candidate for United States Senator.

Senator Gorman's Future.

Such is the position of Senator Gorman to-day. He is literally hanging in the balance, but in case of his actual defeat an interesting question is, What is to become of him—will he retire from politics? In Mr. Gorman's long political career he has had to face many accusations and insinuations, but he has made comparatively few blunders, one of which was his now famous letter written to Edwin F. Abell of The Baltimore Sun, and another, perhaps, his determination to make himself an issue in the fight of the campaign just ended. He is, however, clear-headed and far-seeing, and as experience has proved to him that the few occasions upon which he has made public utterances did not benefit him or his cause, he will most likely keep his own counsel in regard to the future until the mist clears away.

To those persons familiar with Mr. Gorman and his ambitions it is known that his heart has for years been set on the White House, and though his failure to be returned to the Senate might be considered a check upon the continuation of his heretofore successful career, his is not a nature to be crushed with one blow, nor is his ardor easily dampened. It is practically a foregone conclusion that the selection of the next United States Senator from Maryland is going to be a bone of contention between a number of Republican statesmen, and in consequence of the contest party factions may be expected. In 1898 Congressmen will be elected from this State, and if Democratic prospects look bright Mr. Gorman might be induced to run in his district.

If elected to the House of Representatives, and if, in case of a Democratic Congress, he could be made Speaker of the House, his chances for the nomination for President would be better than in the position of Senator. Mr. Gorman is after big game, and his ambitions have soared beyond the boundary line of Maryland. On the other hand, the Senator might make an extended trip to Europe and remain abroad until a change comes to the complexion of the State and the country. There are two prophecies made regarding his probable future.

The Republican Leadership.

In view of the turn matters have taken since Tuesday's election, an interesting question that presents itself is, Who will assume the leadership of the Republican Party in Maryland? Senator Wellington stepped down and out after he opposed so violently the nomination of William T. Malster for Mayor of Baltimore, thus antagonizing the Malsterites, who are strengthened by the selection of the candidate and the patronage that goes with the office. Sydney E. Mudd has some of the essentials of a "leader," but it is apparent at this early date that he will not be acceptable to the better element of his party, though his aspiration to represent his State in the United States Senate doubtless will make his rivals see that he has enough strength back of him to be considered formidable. Postmaster General Gary, while representing the higher principles of Republicanism, is not considered enough of a practical politician to assume active charge of the party's affairs. Of the Maryland statesmen in Congress, all of whom are Republicans, a leading light in the House of Representatives was so unkind as to make the remark that the Maryland delegation was composed of five fools and one rascal," so little material is offered here for leadership.

Candidates for the Senate.

In discussing the Senatorial possibilities last Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES spoke of Major Alexander Shaw of Baltimore as a strong candidate, and the result of the election has been all in Major Shaw's favor and to the detriment of other aspirants. Gen. Gary allowed Howard County to give Senator Gorman a good majority. Mr. Mudd did not make the Republicans win in all the counties of his district, and Judge McComas's own county, Washington, was placed in the Democratic column, while Baltimore City will contribute twenty-one Republican votes in the General Assembly. Of course, Major Shaw cannot claim the whole credit for them, but the fact that the city will have a solid Republican delegation will doubtless strengthen the claims of Major Shaw's friends.

It is said that a number of the Baltimore City votes are pledged to Mudd, and there is a strong feeling in some quarters that the Charles County Congressman will play dog in the manger about the Senatorship, and if he cannot secure the plum for himself he will refuse to sanction the election of any one else. Mudd was instrumental in effecting Wellington's election two years ago, and it is known that an agreement was made at that time that Mudd should be the next United States Senator. So much weight has the impression in the community that Mudd will not agree to the selection of any other than himself as Senator that talk of Mr. Gorman's successor being named by the Legislature of 1898 is indulged in.

Two other names that are considered in connection with the United States Senatorship are those of Gen. Thomas J. Shryock and John V. L. Findlay. The former is State Treasurer under the present régime, and did good work for his party in the campaign. He is an astute politician, and something of a wire puller, but, like Mr. Mudd, is not strong with the better element of Republicans. Mr. Findlay is one of the ablest men that has been mentioned, and aside from the fact that he belongs to the "kicker" class, having switched from Democracy to Republicanism, nothing can be urged against him. A dark horse that may develop strength under some circumstances is Charles J. Bonaparte, a leading lawyer of Baltimore. All three of these gentlemen are residents of this city, and might lay claim to its twenty-one votes in the General Assembly.

Future of the Democracy.

The future of the Democracy in Maryland is difficult to forecast. The bitterness between the Gorman and anti-Gorman factions is not greater than that between the gold and silver Democrats, and there appears to be no man in sight at present who is capable of uniting the party. R. C. S.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

No Longer Any Doubt that the Republicans Control It by a Majority of Five.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The contest for control of the Ohio Legislature is considered ended to-day. The official counting in some counties will continue next week, but there has been such close watching that no material changes are expected. The indications are that the Senate will stand 19 Democrats and 17 Republicans and the House 51 Democrats and 58 Republicans, with a majority of five Republicans on joint ballot. There may be several contested seats, but these cannot be considered till the Legislature meets, the first Monday in January.

At Toledo to-day Judge Parker of the Ninth Circuit Court decided that the Wood County Board of Supervisors must certify the returns of Centre Township. This elects Norris, the Republican candidate for Representative. Judge Parker holds that the functions of the Board of Elections are simply ministerial; that they must certify to the vote as they find it, without going behind the returns; that the question as to whether the provisions of the law were not complied with in having the polling booth outside the boundaries of Centre Township precinct, and whether, if so, it invalidates the ballots there cast, must be decided by the courts or by the Legislature itself.

Since it seems to be settled that the Republicans have a small majority on joint ballot, the rumors are revived of a combine of certain Republican members with the seventy Democratic members for the election of some one other than Senator Hanna to the United States Senate. When Senator Foraker was indorsed by the Republican State Convention two years ago for his present position there was no legislative caucus, it is announced now that there will be a Republican Senatorial caucus when the Legislature convenes next January.

Senator Hanna was indorsed at the last State Convention for the Senate, but the old factional fight between the friends of McKinley and Foraker has been revived this year with more intense feeling than heretofore. It is said that there are about a dozen of the Republican members who do not feel kindly toward the junior Ohio Senator.

There has been so much talk of combines that it is certain that the Republicans will hold a joint caucus for the nomination of a candidate for Senator, and Senator Hanna will no doubt be the caucus nominee. It is thought that as the regular nominee there will be no trouble about his election, as none of the Republican members would refuse under the circumstances either to enter the caucus or to support its nominee. There are some Republicans who are not members of the Legislature who are said to be working for an anti-Hanna combine, but none of the members is known to favor such a movement.

Gov Bushnell will have a Democratic Senate next Winter on which to depend for the confirmation of his appointments, and no partisan legislation can be passed.

EXULTATION ON THE HEIGHTS.

How Two Very Jolly Bachelors, Van Wyck Supporters, Celebrated the Victory in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Heights loses two of its jolliest bachelors on account of the Democratic victory. The two gentlemen in question for the past year have lived in a state of quiet and respectability in a comfortable bachelor apartment house near the St. George Hotel. Until Tuesday the serenity of their existence had never been disturbed, and neither had either of them by any unseemly act disturbed the even tenor of the lives of the other well-to-do unmarried men who shared with them the same roof.

The explosion come on Tuesday night with the election of Van Wyck, and with the roar of the multitude shouting the password "Wide open!" the two bachelors were caught in the whirlpool rudely torn from their peaceful paths in life and started on the downward road which leads into the Tenderloin.

The elder of the bachelors is a native of Virginia, the younger of South Carolina. They are Democrats, regardless of the evil doings of machines; Democrats because they were born that way.

What happened on Tuesday prior to midnight is a matter of mystery, while the events in the lives of the two bachelors from midnight until 6 o'clock Wednesday morning are, perhaps, indelibly impressed in the minds of the neighbors and the other occupants of the apartment house in the shadow of the St. George.

It was midnight of Tuesday.

"Hurrah for Van Low!"

"Hurrah for Seth Wyck!"

The two sentiments were screamed out in the stillness of the hallway in the bachelor apartment house, and the two bachelor Democrats began the ascent of the stairs. The elder of the two bears the title of Colonel for some unknown and unmilitary reason. When the first landing was reached the Colonel made a forced retreat and went down the flight backward, landing in a most undignified heap at the foot of the last stair. He was game, however, and crowed out lustily:

"Hurrah for Benjamin F. George!"

"'Scuse me, Colonel," interrupted the other from the head of the stairs, "you're an invidious ass to thus cheer for the enemy. You mean Hurrah for Robert A. Van Seth!"

Eventually the two reached their apartments on the third floor, but in achieving this feat a series of falls from the Colonel awakened every one to enjoy his political outpourings.

Day was breaking, and the gas flames in the apartment of the two native-born Democrats were radiating faintly against the light of day when the dispute between the Colonel and his friends reached its climax.

"Hurrah for Patrick Jerome Van Gleason!" yelled the jubilant Colonel as he brought his folding bed to the floor with a crash.

"Hurrah for Thomas Tracy and Benjamin Platt!"

"Hurrah for Henry Low, and t'ell with reform! More saloons! Wide open Tenderloin! Hurrah for Robert A. Van Low!"

The Colonel's friend fell over a rocking chair, upset a contre table, and said: "My dear Colonel, we will move up into the Tenderloin district to-morrow, if the janitor doesn't have us arrested. Hurrah for Van Seth!"

"Hurrah for Henry Gleason!"

"Hurrah for Robert A. Croker!"

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. LOW.

William Potts Congratulates the Defeated Candidate and the Citizens' Union.

The following open letter has been sent to

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Plea.

Before the writers of to-day a harder problem lies
Than that which stood before the men who've won the laureled prize.

When Shakespeare was a novice at the art of writing plays,
He'd no such competition as the men of modern days;

For when on paper first he put his pathos and his wit,
The plays of William Shakespeare were of course as yet unwrit.

And so it was with Milton, when he sought life's richest pelf,
He never had a foeman like his highly honored self.

Nor was there ever on the shelves in Addison's great day
Another gentle essayist to tourney for the bay.

And wondrous-witted Thackeray, in battling for his fame,
Was not confronted everywhere by his own cherished name.

And so, ye critics, gently deal with those poor wights who now
Are struggling for the wreath that fame puts on the worthy brow;

For it is true, past question, that the race is harder won,
Because of what these giants of the gloried past have done.

Discourage not the running, if it seem not very fast,
By flaunting in the runner's eyes the records of the past;

But with your cheering plaudits nerve him on to do his best,
And let the laurels go to those who may survive the test;

And for those weary souls who fail—whate'er the reason be,
Grant them the consolation of your silent sympathy.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS in the Chap Book.

A Lecture by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Mrs. Humphry Ward gave a free Sunday evening lecture in the hall of the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, two weeks ago. Mrs. Ward took for her subject "Social Ideals."

Every scheme, she said, in which there was the germ of life—and the scheme of the Settlement might claim to have that germ—developed in various ways, expectedly or unexpectedly, and made its own destiny. Experience had shown what could and what could not be done. The New Settlement was no longer one of common opinion, but one of common action. As regarded Biblical teaching, which played so important a part under the Old Settlement, it had simply been placed on a much broader and more permanent basis. It stood in the attitude of a spirit of religious liberty and equal justice.

It had been said by an eminent writer that every man had a right to utter what he thought was true, and that every other man had a right to knock him down for it. She could not say that that sentiment of Dr. Johnson expressed the ideas of those who represented the Settlement. What they wanted to feel in the treatment of those great matters, religious or social, on which the conduct of daily life depended, was what had been called "the serene and saving touch of history," and the temper which always sought to see the case of an opponent at its strongest. If they could do something toward promoting that spirit, they would have helped in the building up of a true tolerance based on the mutual recognition of free individuality. Nor were they committed to any party school, either in social or in economic affairs.

The sacrifice of one class to another, of one nation to another, of the weaker to the stronger, was a matter that we were constantly condoning. It would be well if Settlements came to be recognized as places where the value of the human personality as such was recognized, not primarily in the religious, but in the social, sense. Let them set themselves to regard each type within the national life, whether of the man of university education or the artisan, the factory girl or the woman of leisure and cultivation, as nothing more or less than a being claiming the freeing of the expression of his or her nature; a person with an end of self-fulfillment which could not be crushed or injured without injury or loss to the community or country. They would find such a dominant note fruitful in many ways, especially as applied to what was called charity. For the personal end, the bettering of life could only be effected through society.

Social life was the means by which personality expressed and fulfilled itself. They all knew what the bettering of life meant. They wanted to be happier and completer; to have more joy, knowledge, and power. In every normal home of the artisan, tradesman, or professional man, this bettering of life was desired, perhaps for himself, still more for his children; but this end could only be reached by society. The pleasures and opportunities that civilization bought and developed came mainly to the rich, and yet, if the State was to grow healthily, they must in time be brought down to the market place and distributed far and wide. Hitherto they had been sadly lacking to the great mass of our people, but they alone made life animated and eased its burden.

It was for the equalization and distribution of these advantages that Settlements were specially meant. The majority of a nation was always too poorly supplied with what made life rich and animated. Unless he belonged to the wealthy class he could hardly get much for himself; but let a man only combine with his fellows, and his power and horizon were indefinitely enlarged. We had learned the value of combination in many ways, but had yet to learn its use socially. Why should there not be in every other street of a great town a building such as that, answering as simply and accurately as possible to the lives of the people about it? They would find all sorts of motives, personal theories, and ideals coming in on their common ground and making use of it. The Collectivist motive, or citizen motive, would be there. It would take, perhaps, two forms; one more rigorous and dogmatic, the other more pliant and opportunist. The first belonged to the sons of change—the dwellers in Utopia.

Very necessary were they among them. From the days of the prophets till now the world had mocked them, read them, and learned of them. They could not resign themselves to the slow march of human things. They would not believe but that some one still knew the exact situation of Utopia; no social seer of any day would ever be persuaded that the secret of Utopia was lost. The Collectivist road did, indeed, carry us back to the Utopian state, where all land and other instruments of wealth were the nation's and everything was in common. As an ideal, an influence, Collectivism, even of this rigorous sort, had probably helped much toward the bettering of life. For the rest, human society would protect itself, setting not to one current, but to many. The more pliant or opportunist form, the more practical form of the Collectivist idea, was an infinitely stronger force among us.

What the practical man believed to be coming about was not the total change of society, but a continual and ever-extending compromise between the general conscience and the tug and drive of individual desire and ambition. He did not believe that the tug could ever be got rid of, but was all for controlling and moralizing it. Peace for the personal desire was still left, but within the limits fixed for it by the common conscience which they owed to the eighteenth century and the French Revolution. The citizen ideal was to play a large and commanding part in any worthy Settlement, for behind any such scheme of thought dealing with life and society there must lie philosophy—a driving force of some kind or other. The philosophical ideal was one of moderation and harmony. Looking at the two main drifts of such a piece of work, they had the assertion of the human personality and the passion for equality.

The philosopher had no difficulty in accepting either, but he would never greatly believe in large schemes of change. He was inclined to think of human nature as strangely permanent from age to age. He was content if justice and wisdom made but a little gain every day in his own life or in that of a nation. Of such men there were many now in our social surroundings. They were driven into it by the philosophical desire to improve social life, and those who represented the Settlement should welcome them with all their hearts, for such men and women were the salt of many social enterprises. But they would be poor indeed if in their task they were not served also in the future by the other great appreciation and judgment of life—Christian ideal in its varied forms. In the Settlement they had no tie to any particular Church or denomination. They were not accustomed to speak or act in the interest of any religious body. Quite the contrary. They had no religious platform of any kind as the word religious was generally understood; but there were many who would agree with her in hoping that Christian influence, whether authoritative or rationalistic, would be adequately and rightly represented among them in the future. Ill indeed could they afford to place themselves outside such a force.

Dirge.

AFTER HERRICK.

She is dead; but do not weep,
Nor thick not so for her,
This fair sunlight with thy sighs;
She is gently gone asleep;
Peace now, lest thy fretful stir
Fright the soft dew from her eyes.

Look upon her gentle face,
Love and quiet thoughts are there;
See how yet some latest smile
Makes of her lips a lurking place,
Faintly courts thee, would beguile
Thy so sick despair.

Lay her sweet i' the earth;
No flower which breath of the next Spring
Calls from the bare turf above her,
Is half so fresh, so pure a thing;
Her life was all an innocent mirth,
Then sweetest, being over.

Death hath taken but to save;
Sweet her maid-mates! hither and strew
Over her virgin grave
Flowers, not yew.
Here no painful heart be throbbing!
No voice go out in wildered sobbing!
No idle eye drop here
The profanation of a tear!
Only—if't must be so—a sigh.
Yet more for love than misery.

—P. P. A. in Fraser's Magazine.

The Sultan Speaks.

Hon. A. W. Terrell in the November Century.

He said that the facts about recent disturbances in Turkey have never been faithfully reported by the press of the United States, and that he hoped that I would make known to the American people what he was then about to say. Continuing, he said:

"Early during the Ottoman conquests in Asia Minor, the Armenians, who were being crushed by repeated invasions of the Tartars and the Persians, emigrated in large numbers and obtained protection from the Ottoman rulers. They were kindly received, hospitably treated, and received benefits in the protection of their lives and property. No nation continually engaged in war can excel in industrial and commercial pursuits. Thus it occurred that while the early Sultans were busy with conquests, all manufacturing and commercial interests were monopolized by Christian races, and chiefly by the Armenians. Their religion was also tolerated, for Mussulmans tolerate the religion of all men who worship God. Thus the Armenians prospered and remained contented under Mussulman rule for over 400 years. They became the manufacturers, contractors, and bankers of the Ottoman Empire. They enjoyed their religion, openly worshipped for centuries in their ancient churches and monasteries, and built new ones when needed. Their Patriarch could always present their complaints at the Sublime Porte, and they were always protected in the enjoyment of their own methods of worshipping God.

"Four books are regarded as sacred by all Mussulmans, namely, the Koran, the Book of Confucius, the Talmud of the Jews, and the Bible of the Christians. How could a Mussulman murder Armenians merely on account of their religion, when the Koran prohibits cruelty, and requires that all men who believe in God shall be protected, except during war?

"One of my ancestors—Selim I., the grandson of the conqueror of Constantinople—once thought that his empire would be stronger if all his subjects professed the same religion. Some disturbances raised by Christian races caused him to ask the Sheik-ul-Islam if it would be lawful for him to kill all Christians who refused to be converted to Islam. The Sheik issued a fetva, in which he answered that it would not be lawful, and that Christians who were peaceful must be protected. So Selim respected the fetva. Fire worshippers and idolaters alone have no right to protection, and Mussulmans are prohibited from eating meat cooked by such people."

The Sultan then cited many evidences of the favor and partiality extended to, and of the confidence reposed in, the Armenians by himself and by former Sultans, to show that their religion was not the cause of their recent misfortunes.

The Sultan more than once repeated his declaration that no Christians had ever been persecuted by his Government or people for their religious faith, and that their churches and monasteries, which have stood from the early ages of Christianity, had been respected, preserved, and worshipped in; that they had always selected their own Patriarchs and Bishops, and were always protected in the full enjoyment of their religious freedom.

Referring to the massacres, he said: "The truth, unfortunately, is never published in Christian newspapers about conflicts between my Moslem and Christian subjects. Though no true Mussulman will ever punish any man on account of his religion, if he worships God, yet when people bind themselves together by their religion, and then use it to destroy the Ottoman Empire, a different question is presented. While Christian Europe was excited against the Ottoman Empire about excesses committed by its soldiers during the Greek revolution of 1827, it had no sympathy to bestow upon the butchery of 27,000 defenseless Turkish men, women, and children, who were massacred in one city after its surrender."

A Sermon with a Point to It.

From Chambers's Journal.

A clergyman in the West Country had two curates, one a comparatively old man, the other very young. With the former he had not been able to work agreeably; and on being invited to another living, he accepted it, and took the young curate with him. Naturally there was a farewell sermon; and we can imagine the feelings of the curate who was to be left behind when he heard the text given out, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

Sterne once declared in regard to the widely-respected maxim, De mortuis nil nisi bonum, that there was nothing right about it but its Latin. This view was evidently shared by a certain Edinburgh minister, who, being asked to preach the funeral sermon of a miserly brother cleric, chose as his text the words, "And the beggar died."

The Minister's Wife.

She's little and modest and purty,
As fresh as a rose, and as sweet;
Her children don't ever look dirty,
Her kitchen ain't noway but neat.
She's the kind of a woman to cherish,
A help to a feller through life;
Yet every old hen in the parish
Is down on the minister's wife.

'Twas Mrs. Lige Hawkins begun it;
She allers hez had the idee
That the church was built so's she could run it,
'Cause Hawkins is Deacon, you see.
She thought that the hull congregation
Jest marched to the tune of her fife,
But she found 't was a wrong calkulation
Applied to the minister's wife.

Then Mrs. Jedge Jinks got excited,
She thinks she's the hull upper crust—
When she heerd the Smiths was invited
To meetin', she quit in disgust.
"You may have all the paupers you choose to,"
Sez she, jest as sharp as a knife,
"But if they go to church, I refuse to."
"Good-bye!" sez the minister's wife.

And then Mrs. Jackson got stuffy
At her not coming sooner to call,
And old Mrs. MacGregor is huffy
'Cause she went up to Jackson's at all.
Each one of the crowd hates the other,
The church has been full of their strife,
But now they're all hatin' another,
And that one's the minister's wife.

But still, all the cackle unheeding,
She goes in her ladylike way,
A-givin' the poor what they're needin',
And helpin' the church every day.
Our numbers each Sunday is swellin',
And real, true religion is rife,
And sometimes I feel like a-yellin',
"Three cheers for the minister's wife!"

—JOE LINCOLN in Puck.

How to Insure Some Sleep.

From The Spectator.

Sleep ensues when the brain is largely denuded of blood, when cerebral anaemia is established. To partly empty the brain of its blood supply, to keep the head cool, the body sufficiently warm, and to send the blood rather to the lower extremities—this is the physical problem of the sleepless. It is interesting to note that during sleep a great number of the bodily functions continue quite normally without interfering with sleep itself, and therefore sleep is not so like death as some of the poets have imagined. Man asleep is not so profoundly different from man awake; the two chief points of difference, however, being these: a greater indrawing of oxygen and exhalation of carbonic acid, and a complete vasomotor rest. The bedroom and the state of the occupant (assuming the absence of external noise) are the chief factors in the problem.

The sleeping room should be airy and cool, never, for adult persons, reaching a higher temperature than 60°, though young children need greater warmth. The head should never be under the sheets, but exposed and cool. The feet should be kept warm by a little extra clothing at the foot. With a heavy sleeper there should be no thick curtains, but with a light sleeper curtains are essential, as sunlight plays upon the optic nerve and rouses that attention which it is the one object of the sleeper to keep in suspended animation. The bed should never be between fireplace and door as it catches the draughts, and it is more dangerous and more easy to contract a chill in bed than in the daytime, the specially chilly period being about 3 A. M.

Louis Napoleon and Mexico.

From the November Century.

When the Mexican Empire was planned our civil war had been raging for nearly two years. From the standpoint of the French rulers, the moment seemed auspicious for France to interfere in American affairs. The establishment of a great Latin empire, founded under French protection and developed in the interest of France, which must necessarily derive the principal benefit of the stupendous wealth which Mexico held ready to pour into the lap of French capitalists—of an empire which in the West might put a limit to the supremacy of the United States, as well as counterbalance the British supremacy in the East, thus opposing a formidable check to the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxon race in the interest of the Latin nations—such was Napoleon's plan, and I have been told by one who was close to the imperial family at that time that the Emperor himself fondly regarded it as "the conception of his reign."

Napoleon III. labored under the disadvantage of reigning beneath the shadow of a great personality which, consciously or unconsciously, he ever strove to emulate. But however clever he may be, the man who, anxious to appear or even be great, forces fate and creates impossible situations that he may act a leading part before the world, is only a schemer. This is the key to the character of Napoleon III. and to his failures. He looked far away and dreamed of universal achievements, when at home, at his very door, were the threatening issues he could have mastered. The story is told of him that one evening at the Tuileries, when the imperial party were playing games, chance brought to the Emperor the question, "What is your favorite occupation?" to which he answered, "To seek the solution of unsolvable problems." It is also related that in his younger days a favorite axiom of his was "Follow the ideas of your time, they carry you along; struggle against them, they overcome you; precede them, they support you." True enough; but only on condition that you will not mistake the shrill chorus of a few interested courtiers and speculators for the voice of your time, nor imagine that you precede your generation because you stand alone. He dreamed of far-away glory and his flatterers told him his dreams were prophetic.

England's Future Coal Supply.

From The Spectator.

"It may now be accepted as geologically certain that between Dover and Bath there occurs a more or less interrupted trough of coal measures of 150 miles in length, and of a breadth varying from two to four miles, measured from north to south." Dr. Hull believes, however, that this trough is interrupted by considerable flexures and disturbances, and that it cannot be expected to compensate for the possible exhaustion of the Lancashire and Midland areas. Nor, though he considers that it must extend under the Channel toward Dover, does he think that it could be worked under the sea to any extent with profit; as, except at an enormous depth, the difficulties of intruding water would be too great.

Taking each coalfield separately, Dr. Hull discusses its probable lateral extension under overlying strata, and, on the basis that about 4,000 feet represent the downward limit of practical working, he arrives at estimates in round numbers of the amount of coal that will be available at the end of the century. The total for the United Kingdom is 81,683 million tons. As the output of coal for 1896 was over 195 million tons, on the extremely improbable assumption that the rate of production, which has more than doubled since 1860, will remain practically stationary, these figures of Dr. Hull would give a life of about 400 years to our coal mines. Within this period, then, an enormous readjustment of social conditions, and probably of commercial conditions, is bound to occur.

One African Belief.

From Miss Kingsley's Lecture in The National Review.

To the African the universe is made up of matter permeated by spirit. Everything happens by the action of spirit. The thing he does himself is done by the spirit within him acting on his body, the matter with which that spirit is associated; everything that is done by other things is done by their spirit associated with their particular mass of matter; and one of the great fundamental doctrines of Fetish is that the association of one particular spirit with one particular mass of matter is not permanent. The native will point out to you a lightning-stricken tree and tell you its spirit has been killed. He will tell you when the earthen cooking pot is broken that it has lost its spirit. If his weapon fails him it is because some one has stolen or made sick its spirit by means of his influence on other spirits of the same class—it is a case of witchcraft. In every action of his life he shows you how he lives with a great powerful spirit world around him.

You see him before starting out to hunt or fight rubbing stuff into his weapon to strengthen the spirit that is in it, telling it the while what care he has taken of it, running through a list of what he has given it before, though those things had been hard to give, and begging it, in the hour of his dire necessity, not to fail him. "Go not away from me." You see him bending over the face of the river talking to its spirit with proper incantations, asking it when it meets an enemy of his to upset his canoe and destroy him, or to carry down with it, as in the 'Ndok ceremony of the Effeks, the malignant souls of unburied human beings; or, as I have seen myself in Congo Française, to take down with it, away from his village, the pestilence of the spotted death.

Poetic Personifications of Evil.

From Poet Lore.

Marlowe's Mephistopheles is the fiend of the English Renaissance; Milton's Satan and Bunyan's Apollyon are the solemn figures, conjured up by Puritan faith and art in the time of England's greatest religious ferment; lastly, Goethe's Mephistopheles typifies, in its cold cynicism and materialism, a spirit developed by that period in German history known as "Sturm und Drang." It is hardly true that Marlowe made a philosophical interpretation of the Faust legend; such was neither his own nature nor the tendency of the art of his time. But if his tragedy as a whole is viewed in relation to the century, it seems pregnant with the old warning, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This is the sombre moral tone in Marlowe's verse against the materialism of his own life and the selfish soul-destroying rush for the finite in the Renaissance period. "Dr. Faustus" is a dramatic version of a combination of popular stories and ideas, consisting of detached scenes often borrowed for the mere amusement of a vulgar audience, acted by characters constructed in the conventional types of common fancy, the whole action being impelled by a monstrous but pathetic spirit of evil, who is the embodiment of current superstition and belief and a mixture of the comic and sublime.

The Faust legend is always significant, especially after the philosophic elaboration of Goethe, but Marlowe's drama is interesting, not from its own philosophy, but from the relations that can be discovered in it. His Mephistopheles, however, is more than an outline—it is the greatest creation of the first English dramatist before Shakespeare, a conception significant of the man, race, and century, an idealization that has been perfected only through the sobering and moral influence of the Puritan reformation, in Milton's Satan, and by the mystical interpretative spirit of the age that produced Goethe's "Faust."

Too Soon.

She came, how sweet and fair she came
To our rude earth, and stayed awhile,
A tender spirit, free from blame,
And lit with an angelic smile.
Ah me! that smiles so sweet should fade
From lips that in the grave are laid.

She was so young, the light intense
That seemed to guard her from her birth,
Spoke but of stainless innocence,
And purity too great for earth.
Ah me! that light so pure should fade
From eyes that in the grave are laid.

And then she left us, as a bark
White-winged sinks dimly from our sight,
Or as some sweet song-burdened lark
Soars upward to the realms of light.
Ah me! that youth and hope should fade
When beauty in the grave is laid.

R. C. LEHMANN in Chambers's Journal.

Dickens and Disease.

From The November Catholic World.

Dickens was a master of character delineation, and possessed a marvelous knowledge of the varied phases of human nature, but his acquaintance with the symptomatology of disease must have been limited, for it would be impossible to accurately classify the causes of the many deaths which occur in his writings. As a contrast to the clear-cut description of typhoid fever in Arthur Pendennis, let us turn to the illness of Dick Swiveller in the "Old Curiosity Shop," which bears many of the characteristic symptoms of the same disease. Dick had undergone considerable strain within a fortnight, and it, "working upon a system affected in no slight degree by the spirituous excitement of some years, proved a little too much for him." This might explain an acute exacerbation of chronic inebriety, but what follows will not bear out this explanation. "That very night Mr. Richard was seized with an alarming illness, and in twenty-four hours was stricken with a raging fever," followed by a period of unrest, then "fierce thirst," "eternal weariness," "wanderings of his mind," "wasting and consuming inch by inch," and finally came "a deep sleep, and he awoke with a sensation of most blissful rest."

A description of that character would suffice for pneumonia, particularly when accompanied by the "spirituous excitement" mentioned above; but we learn from the Marchioness that he has been ill "three weeks to-morrow," that the fever has abated, his mind is clear, and he is fed with that concentration of the hygienic wisdom of the ages—tea and toast. After that Mr. Richard's appetite becomes "perfectly ravenous," and he is permitted to indulge in "two oranges and a little jelly." His convalescence is very slow, but we hear of no relapse such as should occur if oranges formed a part of his daily diet, and the disease proved to be typhoid.

An Irish Love Song.

In the years about twenty
(When kisses are plenty)
The love of an Irish lass fell to my fate—
So winsome and sightly,
So saucy and sprightly,
The priest was a prophet that christened her Kate.

Soft gray of the dawning,
Bright blue of the morning,
The sweet of her eye there was nothing to mate;
A nose like a fairy's,
A cheek like a cherry's,
And a smile—well, her smile was like—nothing but Kate.

To see her was passion,
To love her, the fashion;
What wonder my heart was unwilling to wait!
And, daring to love her,
I soon did discover
A Katharine masking in mischievous Kate.

No Katy unruly,
But Katharine, truly—
Fond, serious, patient, and even sedate;
With a glow in her gladness
That banishes sadness—
Yet stay! Should I credit the sunshine to Kate?

Love cannot outlive it,
Wealth cannot o'ergive it—
That saucy surrender she made at the gate.
O Time, be but human,
Spare the girl in the woman!
You gave me my Katharine—leave me my Kate!

—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON in the November Century.

Charles A. Dana.

From Harper's Weekly.

He knew good writing when he saw it, and also good verse, and he liked both, not as a merchant likes goods, but as an artist loves art. There never was an editor more inspiring to his subordinates. His taste was a literary standard that was respected from San Francisco to Eastport. Very possibly the best days to have known Mr. Dana as an editor were the old days when The Sun was still a four-page paper, which swelled to eight on Sundays, and when the staff was still comparatively small, and every line of space counted. In those days certainly The Sun office was a fold where art was loved for art's sake, and where aspiring talent, uncertain of itself, found recognition, guidance, and opportunity. In those days, as ever since, Mr. Dana was liked and admired and respected in The Sun office, and persons there, as elsewhere, with whom he had close personal relations, formed strong attachments to him.

It was said the other day by a man worn in his service, "He was like a great tree, and I have been glad to feel his shelter." That is a sentiment about him that many persons have shared, and not without reason. He had much sentiment, and a sincere sympathy with the under dog. If the worm would turn, he would back the worm. He loved to see the weak grow strong; he loved to see the course of true love triumph over the traditional obstacles. He strode through the world shaping his own course, but a great charm about him was that he never walked on stilts, and was never disposed to shut himself off from his fellows and coworkers, but was both easily accessible to any one who had any claim on his attention, and very courteous and agreeable to his callers. Usually in his office he did not stop work to talk, but went right on reading his proof-sheets or with whatever he had in hand, while he gossiped with a visitor or discussed his errand.

A Singer's Cold.

From The Bookman.

A striking example of Charles Dickens's chivalrous regard for an absent friend is recalled by Dean Farrar. Mr. Sims Reeves had been announced to sing at a small public dinner at which Dickens presided, and, as happened not infrequently, Mr. Sims Reeves had something the matter with his throat, and was unable to attend. Dickens announced this, and the announcement was received with a general laugh of incredulity. This made Dickens very angry, and he rose manfully to the defense of the delinquent. "My friend, Mr. Sims Reeves," he said quietly, "regrets his inability to fulfill his engagement, owing," he added with caustic severity, "to an unfortunately amusing and highly facetious cold."

The Masarwa Bushman.

From The Spectator.

Here is a solitary figure, that of a Masarwa bushman, engaged in digging up bulbs as a food supply. These bulbs, small, round, and smooth, and of a sweet, nutty flavor, are exactly the same as those for which the guinea fowl are searching so eagerly. They may be called the bushman's bread, and, when game is scarce or hunting luck is out, they serve as a mainstay against utter starvation.

The bushman collects his bulbs in the shell of a tortoise, and presently will return to the protecting bush, beneath which he and his family slept last night. After that he will perhaps visit a snare he set yesterday to entrap a duyker, one of the small antelopes of South Africa, or, failing the capture of the little buck, he may try to stalk a paauw with his bow and poisoned arrow, or follow the troop of guinea fowl on the off chance of securing a head.

Solving a Problem.

From the Recollections of Aubrey de Vere.

Sir W. R. Hamilton kept a headstrong horse, to which he had given the name of Comet, and used to gallop it in circles, or perhaps in ellipses, round the lawn. On one occasion he mounted him in Dublin just after a curious mathematical problem had suggested itself to him. The horse took a mean advantage of his abstraction, and ran away. "When I found it impossible to stop him," he said, "I gave him his head, and returned to the problem. He ran for four miles, and stood still at my gate—just as the problem was solved!"

The Early London Omnibus.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

When the Queen came to the throne omnibuses were a new but already popular institution. They were longer, narrower, and lower than the present ones, and had no seats on the roof. The passengers were carefully shut in by a door at the end, as if to make quite sure of them, once they were captured, till they had paid their fares. On a little, round perch behind stood the conductor or "cad," hanging on by a leather loop passed over his arm. Sixpence was the usual 'bus fare sixty years ago, whether you went from beginning to end of the journey, or only a few hundred yards. As there was very little regulation of the street traffic of London in those days, if the 'bus filled up at starting it went like a fire-engine in order to get in an extra journey, but otherwise it crawled and pottered about till the requisite number was obtained.

Each omnibus was licensed only for a particular route; it paid the stage-coach duty of £5 when first started, and 1s. a year for keeping the license in force, beside a mileage duty, varying with the number of passengers it would hold, but coming to about 3d. per mile on the average.

Sensational Journalism.

From The Arena.

We do not want sensational journals; we are only made to think that we do. There is no real demand for putridity in the form of printed sheets of large circulation. The herculean efforts made to keep up these large circulations are evidence of their instability, and the vast sums of money spent by the "great" dailies in advertising themselves show that the demand for them is fictitious. These journals, in their vaulting ambition for greatness, have o'erleapt themselves and fallen into the ditch.

There is a time in the future when the expenditure of money and the utterance of dogma will fail to keep up the circulations which constitute the sole value of these "great" dailies. When that time comes, and not until that time, will the public get what it really wants, and it will not secure such a prize until it begins to think that there is no real demand for sensational journals.

The Collegian's Retort.

From the Recollections of Aubrey de Vere.

Members of the class in Cambridge had been rather flippant in regard to some pompous authority, and a Fellow was eulogizing him. Said he:

"You are probably ignorant, young gentlemen, that the venerable person of whom you have been speaking with such levity is one of the profoundest scholars of our age—indeed, it may be doubted whether any man of our age has bathed more deeply in the sacred fountains of antiquity." "Or come up drier, Sir," was the reply of the undergraduate.

The Cost of a Batanga Wife.

From the Church at Home and Abroad.

There is a list of goods which was recently paid by a young man in our employ to a father-in-law who had an eye for business before the young man secured his wife. And the time will never come when his father-in-law will not regard it as his perfect right to ask his son-in-law for anything more he may want. The list is thus: Eighty neptunes, five guns, thirty-two marks' (about $8) worth of cloth, three goats, five cases of gin, three kegs of powder, two zinc trunks, two umbrellas, one coat, two chairs, two tall hats, three felt hats, one flag, four shirts, one tin of sugar, eight drinking glasses, twelve plates, one lamp, two brass kettles, four small iron pots, one knife, twenty-five pipes, two jugs, one large iron pot, thirty brass wires, four pairs of scissors, and about twenty-three marks in cash, ($5.75.)

Quite a long, costly list for this country, when it is remembered that this young man receives but twenty marks (about $5) per month for his wages, upon which he must clothe himself as well as divide with others. When the father-in-law concludes that the son-in-law has paid him enough, for the time being, for his daughter, he then gives her over to the young man, and she becomes his wife.

The Fife.

From Chamber's Journal.

It is said by some that we owe the fife—"ear-piercing," as Shakespeare calls it—to the Swiss; and Sir James Turner, who busied himself in writing on military matters, names it the "Allemaine whistle." In France it was employed at least as early as 1534, in which year it was ordered by Francis I. that each band of 1,000 men was to have four drums and two fifes.

A few years later, in England, we find "drommes and flyftes" included in the muster of London citizens. Shakespeare refers to the musician, not the instrument, when he speaks in the "Merchant of Venice" of "the vile squealing of the wry-necked fife." An old writer observes, indeed, that a "fyfe is a wry-neckt musician, for he looks away from his instrument." About the reign of James II. the fife lost its popularity for a time, Sir James Turner observing: "With us, any Captain may keep a fifer in his company and maintain him, too, for no pay is allowed him—perhaps just as much as he deserveth."

Working a Perambulator.

From the Geographical Journal.

The road from Port Lokko to Bumban being well known, we did not sketch it, but we checked the distances with the perambulator, and observed the latitude every day, using frequently both theodolite and sextant, and taking meridians of the sun and one or more stars. We had some little trouble at first with the perambulator. The native boy who had charge of it could not be persuaded that there was any legitimate method of transport except by resting his burden on his head, and when out of sight he adopted this method. When cured of it, he resorted to the device of reversing the instrument occasionally, reeling off a mile or so, and then making it work backward for a bit, so as to defy all attempt to get the distance covered. But we very soon overcame these difficulties, and our operator learned to take a pride in his instrument, and became inflated with conceit at his own intelligence in wheeling it.

American Iron and Steel.

From The November Engineering Magazine.

The Carnegie Company alone produces nearly 2,000,000 tons of pig iron per anuum, which is almost as much as the total joint output of Germany, France, and Belgium thirty years ago, and more than the total iron output of the United States up to the year 1872. The same works produce annually about 1,000,000 tons of bessemer steel ingots and 650,000 tons of rails—figures which exceed the annual output of all the works in Great Britain up to 1880—and the same firm has lately made arrangements to produce at Homestead about 1,000,000 tons of open-hearth steel annually, which is more than the total open-hearth steel output of France, Belgium, and Germany combined, and considerably more than the total output of this description of steel in the United States, as a whole, up to 1894. And this gigantic corporation does not stand alone. The Illinois Steel Company has also much larger resources of production than any concern in Europe, and so also has the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in another and not less interesting region. Of corporations in the second rank, but still important and formidable, the number is legion.

So far as labor is concerned, the achievements and the experience of the United States have completely upset the fallacy that highly paid work is necessarily dear. On the contrary, is has been made evident that nominally dear labor is the cheapest of all, if its efficiency be guaranteed by proper methods and appliances. There are no works, either at home or abroad, where ores, coal, pig iron, and steel ingots, or steel girders, rails, and beams, are being made at so low labor cost, per ton of product, as in the United States; and yet there is no ironmaking country in which the nominal wages paid to labor are so high. The explanation of this paradox consists in the fact that the American workmen do not, as is but too usual in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, resist mechanical improvements, but rather welcome them, as assisting to get rid of the most irksome and laborious part of their duties. Most of the operations are conducted automatically by machinery of a novel and ingenious character, which British manufacturers, I have reason to believe, hesitate to introduce at home, because of possible difficulties with their workmen.

Sunset by the Sea.

I stood upon a cliff, whose sheer dark side
Went shelving downward steeply to the shore.
A sultry haze had all that day enwrapped
The heavens, and earth, and Ocean. Overhead
The tyrant sun flamed in his sapphire realm,
And, merciless untired, abated not
The cruel brightness of his wanton fires.
Parched was the earth and fevered. Ev'ry flower
Drooped its sweet head, the very birds were still;
No kindly awning of wind-fretted cloud
Chequered the swaying corn with rippling shade.
The sea did mock the aching blue above,
And motionless upon its molten waves
The fishing boats upreared their baffled wings.
But now the pallor of the dying day
Mellowed the steelly sky to softer hues.
At last the sun had stooped, in act to dip,
Beneath the Ocean's rim, yet Westward still
The blood-red glory of his orb did stain
The sullen clouds with crimson. One bright shaft
Of quivering, dancing light, athwart the sea
Reached from the Western heavens to the shore.
Save for that lambent path, the earth and sea
Sank down beneath the sceptre of the night.
The breeze that swooned away and died at morn
Sobbed itself back to life; and homeward bound
A brown-sailed ship forged slowly through the waves,
And passed into the flood of fairy light.
Lo! For a moment she was glorified,
Enkindled were her masts and tapering yards,
And wreathed with golden fire. Around her hull
Soft sighed the phosphorous ripples, till she passed
Into the dim and darkling space beyond,
And all her borrowed radiance fled away.
Slowly the gorgeous hues did fade and die
Wherewith the sun doth on his latter path
Incarnadine the firmament of God.
A moaning sigh was wafted from the sea,
The long grass shuddered on the wind-swept cliff,
Far, far below me, I could hear the plash
Of breakers on the beach, though all that day
Voiceless had been their ebb. Upon my ear
Fell the gull's scream, and round about my head,
Grim myrmidons of night, the dusky bats
Wheeled on their phantom flight, and one by one
From ship and harbor flashed the twinkling lights
Athwart the sea, as though to mock the gleam
Of mightier beacons in the starlit sky.

R. E. P. in The Spectator.

Books Received.

FICTION.

Job Hildred, Artist and Carpenter. By Dr. Richards. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Count of Nideck; Adapted from the French of Erckmann Chartrian. By Ralph Browning Fiske. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

On the Indian Trail. By Egerton R. Young. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

The Dagger and the Cross. By Joseph Hatton. New York: R. F. Fenno Company. $1.25.

The Hermit of Nottingham. By Charles Conrad Abbott. 16mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Son of a Peasant. By Edward McNulty. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Waters of the Wondrous Isles. By William Morris. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green. By Cuthbert Bede. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Dead Selves. By Julia Magruder. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Flint. His Foults, His Friendship, and His Fortunes. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Miss Belladonna. By Caroline Ticknor. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50

Pratt Portraits. By Anna Fuller. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Barbara. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Charm, and Other Drawing Room Plays. By Walter Besant and Walter Pollock. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

A Christmas Carol in Prose. By Charles Dickens. 24mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

The God Yutzo, of B. C. 763. By Lord Gilhooley. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Un Drama Nuevo. Drama En Tres Actos de Don Joaquine Estebanez. Edited by John E. Matzke. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. Paper, 35 cents.

For the Love of Tonita, and Other Tales. By Charles Fleming Embree. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A Fountain Sealed. By Sir Walter Besant. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

An Army Wife. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

The Heart of It. By William Osborn Stoddard. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Right Side of the Car. By the Author of "Editthorpa." (John Uri Lloyd.) 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.

The Epic of Paul. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

Ars Recte Vivendi. By George William Curtis. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Paste Jewels. By John Kendrick Bangs. 18mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development. By James Mark Baldwin. 12mo. The Macmillan Company. $2.60.

The Yersin Phono-Rhythmic Method of French Pronunciation, Accent, and Diction. By M. and J. Yersin. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Vege-Men's Revenge. By Bertha Upton. Oblong. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Growth of the Kingdom of God. By Sidney L. Gulick. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The Hall of Shells. By Mrs. A. S. Hardy. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

Uncle Sam's Secrets. By Oscar Phelps Austin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Cyparissus. By Ernest Eckstein. 18mo. New York: George Gottsberger Peck. 75 cents.

Ideals of Strength. By John Watson. 16mo. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 50 cents.

The Relations of Art and Morality. By Washington Gladdin. 16mo. Wilbur B. Ketcham. 50 cents.

Plain Living and High

THE NEEDS OF THE POOR

Scope and Results of the Work of the Charity Organization Society in This City.

FACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT

Growth of Co-operation in Charity—Value of Careful Investigation—Systematic Relief Work—More Homes for Helpless Needed.

In the fifteenth annual report of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society of this city, soon to be issued, a comprehensive idea is given of the amount of destitution in New York and the methods of relief followed. The following facts are taken from advance sheets of this report; Important progress has been made recently in securing an interchange of information among the principal charitable agencies. There has also been a pronounced growth of the desire to co-operate in the practice of what are known as the principles of organized charity.

A majority of the charitable societies and churches in New York and a very large number of private individuals, it is reported, now regularly consult the records of the Charity Organization Society or seek its aid in investigation of cases of alleged distress.

In nearly all of the eleven districts into which the metropolitan field is divided by the Charity Organization Society increased destitution and suffering was found to exist last Winter. In a few of the districts a much larger amount of relief work was done last year than ever before. Six important department's are maintained by this society, in addition to its central office, in the United Charities Building. In the registration bureau a confidential record is kept of all investigations made by the society and of the action taken on behalf of families under its care. During the current year 7,074 new records were opened and reports were made in 5,838 cases. Information is given through the central office or by mail to those who have a legitimate charitable interest in the families concerned.

Investigations are made from each of the eleven district offices, but the society also makes investigations for private persons, hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions. For this purpose and to ascertain whether new families that make application are suitable for district care, the society maintains a special corps of investigating agents in connection with the Registration Bureau. In this department 8,825 new and 339 recurrent cases were investigated in the current year. In the Application Bureau on the first floor of the United Charities Building, applications for aid are received jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Those persons who are not found to be suitable candidates for action by either society are directed to the proper sources of relief. A Wayfarers' Lodge and wood yard is maintained at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street to provide work for residents with families for a cash remuneration, and an opportunity for homeless men to earn lodgings and meals. Sales of wood for the year amounted to $32,461.64. Twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-four lodgings, with two meals each, were provided, and 7,000 days' work to men with homes in New York City.

The society conducts workrooms for unskilled women at 49 Prospect Place, where employment is given to women who need training in sewing, laundry and housework. Payment is made in clothing or groceries. During the past year 3,508 days' work were provided in this bureau. The Park Avenue Laundry also furnishes temporary employment to women with families, and expert laundresses are supplied through the employment registry of the laundry.

"Still another method of ascertaining the facts as to the amount of real distress existing has presented itself," says the report. "This is an investigation of all eviction cases in the District Courts to enable the Magistrates to decide on fuller information than was ordinarily obtainable. The need of such investigation is apparent, from the fact that on busy days in the overworked courts the hearing of each eviction case occupies on an average less than one minute. Without previous investigation the decision must necessarily be arbitrary. Many instances of hardship remaining undiscovered. But besides the more discriminating recommendations to clemency, the inquiry is useful in bringing to light cases of real distress in which relief is required. All such cases were promptly brought to the notice of those able and willing to provide for them, but the proportion of such cases to the real number evicted is unexpectedly small. In two-thirds of the cases investigated in the six months no reason whatever for leniency was found. Tenants were deliberately defrauding landlords, or were provided with funds to pay rent in a new location. In such cases, where there is neither sickness nor lack of work, there is no reason why the tenant who refuses to pay rent should not move immediately."

In the opinion of the managers of the Charity Organization Society, New York is well supplied at the present time with general relief societies, and societies for the relief of special classes of persons and for the relief of certain special kinds of distress. The city greatly needs additional homes similar to the Chapin Home, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Johniand, the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, the Colored Home and Hospital, and the half-dozen other similar institutions for one or for both sexes.

More homes for aged persons are wanted; also convalescent homes and homes for incurables and diet kitchens. A general system of pensions for worthy families who may be temporarily deprived of their bread winners is desirable. An extension of the penny provident fund to all of the public schools is recommended, and an extension of the building and loan system with investments closely supervised and loans made near at home might accomplish much good. Above all, and in a sense inclusive of all, the need for a vast increase in the number of men and women who give personal attention to the charitable needs of the neighborhoods, and thus become able to speak intelligently and convincingly concerning them.

UNKNOWN WOMAN'S DEATH.

Gave Her Name as Miss Kennedy, and Expired from Apoplexy.

A woman, calling herself Miss Kennedy, who appeared to be about thirty years old, called at 411 East Twenty-fourth Street Friday night and hired a room. About 8 o'clock she became ill and an ambulance was summoned. The surgeon said that she was suffering from apoplexy, took her to Bellevue, and tried to aid her there, but she died in convulsions in an hour.

No one knew her as other than Miss Kennedy. In her clothing a receipt was found from A. Mickerson, a dentist, for extracting twelve teeth. There was also a breastpin with four opals and a dollar and fifty-one cents.

Industrial Home for Girls.

The Christian League Industrial Club, which has opened an industrial home, particularly for the benefit of self-supporting girls and women, at 5 East Twelfth Street, has issued a circular letter to each member of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, and to the friends of the work outside of the membership list, asking for aid for this institution.

All contributions are to be sent either to the President, E. B. Grannis, 33 East Twenty-second Street; or the Secretary, Dr. Nancy M. Miller, M. D. There is a mortgage of $34,000 on the home, which the League hopes to be able to discharge. A number of contributions have already been received.

Polish Archbishop Expected.

Archbishop Hryniewieski of Vilna, according to report, is about to take up his permanent residence in this country to care for the interests of the Polish communicants of the Roman Catholic Church at the request of Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate. Archbishop Hryniewieski was exiled to Russia for several years, but recently returned to Lemberg, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, where he has been acting in the capacity of a canon of the Lemberg cathedral.

Justice O'Gorman Better.

Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman, who has been confined to his house, 408 West Forty-third Street, since election day, by an attack of malarial fever brought on by overwork in the municipal campaign, was reported to be much better yesterday.

Classified Business Directory.

ART GALLERY.

MAISON AD. BRAUN & CO., 257 Fifth Av. Carbon reproductions of principal European Art Galleries and paintings by modern artists.

ARTISTIC FRAMES.

D. MILCH, 136 E. 57TH ST.—Practical gilder; manufacturer of artistic frames; old frames regilded equal to new.

AUCTIONEERS.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, 59 Liberty St., New York, Auctioneer, Real Estate Broker, and Appraiser, 23d and 24th Ward property a specialty.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

OTTO DRNECKE, 151 AND 153 EAST 23D ST., Between Lexington & 3d Avs.—Manufacturer of fine bedding, brass, iron bedsteads, and cribs.

BICYCLES.

'98 HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES built to order at exceedingly low prices; repairing for all makes. WILMOUTH CYCLE CO., 79 Cortlandt St.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

J. J. CURTIN, 207 GREENWICH ST.—Blank books and stationery at lower prices than elsewhere. Established 20 years at our present location.

BOOKBINDING.

HENRY BLACKWELL, UNIVERSITY PLACE, Cor. 10th St.—Artistic Bookbinding in which the best material only is used.

BOOKS.

S. B. LUYSTER, Jr., 76 Nassau St., New York. —Importer of Standard English Books, old and new.

BORATED TALCUM POWDER.

MENNEN'S is the only Talcum Powder with a National reputation; a perfect toilet requisite for infants and adults; sold everywhere.

BOXES, HANDLES, AND DESKS.

E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John St.—Turned and Locked Corner Wooden Boxes, Handles, Toys, Desks, & Chairs. A single desk at wholesale prices.

BRONZE HAIR WASH.

PREMIER ENGLISH HERBAL WASH; gray hair colored from the roots. Hair grower. MIRIAM MAY SIDDONS, 127 5th Av., 2 up.

BUILDERS.

QUINCY & CRAWFORD, Masons, Builders, and General Contractors. Office, 125 West 42d St. Address, 252 West 73d St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GRIGGS & CARLETON, Established 1870, H. H. ELLIOTT, successor, 202 Broadway. Business opportunities. Real Estate and Mortgages.

CAPILLURGIST.

MISS PHILLIPS, CAPILLURGIST.—Hair, scalp diseases, baldness. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5. 51 East 59th St. Ladies. gentlemen, children.

CARPENTERS AND CABINETMAKERS.

J. H. ADAMSON, 57 Ann St., N. Y.—Orders promptly executed; jobbing attended to and estimates cheerfully given. Tel. 3,418 Cortlandt.

CHINA PAINTING.

MRS. CARDELL, STUDIO, 36 E. 23D ST., Front room; terms, 10 lessons, $12; special attention given each pupil.

CHIROPODISTS.

PROF. C. S. LEVY, 18 Lafayette Place, cures corns, ingrown toe nails, bunions; recommended by the medical profession; antiseptic treatment.

CLUB AND COLLEGE PINS.

STEPHEN LANE FOLGER, 200 Broadway, New York.—Club and college pins and rings. Gold and silver medals, watches, diamonds, jewelry.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RYE AND ALONG THE SOUND.—Choice Houses! Farms! Building Sites! REGINALD P. SHERMAN, 20 East 42d St.

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G. KNAUTH
HAS CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT 31 JOHN & 71 NASSAU STS.

DENTISTS.

DR. H. W. GUILSHAN,
N. E. COR. 125TH ST. AND 8TH AV.;
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BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 44 East 14th St.—30 operators, nurses, and assistants in constant attendance. All operations done painless and quick.

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DESK ROOM, INCLUDING BEAUTIFUL NEW desk and chairs, electric lights, elevator, all conveniences; $7 per month. 80 Church St.

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GEO. H. HORTH, Manufacturer of Fine Diamond Mountings; jewelry remodeled and set; 78 Nassau St., (near John.) New York.

DRAMATIC AGENTS.

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Theatrical broker. General dramatic business. 102 West 24th Street.

DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION.

THE STANHOPE-WHEATCROFT DRAMATIC School, 1,440 Broadway, (Holland Building,) cor. 40th St., Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft, Directress.

DYSPEPSIA CURES.

DYSPEPSIA PROMPTLY RELIEVED and Cured by Floriplexion. Sample bottle free by mail or of Druggists. HART DRUG CO., Station E, N. Y.

EASY-SHAVING SAFETY RAZORS.

CURLEY'S EASY-SHAVING SAFETY RAZOR, for sale everywhere, or at J. CURLEY & BROTHER'S, 6 Warren Street, N. Y.

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J. K. DINSMOOR, 109 Greenwich St.—Complete systems of electric lighting, telephones, burglar alarms, &c. Residence and office work a specialty.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

MRS. HORN'S FREE INSTITUTE FOR SERVants, 160 West 25th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., New York.

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. —Free to employer and employe. 30 West 29th St., near Broadway.

MADAME GENET.—Selected servants of all nationalities. 432 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., ground floor; telephone, 1,794—38th.

FINE TAILORING.

FINE TAILORING at moderate prices; new store, new goods; dress suits a specialty, $35; silk lined. FRANK J. SCHAUSTAL, 61 Nassau St.

FURS.

FUR GARMENTS of every description made to order and remodeled to latest styles, at very reasonable prices. C. F. Janson, 305 Fifth Av.

SEAL garments, fine furs, made to order; modeling old garments specialty; prices reasonable. Barker's, 116 W. 39th, late with Gunther, 5th Av.

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FURS made to order; old garments dyed, repaired, and remodeled to latest style at surprisingly low prices. L. LEVIN, 783 B'way, cp. Wanamaker's.

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WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 6 E. 28th St.	Handball, Boxing, Training, Baths, &c. Open day and evening.

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LADIES' Hair Dresser.—Hair dyeing & scalp treatment; garments dyed and cleaned; feathers and boas curled; millinery. PHILLIPS, 1,068 B'way.

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"The apparel oft proclaims the man." The style of hat the gentleman. Correct taste invariably leads a man to ESPENSCHEID'S for his hat. 118 Nassau St

WEAR PATTON'S $2.90 DERBYS; NONE BETter made at any price, 98 Liberty St., up stairs.

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JAMES W. HENWICK, 39 AND 41 WOOSTER St.—Carriages light and heavy of the best class; also second-hand; moderate prices.

AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE.

HOTELS.

GLEN ISLAND HOTEL—European plan; fine café and dining room attached. 88, 90, 92 Cortlandt St., opp. Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry.

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HOTEL DUQUENNE, Table d'Hote Restaurant, 68 W. 36th St.; breakfast a la carte; lunch, 40c. and dinner, 50c., with wine.

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GERRY & MURRAY, 33 Broad St., make letters in imitation of typewriting. The best advertising scheme. Sure to be read.

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NEW GOODS, NEW STYLE, NOW READY FOR Fall and Winter; now is the proper time for remodeling. P. F. PAULME & CO., 60 E. 26th St.

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Absolute Confidence Guaranteed.—Loans on salaries, furniture in use, store fixtures, or any good security. Mercantile Trading Co., 621 Broadway.

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PORTRAITS COMPLETE.—Special mounting of fine miniatures, with patent frames which take one or two miniatures and are glassed with special glasses. EDWIN H. BROWN, 60 Nassau St.

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LOANS OF MONEY on furniture and pianos in use, from $25 to $200, at 3 per cent. a month. 95 Nassau St., Benlett Building.

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CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND city positions prepared for examinations. Day and evening sessions. Athletic Dep't. 12 4th Av.

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Fine sample shoes at half price.
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Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9AM		Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM	
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM		Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM	

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OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M. First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS ..... Nov. 10	PARIS ..... Dec. 1
ST. PAUL ..... Nov. 17	ST. PAUL ..... Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS ..... Nov. 24	ST. LOUIS ..... Dec. 15

Red Star Line to Antwerp

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Noordl'd, Nov. 10, Noon | Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM
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1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

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IN THE RHINE VALLEY

Some New Impressions Regarding the Picturesque Stream That Travelers Rave Over.

THE HOME OF VINE CULTURE

Terraced Vineyards with Luscious Fruits—What Life in the Old Castles Must Have Been Like—A Sorry Life for Women in Feudal Days.

COBLENTZ, Sept. 15.—A great amount of American brain power has been wasted in this Rhine Valley in making comparisons between the Rhine and the Hudson.

"Do you think this is as fine a river as our noble Hudson?" an American asked me yesterday.

"Do you think St. Paul's is as fine a building as our Capitol at Washington?" I asked in return.

"Ah, but you can hardly compare them," said he; "they are so entirely different."

And so are the two rivers; so entirely different that there is no need to compare them. If you want bold mountain scenery, vast stretches of forest, relieved by some of the finest modern country seats of the time, the Hudson is all-satisfying. The sides of the Rhine Valley are not mountains, but hills; and where they become precipitous they are generally crowned with old stone castles—some falling to pieces, others showing such signs of present occupation as glass windows with shades behind them, and pots of flowers on the terraces.

It will always be the case, I suppose, that people will think the rivers of their own country the best. There is no use of telling a German that any river in the whole world would compare with the Rhine. We Americans, perhaps, are just a trifle prejudiced in favor of the Hudson, with the Mississippi and a few more to fall back upon in case of need. Even the English set up their Thames as a rival to this beautiful stream. It is almost pathetic to see their patriotism warp their judgment till they really believe the Thames to be a mighty river. I should hardly have believed that they would go so far if I had not seen it in real print. And having seen it, I think it much too funny to let pass without copying a few lines of it. Here it is, from the little Continental guide book given me by the Great Eastern Railway Company in London:

"The Rhine! In spite of the American-looking steamers, churning its blue waters, of the shrill railway whistle on either bank, * * * the Rhine, to most, probably affords more varied pleasure in the days allotted to it than is found on other holiday highways. Its heights may boast no fairer prospect of pastoral beauty than the Thames at Richmond, no vision of might and majesty like the English river from the hill at Greenwich, as it springs into light from the quivering shadows of the great city. It may have nothing equal to the cool delights and quiet charm of the Thames's upper reaches. But the Rhine is the Rhine."

Yes, really, it is, you know! If they would only like iwly those 'orrid Hamerican-looking steamers, and put on some of those pretty little George I. Thames boats, with smokestacks on hinges to go under the bridges, the Rhine would be quite a fair-looking stream, don't you know? It would, really.

Travelers Misled by Pictures.

In one respect, at least, the familiar pictures of the Rhine are somewhat misleading. They give the impression of a series of tremendous cliffs rising sheer from the water, with castles and towers on the summits that fairly overhang the river and threaten to topple over. That was the impression at least that they gave me, and so strongly that I should hardly have been surprised if I had found some knight of the eleventh century sitting on his battlements fishing in the river with a long line. But there are no such cliffs rising from the water, except possibly in two or three places; and the cliffs, like the hills, are not quite as high as the artists would have us believe. Both hills and cliffs are high enough, however, to have given the ancient knights a great deal of labor when they had to climb down to the neighboring village to buy a little tobacco.

In setting out for this place by rail from Cologne, I was prepared for the hundreds of acres of bean fields, one of the pet stories of the Rhine Valley is of the American lady who wondered what in the world the people did with so many beans. Wherever she went she saw acres of bean poles, with lima beans growing on them. A stranger hardly appreciates the humor of the story till he sees that in this country the cultivation of the grape vine is precisely similar, in appearance, to the American method of cultivating pole beans. They do not train the vines to trellises, but to single poles, set close together; and at a short distance, say from the car window, the vineyards look almost exactly like bean fields. The grapes grown in flat fields through which the train sometimes passes are considered inferior in quality; the choice wines are made from grapes grown on the hillsides.

In the Land of Vineyards.

There is a railroad on each side of the river, but on neither side does the traveler by rail get an adequate idea of the vineyards; it is necessary to take the boat for that, or, better still, a small boat that can skirt the shores. Then he sees what an immense amount of labor has been expended upon them. Here are hills on both sides that may roughly be estimated at 300 to 500 feet high, with the river flowing between them, and broken here and there by rocky cliffs. Not hills rising abruptly from the water, but sloping gently to the summit. In most places the ascent is not steep enough to prevent a man from climbing them with ease. But everywhere the descent is rapid enough to make cultivation next to impossible if they were left in a state of nature. So for miles and miles the hills on both sides have been terraced. Beginning at the bottom, they build a stone wall, 10 feet high, and big enough earth out of the side of the hill to fill in behind it and make a smooth patch, say, twenty feet wide, just on a level with the top of the wall. That makes a little field twenty feet wide and as long as you like. Then at the inner side they build another wall, and repeat the process. When they are done there are perhaps twenty of these narrow fields between the river and the summit, each eight or ten feet higher than the one below it. And these terraces do not run straight across the vineyard parallel with the river, but go zig-zagging here and zig-zagging there, so that the workmen can step sometimes from the highest point of one wall to the lowest point of the wall next above it.

These thousands of miles of stone-walled terraces make it wholly unnecessary to ask whether this hillside land is valuable. Only land that produces the very best grapes would be worth spending so much money upon. And naturally in such a place the cultivation is kept up to the very highest point. You may walk through mile after mile of the Rhine vineyards without seeing a weed. The owners do not even waste enough of their vineland to build their dwellings among the vineyards. There are no dwellings on the hillsides; only here and there a tottering old castle, generally with a closed-up tunnel at the foot of the hill beneath it, a suggestion of underground passages. The owners and their men live either on top of the hill or at its foot, on the river bank.

Story of the Old Castles.

This is looking merely at the modern part of the Rhine, the industrial part, and that without considering the river as a great and always busy commercial highway, or the towns on its banks, which seem to be supported mainly by the great tourist industry and "weinhandlung"; or the castles that have been bought or rented and put in repair and are occupied by people who doubtless point with pride to "our castle on the Rhine." But there is another and an even more interesting side to this great German river. Where are the people who built and lived in these old castles? No, I must not put it in that way, either, it would be too personal to ask where they are; but who were they? Our modern knowledge of them, in these days when we know everything, is very limited. The story that the old castles themselves tell is the best evidence. Perhaps Mr. Gibbon throws some light upon them; but how am I to go into this Coblentz Library and read Gibbon in German, when it requires so much determination to read him in English? Coblentz here is in the heart of the Rhine valley; and Coblentz was founded by the Romans. The greatest Roman of them all was the fellow who lived in the strongest castle.

It was not for the sake of the scenery that those ancient gentlemen occupied the hill-tops, but for defense. Every castle was well fortified; and when you look at them closely you see that the roads leading to them were all passes, so situated that a few men could hold them against many. And it was not a common enemy, not a foreign enemy, that they fortified against. If it had been they would have united and built a few large fortresses at favorable places, instead of many small ones strung along the river. Evidently it was of each other that they were afraid. Sir Hans Genstinghausen built his castle on the top of this peak because he was afraid that the Duke of Limburger, on the peak over the way, would come and rob him or murder him. Sir Hans was not overconfident in his defenses, either, or why did he dig that tunnel down to the river to escape by when all was lost?

There must have been other people, too, in the country. Castellated knights figure very well in history, but they never made up the entire population of a country. What of the humble fellows who lived between the castles, and tried to till the soil and raise cattle? A right jolly time of it they must have had, with Sir Hans on one side compelling them to march under his little banners, and his Grace of Limburger on the other stealing their cows, and occasionally capturing a wife or daughter by way of diversion. It is by far more graceful methods that we rob the poor nowadays.

Sad Life of Their Mistresses.

However badly the men fared in the good old days when these castles were used, the condition of women must have been a hundred times worse—not of the women only who lived in the little farmers' huts that disappeared centuries ago; they were worse off than the cattle they tended; but of the women who had the best of it, who were the wives of the knights and mistresses of the castles. Just imagine the Hudson, my dear madam, dotted with castles, a mile or two apart, on both banks, from Yonkers to Albany; every castle on the top of a crag, and every owner of a castle at war with all the others, and yourself mistress of one of the castles. You have plenty of silverware, most likely, if your husband is a good fighter, and no dearth of heavy old hand-made furniture. The slits of windows are so small that curtains would be of no use, and, anyhow, as there is no glass, the rain would soon ruin them. You find that the cold stone floors make your joints stiff, and you spread some rushes on them. Your supply of meat and other eatables depends upon the success of his Lordship's raids. You have no woman to associate with but your boorish servants. There is one book in the house, a prayer book, but you are not able to read it unless you are one of the advanced women of the time. You would go out? Then you must first climb down the crag by a path that is barely passable, at the risk of being captured by a neighbor. You have a beautiful view, and some fine afternoon you go up in the highest tower to watch a little passage at arms on the plain. It is something that you take considerable interest in, for your husband is in the thick of the fight. He and his men have clashed with Sir Adolphus and his men, and your husband may come home laden with plunder or he may come home on a board. But you are used to such things. You go into your chamber and kneel before the stone crucifix where you spend a great deal of the time. Before you have reached the last bead in the string you hear joyful shouts below. The sorrow is not to be in your castle this time, but in the next one. Milord is safe, and there will be fresh meat for a fortnight.

The Castle Modernized.

This feminine view of the middle-age castle industry was brought home to me by contrast this morning when a boatman in blue cap and wooden shoes was rowing me up the river—not up the Rhine, but up the Moselle, which flows into the Rhine here; but it answers the same purpose. Half a mile up the Moselle, on a moderately high peak of rock, stands one of the old castles. There is nothing ruinous about it; it has been put in thorough repair. Not only glass in the windows, but striped canvas awnings over some of them and rows of potted flowers on every broad window sill and along some of the exposed edges of the cliff. Statues in nooks cut in the rock, and iron dogs and lions looking ready to growl. No precipitous path, but a smooth gravel walk with winding stone steps here and there wherever needed, guarded by an iron rail on each side. While we were passing, making slow progress against the strong current, a man in bright livery came down the steps carrying a bicycle—down to the road that skirts the river—and stood there waiting. A few moments later a lady appeared at the castle gate, not on a milk-white steed, but in blue bloomers; tripped lightly down the steps, took the wheel from her groom, mounted it, and rode away. I hope she was going to the dressmaker's to buy a skirt.

Coblentz has the advantage of being visited by fewer tourists than the other large Rhenish towns. The inhabitants may not consider this an advantage, but the leisurely traveler sees the difference and enjoys it. This is not because it is unattractive, for it is a beautiful place, full of interesting things to see. It is largely because the modern tourist "does" the Rhine with a rush, and Coblentz is neither a starting nor a stopping point. Start the tourist from Paris, and if he is going to "do" Switzerland he takes the express over to Cologne, where he spends the night, and takes the steamboat up the river to Bingen or Mayence in the morning, after which he considers the Rhine one of his old camping grounds, and has at least a shadowy basis for many a good anecdote of "when I was going up the Rhine." Or if he is bound for Northern Germany he strikes first for Mayence or Bingen, and takes the boat down to Cologne. In either case he is generally in too much of a hurry to stop at way stations.

Promenade and Monuments.

There are about 35,000 people in Coblentz, including a great many soldiers, who are marched through the streets at all hours and in all directions. The old part of the town is on the point made by the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine. It is the seat of government of the Rhenish Province, and can hold up its head in point of age with most of the German cities, having been founded by the Romans. Some of the old houses facing the river look as if the Romans might still be living in them. On the extreme point, with the Moselle washing its foundations on one side and the Rhine on the other, they are building a large circular structure of white stone in honor of the German Emperor. It is to be a library, I understand, and he told them to build it. So they are doing it with great patriotism. But the real idol of Coblentz is the former German Empress Auguste, who lived here from 1857 till 1890, and who designed the Rhine Promenade, where a beautiful statue in her memory now stands. Backed by a semicircle of stone in an elevated spot, the marble effigy of the ex-Empress sits overlooking the Rhine, with a wreath of marble laurels in her hand.

This promenade, although hardly wider than a garden, is one of the most beautiful spots on the Rhine. Beginning near the junction of the rivers, it extends up the bank of the Rhine for more than two miles, shaded by immense trees, fragrant with flowers, embellished with walks and fountains and sheltered seats, with statuary and with many records in stone of brave deeds of German arms.

Coblentz has its old church, as a matter of course. It is St. Castor's, down near the point, built in 836. In the square opposite the church is Castor's Fountain, which was built by the last French Prefect in honor of the entrance of the French army into Moscow. All their experience in such matters does not seem to have taught the Europeans the folly of erecting monuments to what is a glory to-day and may be a shame to-morrow. There are monuments here for almost everything, but this is the first one I have seen in honor of the entrance of a mouse into a trap. On a corner of the square is the building in which Napoleon I. lived for some time in 1804. I believe that in that little Moscow affair the great Emperor maintained his reputation of being always in the lead; he was one of the first back to Paris to warm and feed himself.

Drilling Raw Recruits.

Not far from the heart of the town is the large building called the "King's House", and just beyond that is a parade ground where the troops are drilled. When I drove past it yesterday they were giving elementary lessons to some new recruits, teaching them to step properly; and it was a very humorous performance for everybody but the pupils. There were a hundred or more uniformed men on the ground, and they stood about laughing in their sleeves while the officer in command gave lessons in stepping a dozen beginners in linen trousers, one man at a time. Two lines were drawn, about a hundred feet apart, and when a pupil was called up he toed one of the lines. At the word of command he stepped out, while the officer counted, "Ein, zwei, drei," and so on. But it was not mere stepping. Every time he had to throw a leg out as far as it would possibly go, and then bring the foot flat down on the ground with a slap. And the man would no sooner get nicely under way, looking as sheepish as possible, than the officer would stop him—for they were learning to halt properly as well as to march. If there were stiff joints, they had to be limbered. Some of the men were called back and made to begin over again a half dozen times because they did not throw their legs out freely enough. They cut a ridiculous figure, of course; but it was surprising to see, in the few minutes that I sat and watched them, what a difference the exercise made in their movements. Men who were stiff as plow horses at the beginning soon learned to throw their legs out like thoroughbreds.

There are too many interesting things within gunshot to be taken up on this last page of a letter. Here is the great ancient and modern fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, just across the river, to be reached by a pontoon bridge. Here is the winding Moselle, its beautiful valley opening out just around the turn. And here, two miles away, is the romantic Lahn Valley. And not far off is the great castle of Stolzenfels, built in 1250, and in 1823 presented by the City of Coblentz to Frederick William IV., which was so thoroughly repaired half a century ago that it is one of the best remaining examples of the old German castle.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY.

Meeting of a Board Appointed to Devise a Plan for More Rapid Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A board of officers of the navy, appointed by Secretary Long to devise some plan of reorganization of the personnel of the navy that will relieve the service of a stagnation in promotion, long complained of, and for which no one has yet found a solution satisfactory to line and staff, held its first meeting in Washington to-day. The board is made up of line and staff officers, the line preponderating, and this fact seems to have caused some dissatisfaction at the start among staff officers, who fear that their interests may be prejudiced by any votes that may be taken on those matters that have been for years occasion for a somewhat acrimonious dispute between line and staff officers of the navy.

Were the contentions on the part of the staff out of the way, it is conceivable that the board, or, if not this board, some other one composed of men free to work upon new lines, would destroy the obstacles that have for years made it impossible for a naval officer to reach commanding rank before an age to entitle him to retirement. The fact that the promotion of an officer to be Rear Admiral is preliminary to the announcement that he has been retired is proof enough that promotion is unduly retarded.

It begins to be evident to many naval officers that any plan of reorganization to be effective will have to be separated from the staff contentions about relative and positive rank, the contention by the engineers involving not only the recognition of their right to actual as well as relative rank and an increase of the number of engineers by the introduction into the corps of graduates of technical colleges. This proposition has intensified the opposition of the line, possibly because its adoption would aggravate the stagnation complained of by the mass of officers waiting on the register in the lower ranks for the advancement of those above them.

One of the propositions to be submitted to the board now in session seems to accept the idea that the contentions on the part of the engineers are inadmissible and to be avoided. This proposition, which has been considered by Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, is one that contemplates getting rid of an engineer class at the Naval Academy, the instruction of all cadets in engineering in about the same measure, and the gradual reservation of officers who show a special aptitude for engineering to be employed in the direction of engine design construction and supervision, and presumably the substitution of mechanicians or artificers for engine driving purposes on board ship.

It is admitted, as matters now stand and are likely to remain if some radical step is not taken, that it is detrimental to the chances of success, as it certainly is to the chances of comfort, for a graduate of the Naval Academy to be assigned to the engineer branch of the service. No matter how clever a man the officer may have been at the Academy, as soon as he gets into the staff corps he finds himself in a new atmosphere, charged with distrust and a feeling of resistance that cannot be anything but detrimental to the service. The plan of reorganization that will eliminate this antagonism, too long continued, will be a helpful plan.

Every argument made to justify the engineers who have so earnestly and ably upheld their demand for consideration as worthy equals of officers of the line is justified by the proposition to magnify the office of engineer in the navy. If engineering is to be made more of at the Academy, and all officers of the line are to be qualified to direct the driving of engines, while the specialists in engineering are to be employed in contriving, designing, and superintending the construction of intricate and powerful engines, and the drudgery of running the engines is to be intrusted to skilled drivers such as are employed on the great ocean steamships in the Atlantic trade, the engineers of the future will certainly not feel that their services lack appreciation.

In the naval service of other countries this problem has been solved. Great Britain has no engineer officers in the sense in which this Government has them in its navy, but she has a great many more artificers than the United States. They are not of the line, however, and between the engine drivers and the line there is and can be no controversy provoked by doubt on the part of the engineer as to whether he should or should not submit to be directed by the most inconspicuous line officer who may give him orders.

HAWAIIANS AGAINST A CHANGE.

Natives Going to Washington to Advocate the Present Status.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Word has been received here that the delegation of native Hawaiians who will come here to oppose annexation is made up of Prince David Kawananakoa, James K. Kaulia, David Kalauokalani, and J. M. Kaneakua. The Prince will pay his own expenses, but those of the remaining delegates will be met by a subscription among the natives, the amount to be raised being $4,500.

The delegation is to arrive at Washington about Dec. 1. Mr. Kaulia will act as official Chairman. He will bring with him the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of natives, the essential feature being opposition to annexation. The delegation will not urge the restoration of the former Queen or of any other representative of royalty, but will confine their efforts to having the present status of Hawaii as a republic maintained.

The committee will communicate with ex-Queen Liliuokalani and endeavor to secure her indorsement of this plan, but, failing in this, they are authorized to proceed without her co-operation for the maintenance of the present status. The delegation expects to have an early interview with President McKinley.

It is said, however, that this movement by the natives may be offset by a counter-movement of native Hawaiians favorable to annexation.

PRINCESS KAIULANI'S PLANS.

To Leave Again for a Tour of Europe After a Short Stay in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Oct. 30.—It is understood that Princess Kaiulani will remain but a few days in Honolulu, when she will leave again for a tour of Europe. She has requested in advance that no entertainment or demonstration be arranged in her honor, and will decline absolutely to take part or even discuss poli.

The Princess denies any intention of visiting or conferring with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and from guarded information would seem to desire to give out the impression that she is not in sympathy with the ex-Queen's cause.

Benjamin Butterworth Ill.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 6.—Considerable consternation was caused at the office of Senator Hanna this morning by the sudden illness of Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, who has been Mr. Hanna's guest since yesterday. He took a sudden chill which probably was induced by a severe cold, and had to be taken to his hotel in a carriage. His illness is not regarded as serious by his physician.

Harlem Library Flourishing.

At the November meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Harlem Library the librarian made an interesting report. It showed that during October the library had circulated 11,062 volumes, an increase of 8,008 volumes over the circulation of October, 1896, and 3,726 over the circulation of September, 1897.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

District of Columbia Loses a Friend in the Retirement of Senator Gorman.

OTHER SENATORIAL CHANGES

Possibility of a Clear Republican Majority by 1899—Plant and Tree Distribution from Government Gardens—The Capitol Guides and Their Patrons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Gorman's loss of the Legislature of Maryland, in Tuesday's election, assuring the election of a Republican to succeed him on March 4, 1899, is one of the most keenly realized results of the recent contests so far as the capital is concerned. For Mr. Gorman, while nominally a Marylander, has been a District man all his life. Forty-five years ago he was a page in the Senate. He has never wandered far away from the Senate since then, and he has come to know all the interests of the District, to help the District wherever he could find an opportunity, and to help himself whenever he could do both. Mr. Gorman has sought to make friends, and he was not one of the sort who go about seeking constitutional excuses for refusing to obtain advantages from the hands of political opponents. His prominence as a political figure since 1884 has not changed him personally in his relations with the District of Columbia, but there can be little doubt that he ceased to be regarded as an "easy boss" almost from the time of the inauguration of President Cleveland. As a matter of fact, his star has been steadily declining since 1885.

Mr. Gorman dissembled well. Never quite liking the civil service law of 1883, he never opposed it in public with boisterous wrath. He was as much annoyed by its restrictions as was Senator Cockrell, who scolded about it and denounced it in good, set terms. Still, Gorman and Cockrell managed to do so well under it that when the law was ten years old it was asserted, and the assertion was not denied, that Senators Cockrell and Gorman had more protégés in office in the District and elsewhere than any six other Senators. Both of these men have felt the effects of the different extensions of the rules to include a larger number of employes. A man so adroit as Mr. Gorman, it would seem, might have so managed his State as to bring his admirers to submit as gracefully as he seemed to do for some time, to the encroachments of reform. Undoubtedly his compromising temper, exaggerated by common report, and exercised to contribute his influence to the weaker side of a controversy, helped to throw him down at the last. He does not promise to leave any record of great legislative work.

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Senator Gorman will retire from political life at sixty years of age. Some of the Senators who may go out at the same time are more advanced in years, and some of them should be warned by advancing infirmity of body that the time for rest has arrived. One of these is Senator Bate of Tennessee, who does not give his age in the Congressional Directory, but who, from the fact that he took part in the Mexican war, may be assumed to be past seventy. He is a well-preserved man physically, but delicate. Senator Hawley of Connecticut, who still retains much of the military bearing that made him for many years a typical soldier, will be seventy-three when he has finished his present term, and his friends have observed with some concern that he has lately begun to lose some of the elasticity that was formerly characteristic of him. His long popularity may keep him in the Senate, but it is known that he will not be able to get back without a contest. Senator Mills will be nearly seventy in 1899. He will have competitors for his place. Senator Murphy will be only sixty-three in 1899, but he looks his age fully, and for a great part of his term he has been an invalid, although he has gained health during the last year. His efforts to be returned of course will be governed altogether by the result of the elections of 1898 for the Legislature. Senator Smith of New Jersey will be affected by like considerations, and also by his ability to overcome the prejudice created against him by his course in the Senate while the Wilson bill was "held up" by that body. Senator Stewart of Nevada will be seventy-two in 1899. His figure is the most venerable in the Senate. The constitution of a giant and simple tastes have preserved him in a pretty active condition, and his temper is not more irascible than it was ten years ago. Senator Turple of Indiana may be put down as past seventy, it being stated in the Congressional Directory that he was admitted to the practice of law in 1849. He is not physically robust, but his intellect is as bright as a dollar.

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Now that Maryland is assured to the Republicans, and it is almost certain that a Republican—possibly not Hanna—will be elected from Ohio to fill Sherman's unexpired term and for the next full term, it is possible to make out the probable political division of the Senate after March 3, 1899, more definitely than it could be done a few nights ago. At present the Senate consists of forty-six straight Republicans, including Stewart, who still calls himself a member of that party, and of thirty-four Democrats and nine other things so uncongenial that they cannot be held together on all propositions. As forty-five is a majority, the Republicans have just one more than enough to run the Senate if they could depend upon Stewart and Jones to work with them upon caucus conditions. The Republicans may lose Nevada in 1899, unless they "do something" more for silver than Wolcott has done with the bimetallic conference. Supposing, for the sake of making out a calculation, that the Republicans hold Wyoming, in a dangerous silver country, and carry California, with Maryland, Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, and New Jersey, they will find themselves in March, 1899, with fifty-one votes in the Senate or a clear majority of twelve. They may also get Oregon, which has now but one representative in the Senate, owing to the refusal of the Senate to seat Mitchell appointed by the Governor. With the vote of another Senator from that State, they will have fifty-two Senators and a majority of fourteen. Unless the "slump" of 1897 should be repeated in 1898, it seems probable that the Republicans will be able to take possession of the Senate in 1899, just as the Democrats are about to resume control of the House of Representatives.

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Before Mr. McAdoo ceased to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy he congratulated the country upon the fact that the complaint formerly made that the seamen of the United States Navy were principally of foreign birth was ceasing to be true, and that the ranks were filling up with bluejackets born and bred in the country they were enlisted to defend. Commodore Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says that more than 54 per cent. of the enlisted force is native, and more than 74 per cent. is made up of citizens of the United States. Not every man or boy who desires to enlist has been picked up. Of 28,789 men who applied for enlistment during the last year 23,164 were rejected for physical disability and other causes, and of 4,359 boys who asked to be made apprentices 2,683 were rejected. Although there are 10,000 men and boys in the navy, the number is stated by Commodore Crowninshield to be insufficient. The increase in the number of vessels in the navy, and the necessity for providing large complements of men for the battleships call for not less than 1,500 more men and 500 more apprentices. And the same officer would have the number of officers increased by 15 Captains, 100 Lieutenants, and 50 Junior Lieutenants. A recommendation made by him to Congress is that the President shall have the authority to appoint a larger number of cadets at large than he can now name to Annapolis. This recommendation will be approved by those naval officers who desire to have their sons named for the academy, but are unable to obtain the appointments from members of the Congress. Unless the new vessels of the navy are to be allowed to remain idle in the navy yards, it is imperative that the force of men shall be larger.

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William Saunders, the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Gardens and Grounds, is the purveyor to the Secretary of Agriculture in part. But he does a great work, and one not exactly in competition with private business, in supplying 20,000 plants each year for the Government gardens and reservations. It is scarcely necessary to explain that Mr. Saunders did come in competition with the gardeners of the country in supplying 36,000 strawberry plants, probably for the constituents of paternal Congressmen; that he also competed with trade in supplying 7,000 grape cuttings, to like customers, for the most part able to buy cuttings at the market price; and that the distribution of some other things propagated by the Superintendent cost more than to get them from unofficial propagators.

Among the encouraging things sent out by him during the year were 2,900 camphor trees. The country seems to have turned a frosty face toward the Government in its effort to promote the production of camphor. Mr. Saunders says that for more than twenty years he has been trying to induce some of his patrons to try camphor trees as a crop. In extreme Southern States the trees were cultivated as shade trees to some extent, being used to shelter orange groves and for ornamental purposes. Now, however, it is being found that the trees can be raised with profit for the camphor to be obtained from them. Great indifference has been manifested about olive trees until comparatively recently, but now people are displaying an interest in them that ought to have been developed many years ago.

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Visitors to the capital will find that the men who serve here as guides to the public buildings, and who are permitted to pursue their business without interference, understand people pretty well. They know at a glance whether a man who desires a guide will be willing to pay for one. They say that they can tell Boston visitors from New York visitors by their inquiries for lunch places. It is not necessary for them to tell where they came from. No matter what the degree of Boston intelligence possessed by visitors from that city, they are sure to talk about a good place for baked beans as soon as the clock strikes twelve.

The completion of the Congressional Library has to some extent changed the line of march of visitors. Formerly the newcomer wanted to get first to the White House. Then he took in the departments, and at length reached the Capitol. Now he insists first upon going to the library. Next comes the Capitol, then come the sights between that and the White House, and as the average length of stay has been cut down to about one day, the visitor wants to see everything between 9 and 2 o'clock, and wants to be guided cheaply. The guides find the newly married people good customers. They are more liberal than single people, and the man and the woman are interested in the same things. Seasoned couples are apt to be interested in different things, and it takes more time to move them along. The guides complain of the competition of the excursions that come in charge of railroad representatives, who guide their parties as a part of the consideration for the round-trip fare. The guides say that the business is by no means as profitable as it once was. They are not permitted to charge those whom they guide. They must rely upon the generosity of the subject, although they are apt to secure a promise if the job undertaken is one for a whole working day. It is not safe to try extortion, as that would be followed by loss of the privilege of guiding.

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All the principal theatres in Washington are in charge of syndicates operating in this and other cities. This city gets such performances at such times as the syndicates choose to send them here. This controlling arrangement is brought prominently to mind by the announcement, for next week, of the appearance here of Mr. Francis Wilson and his company at the Grand Opera House, formerly Albaugh's. It is on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's, and was intended to be the leading house of the city. Owing to the fact that its entrance, at the time it was opened for use, was on a side streets, and the conduct of the house was not broad or liberal, it did not prove popular. The opening of an entrance from the avenue arrested the drift away from the house, and as it is the largest theatre in the city it was leased for the two seasons of opera given here by the Abbey Company. For a year or more it has been a vaudeville house at low prices. Mr. Wilson has defied the syndicates by going to this theatre. Those who want to see him in "Half a King" will easily find the way to the theatre he has chosen rather than submit to the dictation of the "theatrical trust."

E. G. D.

OLIVE PECKER MUTINEERS.

The Attorney General Decides that the Case Must Be Tried at Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Attorney General has notified the Secretary of the Navy that he desires to have the mutinous crew of the American schooner Olive Pecker tried at Norfolk, in the Eastern District of Virginia. It was at first thought that the case would be tried at Boston, but the language of the statute is such that the question of jurisdiction undoubtedly would be raised, and probably with success, if the crew were taken for trial to any point outside the Norfolk district.

To avoid any chance of a failure to convict by reason of a defect in the proceedings, the United States Marshal at Norfolk has been instructed to take custody of the prisoners, and United States Attorney White directed to proceed with the trial. The section of the Revised Statutes which fixes the jurisdiction of cases of this character reads as follows:

"The trial of all offenses committed upon the high seas, or elsewhere out of the jurisdiction of any particular State or district, shall be in the district where the offender is found, or into which he is first brought."

Solicitor General Richard will go to Norfolk to-night, and during his stay he will confer with United States Attorney White as to the conduct of the case.

PRESIDENT AND HIS MESSAGE.

Mr. McKinley Gets Points About It from Diplomatic Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—This afternoon President McKinley gave considerable attention to diplomatic matters. John A. Kasson, who is negotiating the reciprocity treaties; John W. Foster, who is representing the United States on the Bering Sea Commission, and Assistant Secretary Day were at the White House at different times.

The President is preparing preliminary notes for his first message, and is consulting with Mr. Day on matters which relate to foreign affairs. Judge Day has read the Spanish reply and briefed the most important features, which he has laid before the President.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Webster Street Named for Chief Justice of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona—WEBSTER STREET of Arizona.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angeles—ARTHUR W. KINNEY.

Register of the Land Office at Enid, Oklahoma—JAMES B. CULLISON.

Second Assistant Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service—ROBERT F. HALPINE and EDWIN W. DAVIS.

Medical Director in the Navy, with relative rank of Captain—GROEG A. BRIGHT.

Commander in the Navy—JAMES M. MILLER.

Guatemala's Revolution Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Mr. Pringle, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Guatemala, reports that the revolution there is practically ended, and the revolutionists are retreating over the border into Honduras. The Government is paying the troops as fast as they come in.

Nicaragua Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Admiral Walker, President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, was at the Navy and State Departments to-day arranging for the departure of the commission for Nicaragua, which he says will be on Nov. 20.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Sixty fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day, including Atwood Weeks at Freeman, N. Y.

Iron Vein Discovered in Michigan.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Nov. 6.—The most important iron ore discovery on the Menominee range in several years has been on the bank of the Michigamme River, one mile south of the Mansfield mine. The vein is 77 feet deep and 40 feet wide. The ore assays 62 per cent. in iron and .051 per cent. in phosphate, thus putting it safely within the Bessemer limit.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Some Old Dutch Silver

What a fascination lingers about those old days of the renaissance—how we enjoy tracing back the centuries through bits of old art treasured away for safe keeping in some museum at Amsterdam, Berlin, Paris, London, or our own Metropolitan. Why this great interest in an etching hundreds of years old or a quaint piece of silver made, it may be, in the 12th century? One reason is quite plain—art is not all education—there's an instinctive something in people which responds to the true and beautiful. Beautiful things attract us as flowers attract children—in an unconscious kind of a way—we feel that genius is linked to them—that they have been made by some power wholly outside ourselves—we look up to them and respect them. And so people linger about this old Dutch Silver of ours—love to touch it—handle it gently—as if this in a measure would soothe the cares—soften the roughness—and make happy some Old Master who, perchance, the world once neglected and ill-used. Of course these pieces are not original—it would take hundreds or thousands of dollars to buy them if they were—but they are perfect reproductions—all in solid silver. They do transmit the original genius—art—skill—they have the same beauty—the same look of age—the individuality, character and magnetism of the artist. They are, in fact, works of art—yet all useful—that's one of the charms. Fruit Dishes with a chaste design taken from one of Tenier's famous old paintings—Tea Caddies with some old head of Rembrandt worked out in relief—Tea Strainers, dainty and useful—Jewel Caskets—Spoons of the time of Henry VIII.—Sugar Tongs—fashioned during the reign of Queen Elizabeth—Grape Scissors—Clocks—Cake Baskets—Tea Sets in vogue when Napoleon was Emperor—and numbers of attractive pieces once used in the quaint little Dutch homes centuries and centuries ago. These reproductions are all of sterling silver—925 fine—exact copies of the originals—all made by hand.

Those who have visited the museums of Holland will find much to interest them here—and will doubtless recognize many of the pieces. Much time and expense was needed to select the most interesting articles and have the reproductions made—there was pleasure in it, too—but more now since our efforts have been appreciated. A partial list of these fascinating things may be found on the back of our leaflet—perhaps you think you hav'n't use for them. See them first before you decide, for they are useful and fashionable—certainly very interesting.

ALL READY TO TRY THORN

Preparations Made in the Queens County Courtroom to Keep the Public Informed.

PLACES FOR THE REPORTERS

The Mysterious Witness for the Defense Fails to Appear, but His Presence Is Promised—Thirty Exhibits for the Prosecution.

Queens County has never had a criminal trial like that which will begin to-morrow morning, when the work of impaneling a jury to try Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe will be undertaken with Justice Wilmot Smith presiding. The case has aroused intense interest throughout the civilized world. There are so many dramatic elements in it, so many mysteries, and so many horrors that people have read and talked of it wherever the telegraph wires reach and newspapers are read. The trial will clear away the masses of sensational surmise given with the force of definite statement and by sworn statement and cross-examination develop the real facts.

What is known is that an extraordinary and horrible murder has been committed. There is yet no legal evidence of who was killed. A series of coincidents indicates that Martin Thorn and Mrs. Augusta Nack are murderers, that William Guldensuppe, Turkish bath attendant, was murdered by them, and that his body was dissected and scattered along the East River. The defense will be as remarkable as the circumstances of the crime. An effort will be made to prove that Guldensuppe is alive and well and in hiding abroad, and that the dismembered remnants of humanity now at the New York morgue are those of some unknown man.

The Queens County courtroom, on the second floor of a red brick building, with much ornamental architecture, in Long Island City, is arranged for the use of the officials for ordinary occasions. It has space for the court officers, jurors, witnesses, and lawyers, and two or three hundred spectators, including the galleries. Thousands of people are eager to hear this trial. Sixty-three newspaper reporters asked for places in which to do their work.

District Attorney Youngs and Sheriff Doht realize the fact that during the trial a large part of the attention of the greater New York, the country, and the world will be concentrated on the proceedings in their little courtroom, and they are doing their best to make sure that public curiosity shall be fully gratified. A force of laborers and carpenters was at work all day yesterday, changing the usual equipment of the room to meet the new requirements. All the seats and tables in the auditorium were taken out, and special desks and chairs were placed for the reporters, who swarmed in clamoring for facilities. At last the places were assigned by lot. Newspapers in every part of the continent will be represented. Furthermore, the petit jury room, to the right of the Judge, is set apart for newspaper and telegraphic and telephonic work. A force of typewriters will also be at work there, and ten operators will manage the wires. It will be a busy place. The reporters, artists, operators, and others whose duties will call them to the room have been provided with tickets of admission. It will be impossible for more than 150 persons, outside of these and the lawyers, witnesses, and jurors, to be packed in.

Choosing the Jurors.

The selection of jurors will begin at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Nobody can yet give an idea of how long this work will be continued. That is a matter of luck. Twelve satisfactory men may be found in the first twenty examined, or objections, unsatisfactory answers, challenges, and questions may cause a delay of days.

Interest centres on Carl Petersen, the witness the defense promises to produce to prove that Guldensuppe is alive and well in Germany. He was alleged to be expected on the steamship First Bismarck, which came in Friday, but no man of the description given of him or answering to his name was among her passengers. Lawyer William F. Howe

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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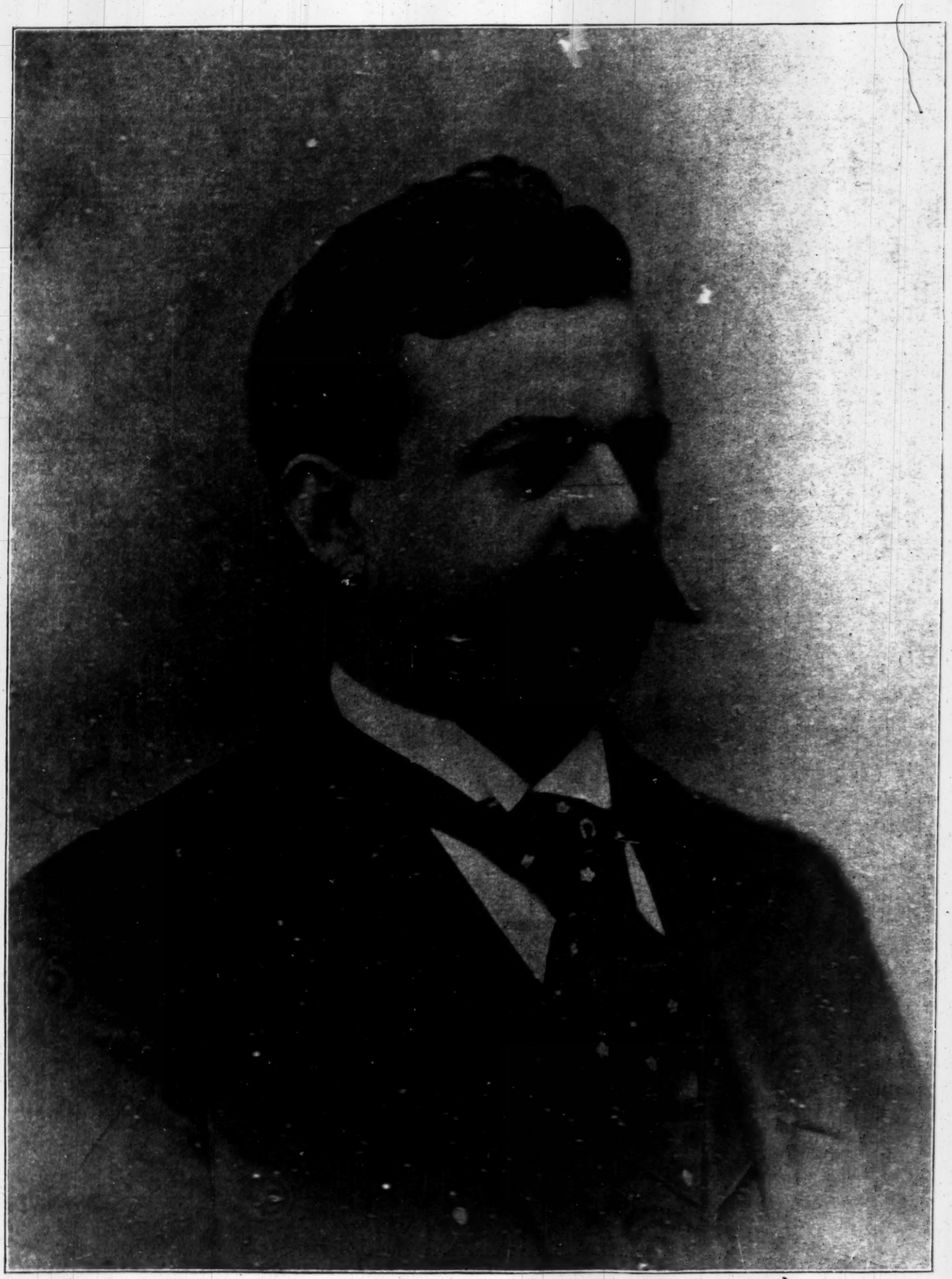

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,

MAYOR-ELECT OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A calamity has fallen upon Boston, and soon an appeal for pecuniary aid may be expected. The calamity is without precedent in that city, although it is common enough in some other places. It is a case of "impossible if not true." Unfortunately, it is true. There are 3,000 children without a school in which to say their lessons, and all because the funds of the School Board have run out and necessary repairs cannot be made on the school buildings.

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Spain should not rebuke too severely the United States because now and then a filibustering expedition gets away successfully from this coast. The United States has turned back and captured several and has brought the alleged leaders to trial, all at the cost of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. In the meantime, Spain, with her cordon of cruisers around Cuba, has probably captured just one bona fide filibuster. Perhaps it is jealousy of our success in this business that has caused Spain to complain. However, enough expeditions escape from this coast to give Spain a fair show in competition.

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The effect of corruption in politics is quite as evident in contemporaneous architecture as it is in sociological institutions. Nearly all the monstrosities in public buildings have been produced when the governing powers were corrupt. In this way some of the structures that should be the grandest monuments are hybrid—meaningless save to the taxpayer. Under a régime of corruption the money flows in two ways, either into the pockets of those politically interested, when the buildings produced are mean, poor, inadequate things, or it is used to construct huge and dazzling piles which have absolutely no artistic merit. The first result is usually found in school buildings, and the latter in those edifices which shelter the legislators themselves in their edifying debates.

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It is a seeming paradox that, although one may dream of falling from a great height, the man does not live who has dreamed that he struck the pavement, or the bottom of the pit, or whatever termination his dream had in store for his body. He awakes just in time, and thereby saves his life. When one is snatched from death in this way, the impression upon the physical system is the same as though one were awake. The mind is dominant and the body is simply a factor, and responds to each impulse of the brain. Sometimes the sensation of falling through space is not sufficient to awaken one, and the impression of the collision between the body and the ground is conveyed to the brain as if it really happened, the heart ceases to beat, and one is killed just as surely as though one had actually fallen. And the physician writes "heart failure" on the death certificate where the story of a tragedy might have place if only the brain could give up its secret.

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It is significant of our social paradox that the reformation of a wife by the husband is less often attempted than in the opposite case. Women whose demeanor notes them as subjects for reform usually do not marry, or they try it once, and then seek freedom in divorce, or have the decree thrust upon them. Few men have the egotism to suppose that they can make gold out of clay, or the hardihood to hazard personal obloquy and social ostracism in making the attempt. Women are more confident in their power to make men reform, because their power of observation is limited. Again, men rarely show that they need reformation until after marriage. In the case of the woman, when the need is not at first obtrusive, a short engagement usually brings it to light, and the man gets out of it in the best way he can, knowing perfectly well how little reason can weigh with a vain, capricious, fanciful little head, or sentiment can touch a woman whose experience has at least been as great as his own.

***

There is a broad difference between hero worship and hunting after ideals. The hero business is all right, if not overdone; the ideal matter is always overdone. The first is morally strengthening and intellectually uplifting; the latter is an enervating practice, whose path inevitably leads to degeneracy. Heroes have made heroes, but no idealist has ever made an idealist. His example is too deplorable. For instance, a young bachelor goes on placing every female acquaintance under his cynical microscope, turning it from one to another, his egotism and vanity constantly increasing, until at last he becomes resigned to the idea that his ideal cannot exist. At this point, either he marries some mild and gentle creature who looks upon him and his eccentricities to be the paragon of all that is true and noble, and nearly wears her sweet little life out in trying to please him; or, after an affair or two, in which he has evinced more or less brutality, in the end he accepts bachelorhood with the same resignation of spirit that the other enters matrimony and settles down to a selfish age of unloved and unlovely respectability.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Chief Judge of the City Court and Mayor-elect of Greater New York, was born in the old Van Wyck mansion, on Lexington Avenue, this city, forty-seven years ago. He comes from old Dutch stock, being descended on the paternal side from Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to the New Netherlands from the town of Wyck, Holland, in 1650, and ten years later married Ann, daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus of Flatbush, who was the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kings County.

The Van Wycks have been prominent in public life, on the bench, in legislative halls, and as soldiers. Through intermarriage Mayor-elect Van Wyck is related to many of New York's old families, including the Van Rensselaers, Van Courtlandts, Beekmans, Gardiners, Van Vechtens, Livingstons, Hamiltons, and Seymours. William Van Wyck, father of the Mayor-elect, was prominent as a lawyer and in politics in this city sixty years ago. Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn is a brother of the Mayor-elcet.

The future Mayor left school when very young and began his career as an errand boy, and later was a clerk for five years. Then he returned to his studies, and in 1872 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School at the head of a class of 124, delivering the valedictory at the commencement exercises, held in the Academy of Music.

Joining the Tammany organization as a member of the General Committee from the old Twentieth District, which lay on the east side, north of Fiftieth Street, his early lessons in politics were learned under Sheriff James A. Flack, then leader of that district. He attracted attention after the Presidential election of 1880 by rising at a General Committee meeting in Tammany Hall and charging the defeat of Hancock to the treachery of John Kelly, the National ticket being sacrificed at the cost of local success.

That ended his connection for the time with Tammany Hall, and he became identified with the County Democracy. In the next Mayoralty campaign he opposed Franklin Edson, giving his support to Allan Campbell. He rejoined Tammany Hall ten years ago, and in 1889 was elected to the City Court bench, the term being six years. On the death of Chief Judge Simon E. Ehrlich, in 1895, he was chosen to be Chief Judge, and that Fall he was re-elected for his present term.

He is regarded as a good lawyer and a fair Judge. His decisions have seldom been reversed.

Off the bench Judge Van Wyck is a boon companion with his friends. He is a bachelor and a popular member of many clubs and societies, among them the Holland, St. Nicholas, and Tammany Societies, and the Manhattan, Democratic, and Wawayanda Clubs.

He was nominated for Mayor at the convention of the regular Democracy of Greater New York in the Grand Central Palace on Sept. 30.

WHEN CANALS WERE NEW.

The canal followed the turnpike as an improved method of transportation in this country about seventy years ago, and for several years after the subject of constructing railroads was broached the partisans of the canals looked upon the railway projectors as impracticable agitators. In 1830-31, when the proposition to construct a State railroad was brought up in Pennsylvania, the Board of Commissioners of that State made a strong official presentation of the superiority of canals over railroads. The Commissioners were in favor of building railroads only where the construction of canals was impracticable. In their report they said: "The Board believes that notwithstanding all the improvements that have been made in railroads and locomotives, it will be found that canals are from two to two and a half times better than railroads for the purposes required of them by Pennsylvania. And they again repeat that their remarks flow from no hostility to railroads, for next to canals they are the best means that have been devised to cheapen transportation." The first sections of railroad built by the State Government of Pennsylvania were planned in connection with two canals, the whole constituting the "main line" of State improvements. One canal extended from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, at the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountains, and the other canal extended from Johnstown, at the western foot of the mountains, to Pittsburg. The Erie Canal in New York was completed in 1825, two years before the Union Canal in Pennsylvania.

DEFECTIVE PAPER-MAKING.

Papermakers are discussing the peculiar fact that for many centuries there have been periodical investigations into the "deterioration of paper." Recently the Society of Arts in London appointed a special committee to make an investigation of this character. Old records show that fault has been found with the quality of paper in almost every age, and most of the famous museums and libraries in Europe have specimens of pure rag paper, which show decay due to flaws in the texture. Away back in 1336, Peter II. of Spain issued a proclamation, commanding the papermakers of Valencia and Xativa "to restore the paper to its old good quality, unless they wish to be found guilty of fraud, and punished accordingly." About 1220 an Emperor of Italy directed that all public documents on paper should be declared invalid. All records covering the previous two years were ordered to be transcribed on parchment in order that they might be preserved more securely.

It is recalled that in 1875 the Academy of Sciences in Paris offered a prize for the best answer to this question: "Which are the real reasons for the general decline in the quality of paper, and which are the best means to remedy the evil?" This prize was never awarded, for the reason that nobody undertook to compete for it. Experts disagree as to which period in the history of paper making produced the most durable and the best quality of paper. Soon after the art of making paper was transplanted from Africa to Spain, complaints were made and recorded that the Christian successors of the Moorish papermakers were making an inferior paper. At first the art was imperfectly copied.

TIRED.

No more satins, silks, and laces,
No more gems and hothouse flowers,
No more matches, no more races,
No more stifling, gas-lit hours!
I want to steal away
To laugh in the dew and the day,
To milk the cow,
And blush, and vow,
With Lubin under the may!

No more light loves, no more letters
Offering dinners, drives, or dances,
No more social fibs and fetters.
Let the future take its chances!
I want to steal away
To sigh in the evening gray,
To watch love rise
In a true man's eyes,
With Lubin under the may!

No more dreaming! Vain the yearning.
May is dead and here's November!
Down life's path there's no returning.
Love and youth who dares remember!
Yet oh! for but one day,
Once more to steal away,
To taste the bliss
Of a first-love kiss
With Lubin under the may!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Not Quite Useless.

From Pick-Me-Up.

Teacher—So you've forgotten already what I told you yesterday. What's the use of your head, Johnny Miggs?

Johnny Miggs—Please, Sir, to keep my collar on.

COLUMBIA'S LIBRARY.

RAPIDLY, yet with master skill, the finishing touches are being laid on Columbia's Library—the great Greek cross of white stone with its dome only second in New York to that of Grant's Tomb—dedicated to the memory of Abiel Abbot Low, merchant, by his son Seth. To those who late in the Summer saw this huge building incomplete, swarming with workmen, and without one of its interior essentials and decorations, it seems little short of marvelous that it should be ready for occupancy now. Only two years have been taken to build it, and the achievement is especially great because this library was simply one unit in a plan—a large portion, it is true, but still only a part. Nevertheless, without a single corner of a hallway scamped, and arranged for all time, it stands practically complete to-day.

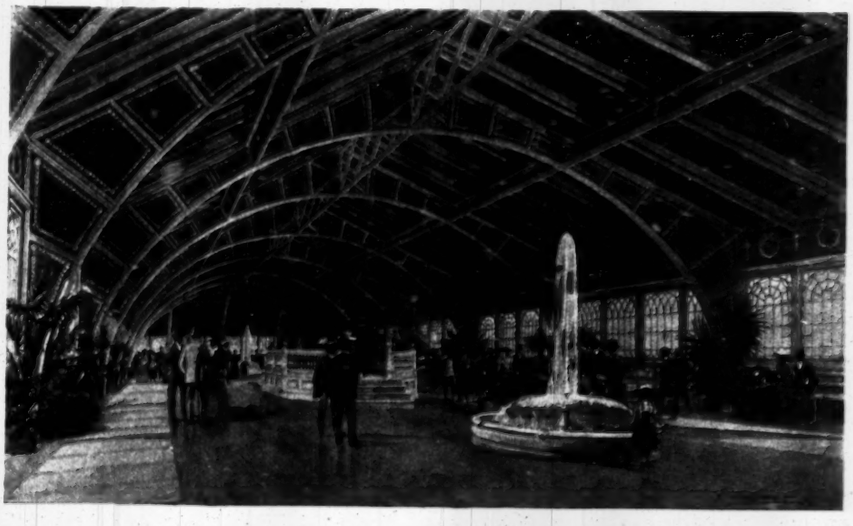
There is probably no building in New York that has so much interest from so many points of view, and there are few in the country, from East to West. First of all it is the central figure, the keystone, of six million dollars' worth of masonry and stone. Then it is the intellectual centre of one of America's greatest universities, and one that has the most promising future. Architecturally it has a setting that is very nearly ideal. The architects have succeeded in their mission, and the domed pile at the top of its massive flights of steps looks as if it had been carried away bodily from ancient Greece in a single night. And, finally, it now houses at least the fifth finest collection of books in America.

Of exceeding and serious importance is the mentioning of this latter, for the value of Columbia's book collection is not generally realized, and without the volumes to support it the superb new edifice would be merely an empty shell. The minds of bookmen agree that there are only four libraries of the country to surpass this in richness of lore. They are the Boston Public, Harvard, Yale, and that great foundation, now welded firm by law, the New York Public Library. In saying this the library at Washington is not forgotten. Books do not mean simply numbers of books. What lies within thousands of covers is the important fact, and what makes Columbia's collection so strong is that she has gathered carefully, gathered for every mind and every "ism," science, and ology, the cream of thought and facts. In no especial branch is the collection unique and famous, though the Avery Architectural Library, set in a room by itself, is certainly the most remarkable and complete in this country; the political science division is surpassed nowhere, and no other institution, to choose yet another field, has so full an array of volumes on the philosophy of Kant. It is to its catholicity, to its practical service in meeting every need of the student, that Columbia, with its quarter of a million odd of books, owes its place.

Talk of dusty tomes is, however, dry. The real interest of the new library is the living building itself, the action under its dome, and its dispositon of books and men.

From outside little conception can be had of the multiplicity of rooms, large and small; of the corridors, study chambers, and lecture halls that go to make up the four wings shutting in the rotunda or reading room, capped by its dome. From without, piercing the four sides of the central structure supporting this dome, can be seen four windows that are huge half circles. These light the library proper. They adorn its four great galleries, known as "North," "South," "East," and "West," and this whole rotunda, an octagon with four sides long and four short, presents a most splendid appearance.

Compared with any open space, it is a huge room. Four green black marble columns, with gilt capitals, hold up each gallery. Between the pillars are blocks of rose-mottled marble, on which oak bookcases—to rise eight feet from the floor and for the storage of reference books—are to be placed. Thus the rotunda is shut off from its encircling corridors. Except for a



NEW PUBLIC RECREATION PIER AND WINTER GARDEN.
Foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

ENTRANCE TO READING ROOM, COLUMBIA LIBRARY.

PRESIDENT LOW'S ROOM, COLUMBIA LIBRARY.

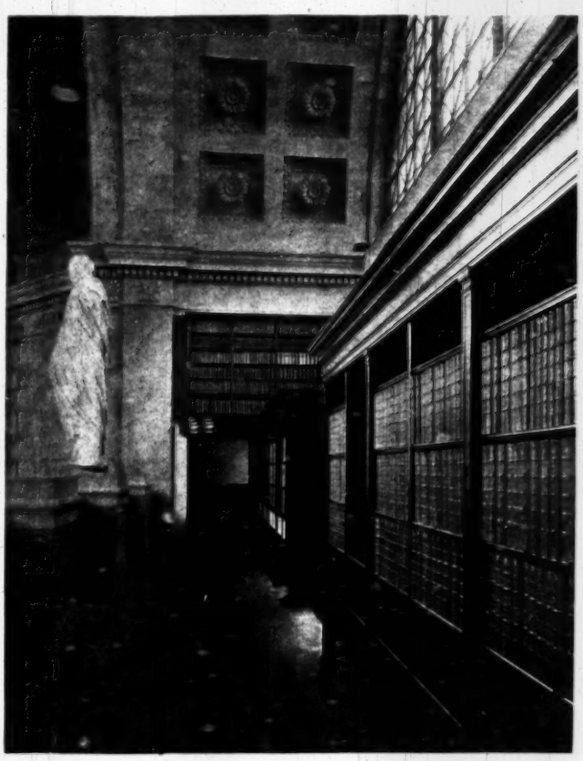
circular panel of dull gold high up by the dome in each corner, there is no other bit of color. Solidly is the white limestone of the exterior carried up in panels and blocks, the galleries and their railings even being the same stone, to the deep, ranging blue of the dome. No mural paintings adorn these walls. There is not such a thing in the entire edifice. On each gallery railing are to be placed four heroic statues, the sages of Greece and Rome.

The rotunda's floor has, in its centre, a high, circular structure of oak, hollow, to be filled outside and inside with books. Around this tables and chairs are placed in concentric circles. Within easy reach of the reader will thus be all the reference books most in use. Out of the several hundred thousand volumes of the library these will be all that can be seen, except in the galleries under the great windows, where rows of shelves are placed. Against the white, over the tops of the black and gilt capitaled pillars, the gay, varied-toned backs of these volumes on every side show out strangely and strongly. They are pigmy books at this distance, but even so far away each outline can be clearly seen. Only one of these galleries will be open to the general public and the students. The other three are to be locked up, and, though in full sight from below, can be entered by attendants only, who will bring on call any one of the valuable books stored there.

The dome has one very curious feature. By an ingenious and unique piece of mechanism it can supply on dark days and evenings a flood of light. It is an adaptation of the solar principle. Directly from the dome's centre hangs down about even with the dome's cornice a sphere of great size and of a dazzling whiteness. In each gallery there are little cupboards of oak in the bookshelves. Each cupboard contains a line. It is desired to illumine the sphere, and by this the whole library—that is, the rotunda. These doors are opened, and from or through one lens several, or all is shot one ray or more of brilliant electric light. Thus these tiny electric "suns" illumine the dome's "moon." Curious as this seems, it is said to be an admirable system of lighting.

Looking straight ahead from the portico the outlines of the rotunda are open to the eye, the vestibule being separated from the main hall only by a row of the same black marble pillars. The staircases, one at each corner of the building, are completely out of sight. Outside of the interior view from here the vestibule is impressive. A bust of Pallas Athene stands on a pedestal in its very centre. Around this little column, sunk into the stone, are the signs of the zodiac and ivy and laurel leaves in bronze. Beyond is the seal of the university, also in bronze, and again sunk in the stone. Directly at the entrance door is inlaid the inscription to "Abiel Abbot Low."

From off this vestibule open, on either side, the office and the Trustee's room, for this is the seat of the university. Some day an "Administration Building" will be put up, but not for many years. Above are the Secretary's office and President Low's own room. A finely planned room this is, too, with high wainscoting and its walls covered with a rich green fabric of loose weaving. Here hang oils of all the Presidents, from the first executive, when the foundation was known as "King's College." The present ruler of the "schools" occupies a huge flat topped desk with the simplest of fittings.



NORTH GALLERY, COLUMBIA LIBRARY.

The Law School of Columbia, with its own library of 25,000 volumes and 300 students, occupies the entire north wing of the building and two lecture rooms of the south wing (at the front of the building) besides. Prof. William A. Keener is Dean of the Law Faculty, and the space devoted to the school gives room, outside of the library and bookstacks, for a large lecture room with seats for 255 students, professors' rooms, studies, a "social centre" room, and the "club courts." The two latter are worth explanation. The "social centre" room is a place of gathering in a purely social way for the law students. The "club courts" are what their name implies. The students form clubs in tens and twelves, and determining the facts in a certain case, (with the purpose of arguing special points of law,) retire to one of these secluded rooms. Four of their number are appointed counsel, and the rest of the club sit as judges. The trials, purely on questions of undisputed facts, are modeled after the work of the Court of Appeals.

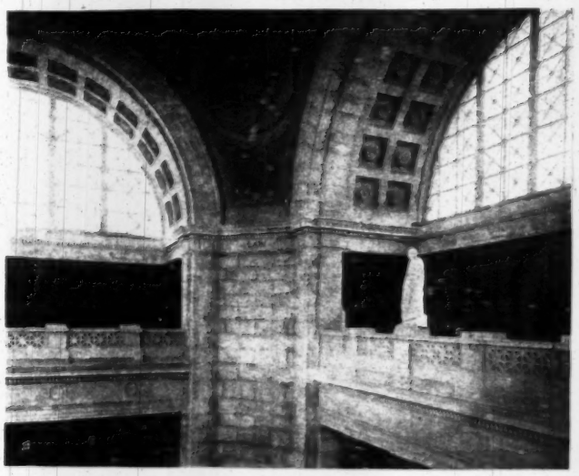
In the law library students are now to be seen actively working. The library's main room is on the rotunda floor. Beneath it is an apartment of equal size for the bookstacks. Such books of reference as are most likely to be called for are on the same floor as the working tables. Around three sides of the room, and as near the ceiling as possible, is a gallery along which are ranged work tables and seats.

Two other faculties and "schools" have their quarters in the library. These are the "schools" of Political Science and Philosophy. Each has one wing on the second and third floors. Columbia recognizes that in these branches of knowledge books are the tools of the young men who are striving to be master workmen. Therefore she has planned her new library so that they will have their apparatus at their hands just as the chemist, the engineers, and the assayers have theirs. In the library's second story have been built "seminar rooms," or "seminars." These are large study rooms, so arranged by sliding doors that each can be split up into seven small rooms. There is a "seminar room" for each faculty, and each has its own bookstacks, including many thousand volumes on its own especial subjects. Thus in the "seminars" of philosophy, the bookstacks contain philosophical works alone, and practically everything the library has on that subject. The student can pick out the book he wants instantly; he can wander through the shelves and seek out what suits him best.

On the floor above there are class and professors' rooms for these faculties.

One million volumes the library has already calculated on, and there are places on the shelves or in the rooms for all of these. The bulk of what are not in the "seminar rooms," the reference or reading room and galleries at present are in the great "stack room" in the basement directly under the rotunda. It is a remarkable and an interesting thing that all these books were removed from the old library without a single

DETAIL OF ARCHITECTURE, NORTH GALLERY, COLUMBIA LIBRARY.



A PORTION OF THE WEST AND NORTH GALLERIES, COLUMBIA LIBRARY.

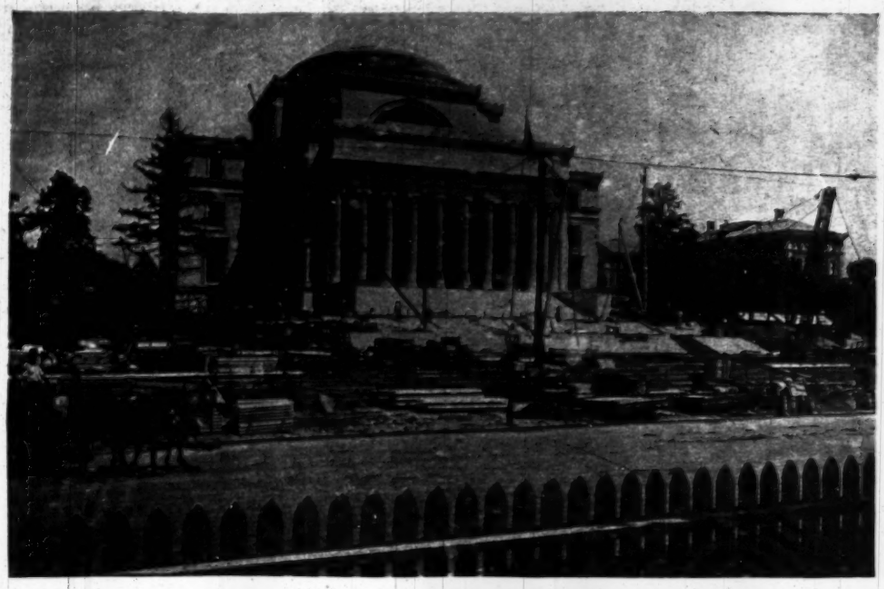
mishap or a single volume misplaced or put in its wrong division. The book shelves used are a patented plan that is quite new. They are of metal, painted a dark green, and the shelves can be raised or lowered very easily and readily. The books stand out much more effectively on them than on wood. In addition to these metal cases a large number of the wooden shelves of the old building are in use.

Librarian George H. Baker has a large room on the first floor, its walls lined with volumes on library science and bibliography. Under him are his force of cataloguers—a dozen or more expert women. By the side of this catalogue room is an apartment for extremely valuable books, always tightly locked. In it is a vault for the safekeeping of very precious volumes. Columbia has never made a point of collecting very rare books, her object having been acquisition for use alone, but, nevertheless, in this room and vault there are easily fifteen to twenty thousand dollars' worth of books and manuscripts.

Adjoining the Librarian's den are the delivery, card catalogue, and periodical rooms. The card catalogue is a model of its kind. The delivery room has a service of pneumatic tubes to send orders for books to various parts of the building, and elevators to bring the volumes down to the first floor. Across the rotunda is the Avery Architectural Library, containing many volumes of fine and costly plates, and the Greek and Latin "seminars."

Extreme simplicity has been the rule in the interior decorations. Many of the walls are left pure white. In the lower corridors the panels are tinted a pale mottled red against a mottled gray, in stones that are altogether unusual, and, while strange, pleasing to the eye. The ceilings are in high plaster relief, with a graceful, conventional figure of great elaborateness everywhere repeated.

CROMWELL CHILDE.



THE COLUMBIA LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT NOW APPEARS.

THE LIBRARY FROM AN ARCHITECTURAL POINT OF VIEW.

Probably the most striking picture of architectural beauty which will first present itself to the eye of the visitor to Columbia University is the library, and the approach to it, which is novel in both design and treatment. The great library, which graces the centre of the site, and faces the city to the south, is the central figure about which all of the buildings are grouped.

The architects of the new Columbia buildings have taken the library as a centre, and have grouped the other buildings around it in such a way as to bring out all the more prominently the beauties of this building. Although but six buildings are now erected, upon the site of about eighteen acres, fifteen in all are planned, presenting a group of college buildings unequaled on this continent.

It seems fitting that this great library, the gift of President Seth Low, in memory of his father, the late Abiel Abbot Low, should be a feature in the general group, and as it stands to-day it is probably the most purely classic structure in this country.

It is a building planned on the lines of what is familiarly known as a Maltese cross, 195 feet from building line to building line in either direction, and built of Indiana limestone on a great base of granite. Thus it stands on the highest point of New York's acropolis, with its great dome overshadowing all else around it.

Greek in design, beautiful in its simplicity, it is a building whose architectural effects are gained by proportion rather than by ornament.

It produces, however, first and foremost, to the trained and untrained eye alike, a thoroughly monumental effect, and this, considering the circumstances under which the library was erected, makes it especially appropriate.

It is no tomb, however, nor at a distance has it that brilliant, glittering effect that the light brick of St. Luke's Hospital gives; it is, on the contrary, restful in its classic and monumental lines.

The great portico on the south, with its ten huge Ionic columns, the rich chaneau and cornice, and the great white dome above, are details only. It is the library as a whole that one must view. There are four minor entrances to the library at the intersection of the arms of the cross, but the main entrance is emphasized by the great portico, and the long rise of steps leading up to it. These columns at the entrance deserve special mention, for there has been as much care taken in their proportions as probably the Greeks themselves would have taken. Four feet in diameter at the base, they rise thirty-five feet high to the top of the delicate scroll of their caps. Above these columns in the frieze of the cornice are inscribed these words: "The Library of Columbia University," and above the cornice in the great panel one reads the history of Columbia in a few brief sentences and an outline of the sentiments on which the college is founded. The inscription reads:

"Kings College, founded in the Province of New York, by royal charter in the reign of George II. Perpetuated as Columbia College by the people of the State of New York, when they became free and independent; maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the advancement of the public good and the Glory of Almighty God."

This is the gift that has cost Seth Low nearly one-half of his private fortune and made Columbia University the owner of the finest library building that any college or university can boast of. But as a picture without its frame, such is the library today without its setting, and it is this setting that before many months will show up the library and the other buildings around it in their true form and to the very best advantage. The great entrance court, when finished, will be the crowning feature of the work on Morningside Heights, and without it the buildings, and particularly the library, would lose a large portion of their grandeur.

If Columbia has one particular feature above all others, it is this entrance, to be known as the South Court, which acts as a grand approach to the college. The formation of the ground is such that the buildings themselves stand upon a platform 150 feet above the Hudson River, and ten feet above the street level at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The court has been formed by excavating upon the street level a space 350 feet in width by 130 feet in depth. This excavation not only permits the passers-by to look into the grounds, but it also serves to give the effect of placing the buildings upon a platform, from which they can be seen to the best possible advantage.

As a formal approach to the library and the other buildings, the court is solemn in its grandeur, majestic in its dignity, and superb in its beauty. Nothing exactly like it has ever been attempted in this country, although the Old World is full of just such fine examples. Wide and spacious and beautiful, the court will be a masterpiece of Italian architecture.

It is raised over a foot above the level of the street in order to get a line of steps along the whole front, and is paved with brick and stone, with two fountains to break up its wide area. On three sides it is walled up with a facing of brilliant granite, on the top of which runs a balustrade. Here and there upon the pedestals of the balustrade are placed great Italian vases, that in the Spring and Summer will be filled with blooming plants and flowers. On either side of the wide steps that lead to the library level, above, there have been planted, like sentinels, two tall Irish yew trees.

Banks of green English hedges, imported from England, will give color and shadow along the sides of the court, and with benches here and there built of stone, to be in keeping with the surroundings, the court will be almost perfect from an artistic standpoint.

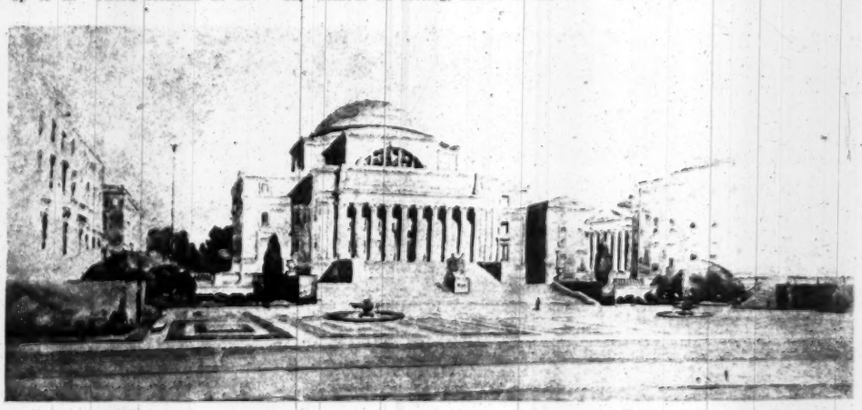
The South Court is not alone to be a fine piece of architecture, useless but for a special beauty; it is as a stopping place in the great approach to the library, and it is only when the work is completed, as shown in the accompanying cut, that this fact will be the more readily understood.

One grand approach of stone, broken here and there, but unmistakably leading to an object, and that object worthy of the approach—such is to be the entrance to Columbia.

During the growth of Columbia's new buildings there have been many donations to the university by her alumni, or by men or institutions wishing to lend a helping hand in beautifying the new site. There are to be two immense flag standards on either side of the library, which have already been donated by Lafayette Post, No. 140, of the Department of New York. These flag standards, which are to be about ninety feet high, are set in a handsome base of bronze and marble. An eagle of bronze of the Roman standard type surmounts the ball on the pole.

It is not generally understood that the big gates at the Boulevard entrance are given to the university by the family of the late Herbert Mapes, a Columbia man, who was drowned a few years ago. They are to be huge wrought-iron affairs, and are to be known as the "Herbert Mapes Memorial Gates." The class of '82 also gives an iron gate, which is to be placed at the One Hundred and Twentieth Street entrance, and which is to cost $2,000.

AN OBLIQUE VIEW OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY.



THE COLUMBIA LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

A PICTURE.

A cloud-flecked sky
The waste of moorland stretching to the west,
The waves low moaning in a strange unrest,
A catbird's cry.

Washed by the tide
The rocks lie sullen in the waning light,
The foam breaks in long strips of hungry white,
Dissatisfied.

Above, around
Thunderous calm of drouth that kills and sears,
Silence in travail, waiting the birth of tears,
No conscious sound.

There, past the neck,
The sun has set. Now comes the ghostly night,
With not a house or blacksmith shop in sight,
And my wheel a wreck!

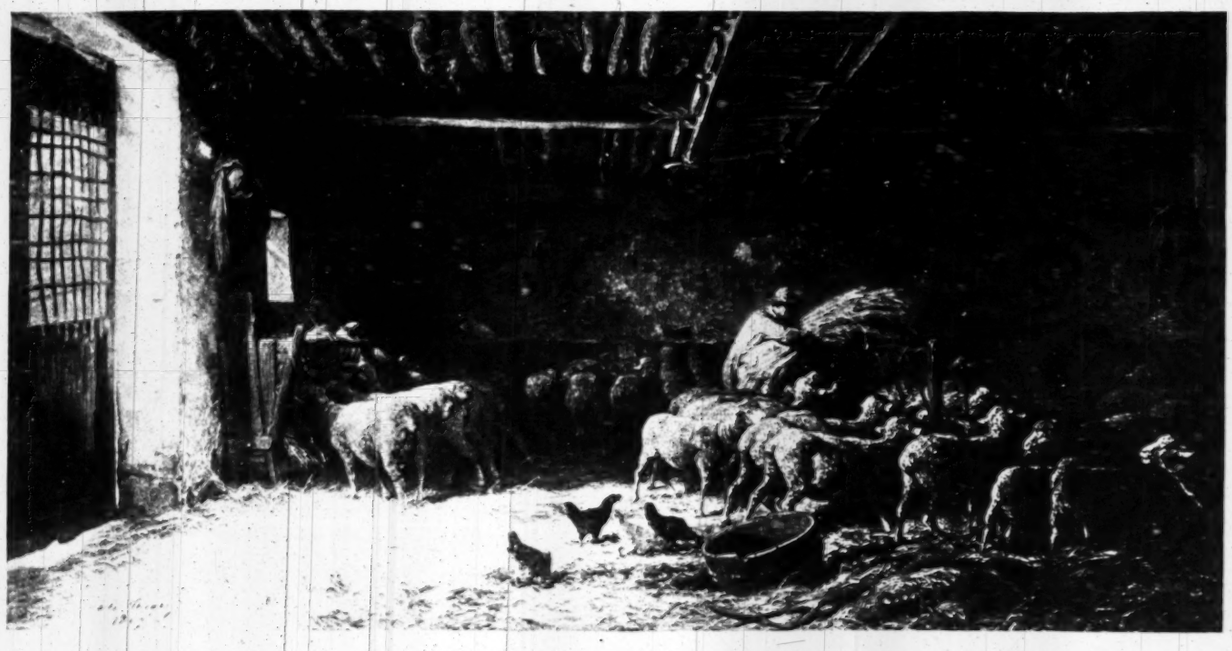
—Cleveland Leader.

His Terrible Break.

From Tit-Bits.

She—If you don't stop your compliments I shall have to put my hands over my ears.

He (gallantly)—Ah! your hands are far too small.



"THE SHEEPFOLD," BY CHARLES JACQUE.
Purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art with a Portion of the Wolfe Fund.

THE MUSEUM'S NEW PICTURES.

A REPRESENTATIVE canvas by the late Homer D. Martin, illustrated herewith, is a feature of the Autumn and Winter exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which was opened to the public last Monday. This canvas was painted by Mr. Martin in St. Paul in 1895 from sketches made on a previous tour through the Valley of the Seine. Its best title is "A Seine Landscape," and, as will be seen by the illustration, it is in every way a characteristic and good example of the lamented artist's later work. It is a "gray picture," painted in a low color key, and has rarely fine tonality, with all that sentiment for nature which the artist possessed in so marked a degree. It is exceedingly simple, yet strong in composition, a cliff on the left, the gray river in the foreground and middle distance, and in the far distance a white-walled village. On the right is a group of tall French poplars, through whose slender, fronded trunks one almost hears the wind blow, and which suggested to the artist a possible title for the picture "The Harp of the Winds." The landscape, with its sentiment, breadth, and simplicity, is thoroughly representative of Martin's later period, and the museum is fortunate in having obtained it. The painting was sent to the musuem a few days ago with the following note:

"The undersigned, friends of the late Homer D. Martin, beg the acceptance by the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the accompanying landscape, painted by him in 1895.

"S. P. Avery, E. H. Blashfield, W. C. Brownell, F. P. Church, T. B. Clarke, Charles Collins, I. W. Drummond, W. T. Evans, Nicholas Fish, A. S. Frissell, G. S. Greene, Jr., R. W. Glider, George A. Hearn, Henry Holt, J. S. Inglis, B. Knower, J. W. Pinchot, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Charles Scribner, J. W. Simpson, A. W. Spair, James Stillman, D. M. Stimson, R. Sturgis, J. Q. A. Ward."

The movement to secure this representative example of the work of one of America's greatest landscapists was started by Mr. W. C. Brownell about the time of the exhibition of Mr. Martin's work at the Century Club last March, and the gentlemen whose names are signed to the note are the contributors to the fund which was raised for the purchase of the picture from the artist's widow. The gift of this canvas to the museum will be a source of satisfaction to the many admirers of the dead artist's work, and is a peculiarly appropriate and graceful tribute to his memory.

Sargent's portrait of President Henry G. Marquand, a gift of the Trustees, is another important acquisition by the museum. Mr. Marquand went abroad last Summer for the sole purpose of sitting for this portrait, in which the artist has been unusually successful. It is a three-quarter length, and Mr. Marquand is depicted seated in an armchair, his right arm resting lightly on one arm of the chair. The pose is easy and natural, and the portrait is fresh in color, virile in drawing, and has all of Sargent's characteristic dash and vitality. As a tribute to the memory of their father, the children of the late William Hart have given to the museum one of his best landscapes, "Napanoch"—a Summer idyl—a meadow in which cattle are browsing, a clump of trees to the right, and a blue sky flecked with snowy clouds above—a typical American Summer landscape and one that worthily perpetuates the memory of the dead artist.

"The Sheepfold," by Charles Jacque, the great French painter of the field and fold, has been secured by the museum out of moneys from the Wolfe fund. It tells its own story, and in composition, rich color quality, and sentiment is one of the best examples of Jacque ever brought to America.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

"SCENE ON THE SEINE," BY HOMER D. MARTIN.
Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by a Number of Gentlemen.

"LANDSCAPE" BY WILLIAM HART.
Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mr. Hart's Children.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY.

Plymouth Church is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn. It was in May, 1847, that Mr. Beecher preached for the first time in the city in which he was to gain fame. During the following November he was formally called by Plymouth congregation, and immediately accepted and began his work.

The approaching celebration is to take place on Sunday, Nov. 7, [to-day,] and Thursday, Nov. 11. On the former of these dates the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry, of the Queen Street Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, England, is to preach a Beecher memorial sermon. It was the Rev. Dr. Berry who was called to Plymouth immediately after Mr. Beecher's death.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry is one of the foremost leaders of liberal Congregationalism in England to-day, and is popular both as a preacher and as a platform orator. He is Chairman of the Congregational Union of England, the most distinguished honor that can be conferred on a member of his denomination. He has traveled extensively, having been several times in this country, and having also been around the world. He spends but three Sundays in this country.

The speakers on Thursday will be three of the most prominent Congregationalists in America. They are the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, who speaks on "The Theology for To-day"; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of the First Church, Columbus, Ohio, whose subject is "The Social Problems of the Future," and the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, who will speak on "The Church of the Future."

Plymouth Church began when the Church of the Pilgrims was but two years old. Congregationalism in Brooklyn was in an embryo state; Presbyterians looked askance at the seeming alienation of the creed from its birthplace, New England. A member of the Church of the Pilgrims was seated in a Brooklyn ferry boat beside the President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, then worshipping on the site of Plymouth Church. Seventy members of the First Church had recently withdrawn to join the Church of the Pilgrims. Speaking of their action, the President said to his friend:

"There is no use trying to keep up a congregation here, so far from the centre of the town. If we could sell our property we would rebuild."

"How much do you want for it?" was asked.

"Twenty thousand dollars."

The friend dined that day with David Hale. The matter of a new Congregational church in Brooklyn was discussed in connection with the conversation of the morning. Mr. Hale interested Seth B. Hunt, with the result that the property was transferred to the purchasers as soon as the Henry Street Presbyterian Church was ready for occupancy.

There was much merriment at the expense of the two young men who consummated the purchase. Their act was deemed rash to the last degree. Interest in the church abated until the initial sermon was preached, and the modest and meagre advertisement read, "By a son of Lyman Beecher."

When asked to take the pastorate of Plymouth, Mr. Beecher declared such a thing impossible. He felt that the West needed him. But a weighty consideration suddenly presented itself to him. It was the health of his wife. He had brought her from Indiana to Massachusetts and declared he would remain East long enough to see if she were benefited by the change. He advised the immediate formation of the new church, but did not consent to accept its pastorate until August. His letter of acceptance is a sacred relic of the church's infancy. He arranged to begin work the following October. His first sermon as pastor began Plymouth's unprecedented career. Plymouth became the shrine of Congregationalism in Brooklyn. Some leading city pastors began to fear for the young man who bade fair to be consumed by the fire of his genius.

To Dr. Ichabod Spencer's remark that "this young man has evidently a mission to the masses," Beecher's reply was: "I hope that is true. It was said of my Master that 'the common people heard him gladly.'"

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry.
The English clergyman who will officiate at Plymouth Church's anniversary, to-day.

ELM STREET PAST AND PRESENT.

SENTIMENT has but little consideration when a city's thoroughfares are to be improved. Concrete practical problems present themselves for clear-headed solution then, and in the study of them legend, tradition, or all the guardians of the past have no place.

Hence to-day, since it has been decreed that Elm Street shall become an assistant to its noisy, busy neighbor, Broadway, and relieve it of some of its hurrying burden, not one glance is given backward in the haste to accomplish the object.

The story of the long and tedious process by which it was ordained that the street should be improved is known to every one. How Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners were appointed, who viewed, appraised, condemned, awarded, and assessed in order is not interesting. Neither is the detail of how civil engineers, transit men, and chain men surveyed the route and marked the line. It mattered not whether a tall, arrogant, iron frame building or a little squat house, forgotten by passing years, stood in the way.

As the matter stands, Elm Street now being broadened, straightened, and lengthened begins at City Hall Place, near Chambers Street, and ends on Great Jones Street, opposite Lafayette Place. To do this according to the plans and specifications, to straighten out a block or to widen a narrow place, the lines of the engineers have obliterated little and bisected large houses; others have had corners chipped off now on one side of the street and now on the other.

The winding channel thus formed ends at Marion Street. Thereafter there are no street lines to be worked over, and so straight through buildings it takes its course until at last at Great Jones Street it comes out into the sunlight of Lafayette Place.

In the modernizing of Elm Street, not only the things that are above the earth, but those that are under, are considered. For, if courts are agreeable, some day some people hope the reverberation of rapid transit trains will be felt in the street. And to that end subways of all kinds are considered with great solicitude.

The story of Elm Street occupies no prominent place, either in histories of Manhattan or upon the maps and drafts that from time to time in the last century were published with grotesque borders and margins. Indeed it was not always even Elm Street, for the first record obtainable shows that Ann Street occupied its boundaries. Somewhere in musty, yellow records there may be some note of how it obtained the dignity of a name, but where those records are is an unanswerable conundrum so far as the writer is concerned.

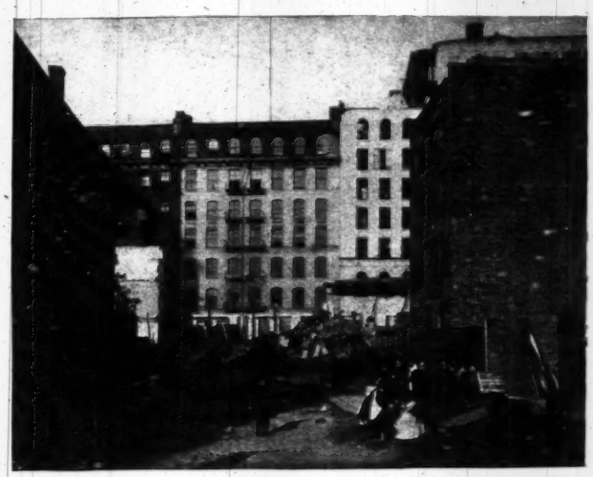
Men who theorize and like to call up the good old days say that Elm Street is not a creation of deliberate municipal thought. Rather was it laid out by cows. In the old, old days, after the village cowherd found "the flat" or City Hall Park scant of herbage, he may have allowed his charges to wander north along an undulating path toward the fresh-water pond, the Collect situated in the valley.

After that path had been well worn, it is not improbable that parties of burgher lads out for a day or two hunting or fishing followed the path and reveled in the fresh-water fish with which the lake teemed.

Despite the quarrels resulting from the occupancy of the city by the Dutch and English in turn, the city grew. City Hall Park became in time up town, and enterprising farmers settled above it. Then it was that the "Collect" was taken into account, and in 1789 one "Shubert," a tanner, is settled on the southwest bank, and leading from his tanyard is Ann Street, which ends at Reade Street. On the other side of the Collect at this time, the map says, were flags, rushes, and swamp, and through them ran a feeder to the lake.

In 1790, in the proceedings of the City Council we find that a survey of the "Antient bounds of the fresh-water pond was ordered, which at the same time should specify the streets and lanes adjacent thereto." The report of the committee or its successor was made in 1796, and then Elm Street first appears on the other side of the Collect, running northwardly across Canal Street and terminating in no designated place.

VIEW OF ELM STREET, LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM WALKER STREET.



LOOKING NORTH AND SHOWING THE BUILDINGS TOWARD HOUSTON STREET TO BE TORN DOWN.

A DAILY SCENE IN ELM STREET.
Italians Gathering Firewood.

By this time New York was reaching out for more room in which to grow. Complaints were made that the fresh-water pond was dangerous to the health of the citizens and a breeder of diseases. Whereupon, in 1805, the Council ordered that the head of the pond should be filled "with good, wholesome earth, and as a result Elm Street was joined to the English Ann. The natural consequence of this was that the English name was dropped, and Elm Street it became from Spring Street to Reade Street, and as Elm Street it is known to this day.

Elm Street, with its increased length, became thereafter of some little importance as a thoroughfare. In 1808 the "State arsenal" was erected at the corner of White Street, where the pond had been, and some years later the Egyptian-like "Tombs" were put up near there. The wealthier classes by this time began to move up town, and the street forever lost the opportunity of having any famous homes erected there.

However, people of moderate means looked upon it with favor, and one by one nice two-story, red brick houses with dormer windows appeared there. Here those whose business called them to the Bowery, to the wharves, or in the counting houses of down town, lived in quiet and contentment.

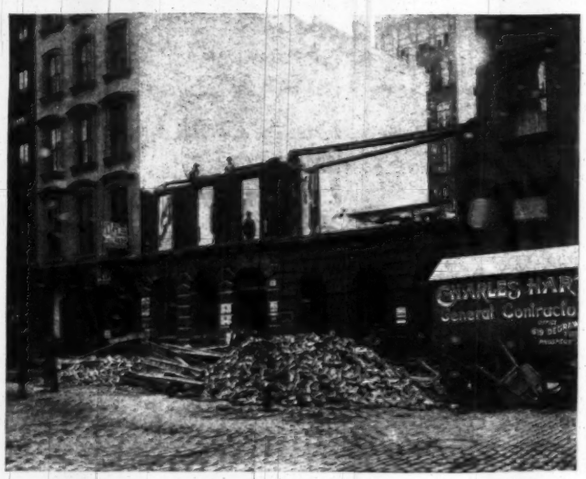
But this did not last long, and the street had another experience years later from the '30s to the '60s, and then it was the contentment of the citizens was often rudely disturbed. That was in the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department, the "Dead Rabbits," and the "Bowery Boys," and when, as the Sixth Ward, it became a political stronghold.

Forty years ago, on Elm Street, near Reade, the old Matthew T. Brennan Hose Company had its headquarters. It was named after the one time Police Justice, Controller, Sheriff, and Police Commissioner, who was a Democratic power in the ward. Matthew Brennan had two brothers, Owen W. and Timothy. Owen was as ardent a Republican as his brother was a Democrat. Owen Brennan was for many years a Charity Commissioner, while Timothy was a School Trustee for the ward. It mattered not to the brothers which party was in power, one of them was sure to hold office.

Martin Keese, at present janitor of City Hall, was Foreman of the hose company, and to-day he will tell with very little urging of hot races for "plugs," exciting runs by night, and of bloody fights in the glare of a burning building. Below the hose company was a row of dwelling houses, inhabited by politicians and merchants of the neighborhood. Here, too, lived in active and open hostility members of the "Dead Rabbits" and "Bowery Boys," as the foreign-born and native residents of that section of the city were respectively called. But the fighting grounds of the gangs were east of the street on the Bowery.

Above Leonard Street was the old Ward School 24, still standing, where many men since well known in political affairs received their education. Adjoining this on the north was the old "Ivy Green Saloon." This was the headquarters for the Tammany politicians of the ward, and a favorite meeting place for political leaders of that faith from all over the city. It was kept at first by a man named Nesbitt, but afterward attained its greatest fame under John Stacom, later in life to be Warden of the Tombs and a lawyer. He died only a few years ago.

The block now filled by the Criminal



CUTTING THROUGH AT GREAT JONES STREET.

VIEW OF ELM STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

Court Building was then occupied by the freight depot of the Harlem River Railroad. Below this, at White Street, at the corner now occupied by the handsome home of Engine Company No. 31, was the arsenal, where at the outbreak of the war Gen. Arthur, Quartermaster General, had charge of the recruiting station.

Where Engine Company No. 55 now is in those days was the home of the Lady Washington Fire Company, an organization of butcher boys from the Centre Market. They were strong, sturdy, plucky young men, and it was a lucky organization that got ahead of them at a fire, or, victorious, for a time held the palm. Up further, at the intersection of Marion Street, was the Marion Fire Engine Company. Johnny Hayes, nervy, daring, and resourceful, was the foreman, and many were the strategies he devised to beat their rivals down the street.

The pictures accompanying this convey but feebly the condition of the old street in its chrysalis state, and of its turning into a modern, broad, dignified thoroughfare. It is beyond the power of a camera to delineate the discouraged and pathetic appearance of the buildings under the hands of the workmen carrying out the behests of the engineers. The pictures accompanying are therefore taken almost at random. The first of these, south of Howard Street, shows the system by which the slicing process is worked.

The large five-story brick building has lost twenty feet of its front, and to prevent its collapsing iron girders have been inserted. Next to this was the small two-story brick building, of which little remains now but a shell. Next to that, fronting on Howard Street, is another brick building, upon which the work of cutting has not yet commenced. However, it stands to-day bare and tenantless, with its doors and windows removed.

Two blocks further up a fair idea may be gained of the ordinary view of the street. On the east side the removal of a building has revealed a forgotten ailantus tree, while next to it stands, like a solitary mountain peak, a divided old apartment house, with patches of old blue kalsomining still showing in its bisected rooms, and its fireplaces looking for all the world like a stage setting. North from Walker Street the scene is repeated, with the addition of showing men at work leveling a building.

There is one person who, troubled more by the desire for kindling wood than any desire for perpetuating the past, revels in the street of ruins. That is the Italian woman. You see her of every age, on every hand, carrying wonderful burdens of wood on her head. She is invariably accompanied by children of assorted sizes, who act as collectors for her. In the picture taken above Grand Street can be seen a little brown girl rushing to her mother with the rare prize of a pine block.

Where Marion and Elm Streets intersect, at Spring Street, a squat frame saloon once stood. So dirty and dingy was it on the outside that its shadows appeared abnormally large, and the sun never seemed to shine by its sides. The engineers' transit focused itself upon the little old building, and to-day where it stood a clean, bright triangle invites the sun and air and waits for the time when it may become a "small park."

At the buildings facing on Houston Street the work of tearing out comes to a temporary stop. Not that the six-story building in the way checks them, but because it has been passed by for a time. But above this, in patches, the course may be followed by a dismantled roof here, a cracked, split wall there, and houses with windows that have been fair targets to small boys. Then at last it comes out at Great Jones Street, just through where once a four-story brownstone apartment house stood. Very little of it remains now, and, as if in mockery, a sign near the door says the first floor is "to let."

It has not been so very long since the work of widening the street was begun. It will not be very long before it is completed. Little remains, then, of the ancient Dutch cowherds' path or the fishing trail of the young burghers. Its windings will be straightened and its hollows filled. For the pedestrian to-day demands a broad and straight way, and will have no other.

THOMAS B. HANLY.

INTERSECTION OF ELM AND MARION STREETS AT SPRING STREET

VIEW OF THE EAST SIDE OF ELM STREET, LOOKING TOWARD HOWARD STREET.

ZEKE PROCTOR—A BAD INDIAN.

The Indian country bordering on Western Arkansas has produced many individuals who have become conspicuous for their daring, both as the conservators of the peace and civil government and as defiers of the law. The most conspicuous fighter and killer now living in the Cherokee Nation is Zeke Proctor, ex-High Sheriff of Goingsnake District. He is a full-blood Cherokee, is near sixty-five years of age, and notwithstanding his numerous battles, and scars made by club, knife, and bullet, he is still vigorous, active, and keen-eyed.

He went to the Nation from Georgia when a boy, when the Cherokees were removed from their Southern Reservation to their present lands. When he was yet a young man, he became noted among his people as a hunter, trapper, and fighter. His first victim was a man named Year-Old, a young Indian with whom he became involved in an altercation. He buried the body of Year-Old, and adorned the grave with flint rocks. A road now runs near the rocky mound, in what is known as "Indian Grave Hollow." Not long after this tragedy Proctor attended a dance in the Goingsnake District, and during the festivities he became involved in a fight with two Indians named Jay-Bird and Big-Drum. He shot Jay-Bird dead and sent a bullet through Big-Drum's body, but the latter recovered.

This occurred just at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, and as soon as Proctor recovered from his wounds he offered his services to the United States Government as a scout, in which capacity he was a power as spy, scout, and sharpshooter.

Subsequently Proctor joined Capt. Scraper's company of the First Indian Regiment. At the close of the war Proctor ran for Sheriff of the Goingsnake District and was elected. During the second year of his service, the Council of Chiefs, for some offense on the part of Proctor, deposed him. Shortly after he got into a difficulty with one Jim Kesterson, in which he brought his revolver into action, firing at Kesterson, missing him and killing a woman spectator named Hilderbrand. He was arrested, for the killing of Mrs. Hilderbrand, tried and acquitted. Then he was re-arrested for shooting at Jim Kesterson. The trial was set for May 15, 1872. He was held as a prisoner at Goingsnake Court House. In the forenoon of that day, Proctor was in the courtroom with a number of his friends. Among his opponents were eight United States Deputy Marshals. By order of the court, the men of both parties had stood their rifles and hung up their revolvers in the corners on each side of the Judge's bench, but while waiting for Proctor's case to be called, Sut Beck, a nephew of Mrs. Hilderbrand, appeared in the Court House door with a double-barreled shot gun. He was in the act of leveling it at Zeke Proctor, when the latter's brother, Johnson Proctor, caught the muzzle of the gun and pulled it toward him. Beck at that instant pulled the trigger, and Johnson Proctor fell dead.

Beck then shot Zeke Proctor with the remaining charge, but at that instant some one from the outside handed Proctor a gun through a window, and he began to use it most effectively, although growing weak from loss of blood. Both factions rushed to their stacked guns and a battle at close range followed. The smoke became so dense in the Court House that the firing was mostly at random, but after it ceased, and the smoke lifted, a Deputy United States Marshal, a posseman, and ten others, lay dead on the floor and in the yard. Proctor and his friends escaped and were finally pardoned by President Grant with the proviso that they cease their sanguinary contentions.

Proctor engaged, soon after his return to the Indian Territory, in cattle raising. He took as a partner in this enterprise a married man named Woodruff of Siloam Springs, Ark., just across the eastern boundary. Their herds multiplied and grew fat, but one day shortly before the time for marketing the beeves, Woodruff was found dead a short distance west of Siloam Springs. Woodruff was popular in Siloam Springs, and in their indignation the people centred their suspicion upon Proctor as the slayer of Woodruff. The excitement grew, until a vigilance committee was formed to avenge the death of Woodruff by "waiting" upon Proctor in a body. A prominent citizen led the avengers down to Proctor's ranch. As they approached the house they saw him sitting out in the yard, surrounded by about twenty Cherokees squatted on the ground, every one of them with a Winchester across his lap. Very few words were spoken, and they were by Proctor, who, pointing to a spring branch that flows near his house, shouted: "Don't you cross that stream!" They took his advice, and returned to Siloam Springs, and that ended the Proctor-Woodruff deal.

Proctor is still riding as Deputy United States Marshal, and with his record as a killer and the Government at his back, his prowess is feared and his authority is respected.

CARL P. JOHNSON.

Zeke Proctor—A Bad Indian.

THE DRAMA

Edgar L. Davenport.

NOW let us consider fairly "A Lady of Quality" as a play and the portrayal of its central personage, and only one of importance, Clorinda Wildairs, by Julia Arthur. When I read the book by Mrs. Burnett I fancied I saw a play in it, and said so in a printed review; but I am quite sure the play now at Wallack's is not the play I saw in the book. This, which was made by Mrs. Burnett herself, with the assistance of Stephen Townesend, is too long, and is marred by a deal of crude workmanship. It aims at too many merely pictorial effects. It employs many conventional theatrical devices in a heavy, imitative way. There are too many supposed lapses of years in the intervals; and the actress who sets forth to gain public liking, or at least a respectable hearing, for a heroine who has been the mistress of one man and the wife of another, and is courted by yet another, is cruelly handicapped at the start. Miss Arthur's artistic triumph, in the circumstances, is the more creditable.

To attempt to put so much of Clorinda's life on the stage was bad judgment. Her madcap childhood would be taken for granted by the most exacting spectator. The birthnight party and the breeches are superfluous. The first meeting of the profligate and his victim is managed with an irritating lack of ingenuity, and nothing is gained for the play by representing that episode. That, too, could be safely left to the imagination. The one really significant bit in the noisy, clattering first act, (with its joyless representation of roystering mirth,) is the apparition of Clorinda in the doorway, clad in her new crimson gown. When, hailed as queen, she bids her tipsy subjects kneel to her, all that is essential to the play of her bad up-bringing, her untrained will, her selfishness, and her power over others is manifested.

Four acts would have been enough, and a smart, experienced playwright would have avoided the marriage of Clorinda and the old Earl altogether, and transported her from the rose garden and sundial straight to London fashionable life in Queen Anne's time, (omitting the interval of two years,) by the employment of some less objectionable device, such as a sudden inheritance of a fortune—old, but always good. But still he would have clung to that novel and powerful scene at the dial, when the rose-crowned girl rises superior to her shame and grief, and bids her betrayer creep to his kennel, and he would not have omitted the scene of the killing of Oxon.

His play would not be a whit more "moral" than the present scattering drama. Mrs. Burnett's ideal of the betrayed girl who refused to die of shame, sink further into dishonor, or, indeed, confess to any disgrace at all, and yet becomes transformed into a model of virtue, should be preserved as nearly as possible like the model in the novel. Only it is doubtful if, in order to preserve all the essential attributes of this character, so much of the book is necessary on the stage.

For very little of the "atmosphere" and strongly emotional quality of Mrs. Burnett's book has reached the footlights, even as it is. The birthnight festival seems, as I have said, dry, empty, and noisy. A fine stage picture of old oaken rafters and panels and small-paned windows, and a group of quaintly dressed men pretending to drink and smoke, and laughing harshly and frequently at fun which does not reach the mystified spectator, are of no avail in this matter. Mrs. Burnett's stories are frequently overwrought; the sense of proportion is not her best gift; "moderation" is not in her vocabulary. But her power is unquestionable. The charm of illusion is in her books for all excepting the utterly unimpressible and cynical readers. They who complain of this very "Lady of Quality" that a girl bred as Clorinda was would never have developed into the perfect flower of fine ladyhood within two years are singularly unmindful of the quality of the story, which is not to be measured by any standard of "probability." As a matter of fact, a girl child taught to drink strong liquor and kept up late nights in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke would not likely have grown up to be the splendid creature Clorinda was that time she stood, with no reluctant feet, "where the brook and river meet." She would surely have been stunted in growth, red-eyed, weak-chested. Such trifles do not trouble Mrs. Burnett in her glowing and, I am bound to say, fascinating portrayal of the woman who reversed the social order and lived down all the precepts and maxims. Mrs. Burnett begins her plea for a substitution of nature's laws for society's with a characteristic defiance of nature.

In the play, however, Mrs. Burnett's portrayal must give place to that of the actress who must make of Clorinda, handed over to her as an assortment of cues, speeches, and "business," a living thing, even before she makes her that "honest thing" Clorinda brags so much of being. All the advantage the reader enjoys of being held by the novelist's eloquence and magnetic charm strictly to her point of view is denied to the spectator. And I think it would have been better, therefore, to have made the stage story of Clorinda as free from complexity as possible, without altering her character or its artistic purpose.

The present play, however, will probably be made to serve, and I do not doubt that the excellence of Julia Arthur's acting will keep it in use profitably all this season. Its imitation of English speech in the days of Henry Esmond, Henry St. John, Harley, and Horace Walpole is agreeable; its salient scenes are well written. It is, moreover, set on the stage in a very beautiful way, with rich and tasteful costumes of the early eighteenth century style, and scenic pictures by Homer Emens, which, as is usual with his pictures, could not be bettered. Of the many rôles of slight importance, most are treated with scrupulous care, though, excepting Mr. Woodward, who is not at his best as the befuddled and unlovable Squire; Mr. McWade, who, as the Chaplain, drunk, performs a thankless task with fidelity; Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Arden, there are no actors of repute in the company. Ethel Knight Mollison, who reminds one very much of a young lady who acted a small part in "Change Alley," is pretty and intelligent as a vapid and inevitable Lady Betty. Mr. Arden, as the crushed libertine, almost a new rôle in fiction, does as well as could be expected. The character is hateful, and the part does not play very well. As for Mr. Scott Inglis as the ineffable Duke, he is sadly miscast.

But, after all, nothing matters much except the acting of Julia Arthur, which, somewhat suppressed only in the superfluous first scene, is thereafter beautifully graphic in expression, fluent and charming in diction, (though Miss Arthur must still look out for the final "d's" and "t's,") rich in plastic grace, and powerful beyond any recent achievement of a woman on our stage in the denotement of the pathos of dumb despair, of anguish silenced by courage, but still poignant, of bitter scorn, of just wrath, of fear and bewilderment. Those few who think she does not do these things well do not use their eyes and ears any more in a theatre, and write or talk about what Miss Arthur used to do in her novitiate.

The softer side of Clorinda's nature may or may not be as clearly denoted. I fancy that, because I have no real sympathy with the strange woman of the play—only respectful admiration for Miss Arthur's acting—I miss some measure of effect in the scene, for instance, between Clorinda and "his graciousness" (to quote the slavey in "Lord Chumley") of Osmonde. The superficial grace, the skilful management of that, and Clorinda's scenes with her feeble sister (who is merely a blonde "feeder") do not escape me.

Miss Arthur had become an artist of note when she acted Mercedes in Mr. Aldrich's play. She is now an artist of whose gifts we may all be proud. If we had any dramatists who did more than think out sketches of comic character and queer situations, her presence and skill would certainly inspire more than one of them. She ought to have a Queen Esther play written for her; she could do Cleopatra, (not Shakespeare's yet—not that at all, without the best equivalent of scene and acting the theatre can afford,) but the Egyptian Queen in some poetic episode—she surely has the eyes to "fill with light the interval of sound." But what she ought to do, or may do, is not the point. She is acting Clorinda now, and she makes a play that is not at all "nice" worthy of the attention of all who can appreciate dramatic art.

I have seen no performance which has impressed me more strongly that Miss Arthur's this season, excepting Mr. Mansfield's in "The Devil's Disciple." In this Mr. Forrest's deft and graceful delivery of polite Jack Burgoyne's speeches is also most gratifying. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, by the way, though sufficiently elated by the success of his play in New York to write half a column about it to one of the London dailies, is as vague and paradoxical as usual in his letter. He takes occasion to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES "gives the story of 'The Devil's Disciple' accurately," and then proceeds to malign the "critics" because they are silly and sentimental, and do not understand Bernard Shaw. Mr. Shaw is a clever fellow, but he must be about as companionable as a swordfish.

Not "The Devil's Disciple," however, or "The Lady of Quality" is destined to be remembered as "the play of the year," but "The Little Minister," which is now to be transferred from the Empire Theatre to the Garrick, where it will remain on view all Winter. We shall soon be able to judge, by practical example, how far the prodigious success in this city of Mr. Barrie's latest play is due to its own merit, and how far to the extraordinary personal charm of Maude Adams, her unique style, and her fitness for her rôle. For "The Little Minister" is now in the bill at the London Haymarket Theatre, with Winifred Emery as Lady Babbie and Brandon Thomas as Whamond auld licht elder.

John Drew's return to the Empire Theatre will be a welcome incident of the many announced for this week. The play called "A Marriage of Convenience," in which he will appear, was written by Sydney Grundy at Mr. Charles Frohman's suggestion, I believe, and with Mr. Drew and his company in mind. It is a new adaptation of one of the comedies of the elder Dumas, "Un Mariage sous Louis XV.," and it contains the inevitable personages of French classical comedy, including the knowing waiting maid, who will be impersonated by Elsie De Wolfe. Isabel Irving will be the young wife, Drew the husband, Byron the lover. "A Marriage of Convenience" has just had a long run at the Haymarket Theatre in London, where it by chance received its first performance, as it was not needed here last season.

Miss Viola Black is one of the 1861 girls in crinoline of Franklin Fyles's new roman-

MISS VIOLA BLACK.
Pink Victor in "Cumberland '61."

JOHN DREW.

Arthur Forrest,
Whose portrayal of Gen. Burgoyne in "The Devil's Disciple" has been highly praised.

ELSIE DE WOLFE.
Of John Drew's Company.

ISABEL IRVING,
Of John Drew's Company.

tic play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. She looks unusual and quaint, and her acting, as the mature and intelligent daughter of a youngish and guileless mother, (though the rôle makes no severe demands upon her artistic resource,) is piquant and of appreciable value in the performance.

In the theatrical field the comparative dullness of the few weeks before election will now give place to a spell of uncommon activity. The best weeks of the season are at hand. Thanksgiving week is the harvest of impresario and showman, actor and "vaudeville artist." Thus far, the season has been prosperous with actors who can act and have secured plays worth doing.

Edward A. Dithmar

The Turf on the Stage.

The production in London of another new sporting drama has set the genial "Old Playgoer" at work in the records and in his own capacious memory looking for plays relating to the turf. They began to be popular in the open air theatre long before the Commonwealth. The race for the Chester Cup in 1610 was followed by the performance of a dramatic piece glorifying the struggle. Beaumont and Fletcher, in their "Monsieur Thomas," acted about 1621, refer to the racing and cock-fighting at Derby. Drury Lane had its turf play long before the days of Sir Augustus Harris. "Hide Parke," a comedy by James Shirley, comprised jockeys and foot-racers in the cast, and an Irish footman, with odds of 10 to 1 on him, beat his English rival easily in a "sprint." Then there was a song by the peripatetic minstrels of the period, previous to the decision of the equine contest which led to much betting of "gloves and silk stockings" with the ladies. The race was apparently run "off"—the epoch of Andrew Halliday and the real cab had not then dawned—and Lord Bonvile (probably the ancester of Boucicault's Lord Woodbie) came on the stage afterward and announced the result.

Thomas Shadwell, in "A True Widow," indulges in much turf talk, and the Hon. Francis Howard's "The Man of Newmarket" introduces an owner named Swiftspur and five jockeys "in several habits." One of these latter makes a remark of a caustic character, "This racing is a most noble sort of recreation, since it undoes gentlemen to raise grooms. Blessings on their hearts for it!" Four-mile heats, Choke Jade, and the Ditch are all referred to in the dialogue. Another Drury Lane play dealing with the great sport was "Newmarket; or, the Humours of the Turf," a comedy written by George Downing. The horse-play was, therefore, well known to our ancestors, who might turn in their graves could they see what "realistic" developments were to follow in a later age, with the rise and progress of stage resources. Coming to a closer and more interesting date, it will be remembered that Maria Foote, afterward Countess of Harrington, drove people crazy by her performance of Annette in "The Little Jockey." Arrayed in breeches and topboots, her singing of "The boy in yellow wins the day!" created an impression which lives in history even now.

"Realism" with a Vengeance.

Dr. Bauzemont in the French Revue des Revues gravely tells of a Japanese tragedian, Olowaya, who, in order to act the part of a ruined merchant, burdened by domestic troubles, submitted himself to a regimen which he conceived would properly identify himself with his part. He appeared in public in the shabbiest of costumes, deprived himself of food and abstained from his daily bath. He sank into a state of melancholy, his features became haggard and his brain gave way. He became convinced that the ruined merchant of the play was himself, and the cerebral shock arising from this illusion was so real that his friends were forced to appeal to medical assistance in order to save his life and his reason.

A Cutlet Would Save Her.

Perhaps few New York playgoers remember a dreadful play by Salmi Morse, in which Janauschek performed the part of a lady who was starved to death and then recalled to life. Whereupon she went back and forth on the stage exclaiming, "Oh! I am so hungry," or words to that effect. Almost as fine a work of its kind must be "The Fanatic," by John T. Day, recently performed in London. A handsome young physician falls in love with the wife of a "temperance" crank and vegetarian. The lady is ill because her husband will not let her eat meat. The doctor prescribes a cutlet and a glass of sherry. The husband declares that she shall die before such wicked stuff is given to her. Happily, the husband dies, and there is a chance as the curtain falls that the pale, anaemic lady will soon be properly fed.

The "News Sense" on the Stage.

George Alexander, the London actor-manager, tells this story, apropos of "plays of the hour" and the use of topics of current interest in drama: "I remember one man who owned a number of theatres in a colliery district. A bad explosion took place in one of the mines in this neighborhood, and it occurred to him that an 'explosion' play would be sure to take. On a certain Thursday he went to a dramatist friend of mine and said that he wanted by Monday a play with a colliery explosion as the central motive. 'Can't do it in the time,' said the dramatist, naturally. 'I don't expect you to write the whole play,' said the manager; 'I have got a very good piece here, which I have had by me for some time, and I want you just to write the explosion into it.' He ended by offering the author £20 to carry out this suggestion, but his offer was refused. On this the manager went to a mutual friend to try to discover why the dramatist did not joyfully accept the £20. 'I can't understand the fellow at all,' said he. 'Is he writing for pounds, shillings, and pence, or for posterity.'"

"Richelieu" in Many Languages.

The translation of Bulwer's "Richelieu" recently produced at the Paris Odéon failed partly because the drama is rather bombastic and stilted for these times and partly because it was badly acted. The piece has been translated into German, Russian, and Italian, and acted in those languages with great success. The great Dumas, when he was director of the Théâtre Historique, thought very highly of it, and prepared an adaptation of it which was put into rehearsal, but which, for some reason or another, was never acted. The present version is by M. Charles Samson, a good English scholar, whose translation of "Hamlet," performed by Bernhardt and Garnier at the Porte St. Martin in 1886, was highly praised.

The Claque Doomed in Austria.

In Vienna and throughout Austria the theatrical claque has been, until recently, an institution as firmly founded as in France. Last year the chief of the opera claque publicly celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to office, and it was gravely asserted that many prominent actors and actresses proffered their congratulations and "many returns." This year the new director of the Vienna Opera has formally abolished the claque.

"Secret Service" in Russia.

Charles Frohman's London agent has just sold the right to produce "Secret Service" in the Russian Empire to M. Souvorine of St. Petersburg. Mr. Gillette's excellent play will be translated into Russian and produced in the capital of the Czars at the theatre of the Literary and Artistic Society.

SCENE IN "THE LITTLE MINISTER."—ACT III.
Lady Babbie, (Maude Adams,) Lord Rintoul, (E. O. Jepson,) and Felice, (Margaret Gordon.)

THE AESTHETICS OF BRIDGE DESIGN.

"IT is very gratifying that attention is being directed to the fact that bridges are very obtrusive objects in the landscape, and as such cultivated taste requires that they be designed as sightly as the limitations of each special problem will permit." So says Alfred P. Boller in the introduction to an article he wrote for The Engineering News of Oct. 7 on "The Aesthetics of Bridge Design as Exemplified by Two Recent New York Bridges." Mr. Boller believes that American civilization has made giant strides since the centennial year in the development of the arts and sciences as applied to what we might call the adornment of existence and also that there are probably no people on the face of the earth whose ideas of taste and desire for beautiful things have so permeated the masses as those of the United States.

Mr. Boller's argument in this paper is that when there are waterways demanding bridge crossings, such crossings should be studied on architectural principles, as well as those of purely constructive engineering, and that the last aim of architecture, beauty, should be kept in mind. And in the course of his argument he says:

"Much otherwise good architecture is spoiled with overloaded ornament, and it takes very little to make a bridge appear ridiculous. In no other class of construction is it so important to bear ever in mind that ornament should not be constructed, but the construction ornamented, and even then only in so far as it serves to accentuate a feature. Bridges as a rule are seen at a distance, and if of any magnitude, can only be seen in part when one is comparatively near, and therefore impress favorably or unfavorably the spectator by mass and general proportions. The detail is not seen, except under comparatively close inspection, but the lines and masses, the relations of the units to each other, such as proportions of piers and spans, down to subordinate relations of railing and cornice, are what give character to such a structure. Strong shadow lines are necessary to bring out strength and vigor of design, and, therefore, much attention must be paid to proportions and overhangings, copings, and masonry forms."

The new bridges with which the writer deals are the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge, carrying the King's Bridge Road over the canal, and the bridge of the New York Central Railroad over the Harlem at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and of them he says, in part:

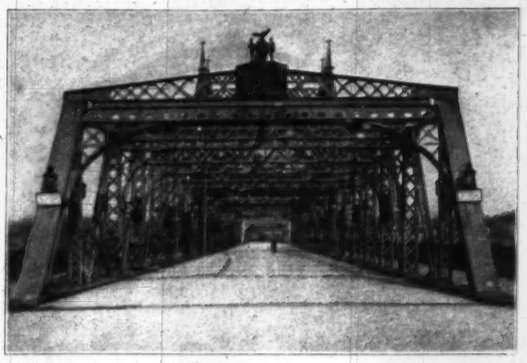
"Both bridges being very wide, considerable study was required so to arrange the masses that all ease and grace would not be lost in constructive necessities. Two trusses were adopted in each case, yielding wide and unbroken roadways, which permitted the adoption of twin piers, and in case of the ship canal bridge resulted in great foundation and masonry economies. By uniting the rest piers with arches, besides being a relief from the angularity of the pier lines, they support the middle girders of the approach deck spans in one case, while in the other, that of the Central bridge, they afford a passageway to the landing steps beneath the arches, giving easy access to the river, which the adjacent bulkheads (yet to be built) will cut off.

"The piers themselves carry out the ideas of column divisions, each having a shaft, necking, cornice, and cap. The superstructure railing finishes at stone newels carried up from the pier caps on the ship canal bridge, breaking back by molded offsets from a broad base, while in the case of the Central bridge the railings finish in the stone refuge houses required for the end men, necessitated by the greater magnitude of the latter draw and nature of the traffic. These stone houses are designed in harmonious lines with the piers, the masses of which are accentuated by them, a spot of color being given by the red-tiled roofs.

"The length of the ship canal draw being only 270 feet, it was difficult to arrange graceful lines for the trusses. A mistake was made in hipping the end panels, as they give a squat effect to the portals. In the case of the Central draw the length of 408 feet gave a fine chance to arrange graceful lines, and very careful study was made of the best proportions. The top chord is a continuous curve of eye bars from the ends to the centre, where it is crowned with latticed finials on the four centre posts, forming with the arrangement of panel proportions a harmonious combination of lines that I do not see could be bettered. A great deal of care was given in both structures to the study of the bracing, both transverse and lateral, so that the latticing and lines should be in harmony with the structure as a whole, decoration being sparingly indulged in, if shaped intersection plates at lattice intersections and corner brackets can be called decoration at all, but they are very effective in relieving the angularity of such constructions. The portals are not elaborate, are entirely of wrought metal and shaped and emphasized to be in keeping with the nature of the material and general design.

"The overhanging sidewalks have substantial railings bounding them, with well-molded cornices made from rolled sections, accentuated in the deck spaces with stamped metal rosettes at constructive intervals, except on the Central draw, where the effect of the cornice depends on its boldness and shadow lines. The railings are substantial in effect, produced largely by the frequency of the newel posts and the solidity of the base. They are entirely of wrought metal, excepting the newel posts and bottom paneling, which are of cast iron, which last in the Central draw are of bronze, as is also the top rail. These railings were specially designed for these works, but on a plan of construction adopted by me some years since, in an effort to devise a system of railing at once simple in construction, substantial and neat in appearance, and, in fact, capable of a variety of ornamented filling that might be required for any special work.

"The girders for the approach spans are clearly exhibited in the photographs, being latticed deck spans, in which relief from angularity is sought to be obtained by shaping the gusset and intersection plates in curves, about the only thing that can be done in the way of 'decorating' latticed girders."



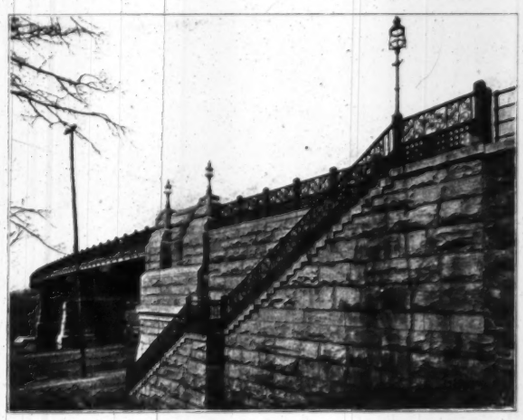
From The Engineering News.

PORTAL OF CENTRAL BRIDGE.

THE CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The second largest suspension bridge in the world is the one over the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which was opened in 1867, some sixteen years prior to the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although there is a vast difference in the size of the two bridges, the earlier one is a great and beautiful structure, having cost originally nearly $2,000,000, and having a span of 1,056 feet between towers, the middle of the floor being over 100 feet above low water in the river. Since the construction of the suspension bridge three other bridges have been erected over the river between Cincinnati and the Kentucky cities opposite, and the Louisville and Nashville Railway bridge, antedating it, has also been replaced with a new and larger structure. All of these bridges accommodate foot and wagon traffic, and three, including the suspension bridge, are used by electric street railways. With the advent of the latter service came the immediate necessity of increasing the capacity of the Roebling work, which less than two decades ago seemed spacious enough for almost a lifetime growth. The population of Covington, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, and Ludlow, which cities are as much a part of Cincinnati as any portion of its corporate limits, is about 100,000, but because of their Kentuckyness this vast number is unhappily missing in the Cincinnati census record.

To enlarge the bridge sufficiently for the future needs has been an engineering work of considerable importance and extent, the fact of its being carried on without interrupting the steady traffic across the bridge making it extraordinarily notable. The new approach at the Cincinnati end begins at Second Street, an entire square further up in the city than the old entrance, and, in order to accommodate the girders of the heavier structure required for the new river span, the whole floor has been raised nearly four feet. This feature of the reconstruction was accomplished in a remarkable manner, long "U" shaped screws being fastened between the ends of the wire ropes, by which the floor beams are hung to the great cables, and by a systematic turning of the nuts in unison, or, rather, in sections, the change was made without stopping a single car, wagon, or pedestrian, except at one time, when the connections between the new approach and tracks to the old floors were made, and even this caused only the cessation of through-car traffic for a few hours.



From The Engineering News.

EAST ABUTMENT OF CENTRAL BRIDGE,
Jerome Avenue Approach.

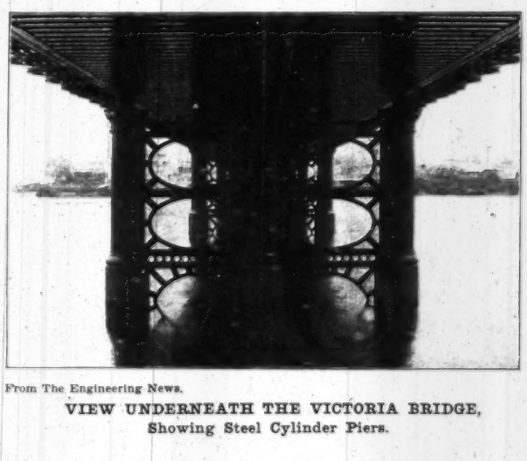
The original bridge was supported upon two main cables, 1,700 feet long, 12½ inches in diameter, each composed of 5,000 iron wires, with a total strength of 8,400 tons for both cables. These are now supplemented by two cables leading to new anchorages. They are finished, and are 1,970 feet long, 10½ inches in diameter, and composed of 2,226 steel wires, with a strength of 12,000 tons together. The improvement in cablemaking since steel was introduced is strikingly shown in the comparison here made. Nearly a year and a half were consumed in the work of spinning the cables. Both old and new cables cross the top of towers at the same places, the new ones somewhat above the old. The former plan had the cables brought nearer together at the centre of the span than at the saddles, the latter space being 50 feet, but when the new work is finished the cables will swing straight from tower to tower. The footwalks will pass outside the towers instead of through the arches. A roadway 30 feet wide, with double car track and two walks, each 9 feet wide, comprise the floor plan across the river span, while at the new approach in Cincinnati a total width of nearly 70 feet is given. This approach, now completed, is a handsome steel and stone construction, 800 feet in length, paved with brick.

The total length of the enlarged bridge from entrance to entrance will be 2,755 feet, and the extreme width at centre of span is 54 feet, thus making it one of the most imposing structures of the kind in the world. About 1,200 electric cars cross daily, while the foot crossings reach over 2,000,000 annually. It is doubtful if the new bridge will have the same graceful appearance and high architectural quality of the old one, which has been famous ever since it was finished as a work of fine proportions and artistic detail. Few bridges of any sort in America can be called beautiful, and the fact that the towers, anchorages, and entrance offices of this bridge were carefully designed originally gave it an international reputation for beauty. The changes, however, have been carried out with a similar care, so far as possible, to the architecture, and the bridge will present a more massive appearance, at any rate.

The Engineer in Chief of the work is Mr. Wilhelm Hildebrand, who was associated with the Roeblings in building the East River bridge, and who has solved a number of difficult problems in the progress of the improvement.

The work will not be entirely completed before March of next year.

H. L. BRIDWELL.



From The Engineering News.

VIEW UNDERNEATH THE VICTORIA BRIDGE,
Showing Steel Cylinder Piers.

HERE AND THERE.

There resides in Cleveland, Ohio, where he follows his trade as a feather dyer and cleaner, Gustave de Fontenoy. Many years ago he was a teacher of French in Montreal, and it was from him that Lord Wolseley, then a young Lieutenant, received his first instruction in the French language. How thorough old Fontenoy was in his work is evidenced by the fact that Lord Wolseley's French is said to be "perfect Parisian" in phraseology and pronunciation.

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Just as Floridians have prepared to go into the raising of camphor trees as a new industry there come to their shores to add to their prospective stores of wealth great schools of the genuine French sardines. This is just as the fishermen of Eastport (Me.) have begun bewailing their hard luck because the shortage in the herring run will this year reduce their production of sardines by about one-half. What with a big crop of pineapples, the renewal of the blasted orange groves, a fortune from camphor and tobacco in prospect, and now sardines by the million, Florida seems to have an embarrassment of riches.

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Crispi, the ex-Premier of Italy, has no reason to think that his countrymen will treat his memory kindly, when he is gone. And so he has had prepared a beautiful shaft of Carrara marble and has caused it to be placed in the cemetery of Naples. Sculptors have for some time been at work upon it, and its presence has created no end of comment and curiosity; no one seemed to know whose remains it was intended to shelter. But the name "Crispi" now appears upon the base, carved deep, as though destined to defy centuries, and Neapolitan curiosity is satiated. Possibly Crispi has the right idea after all; it is better to buy immortality at one's own expense and during life than to leave it to the fickle sentiments of selfish survivors, to say nothing of the satisfaction that is derived in contemplating a post-mortem monument to one's fame.

POTENTIALITIES.

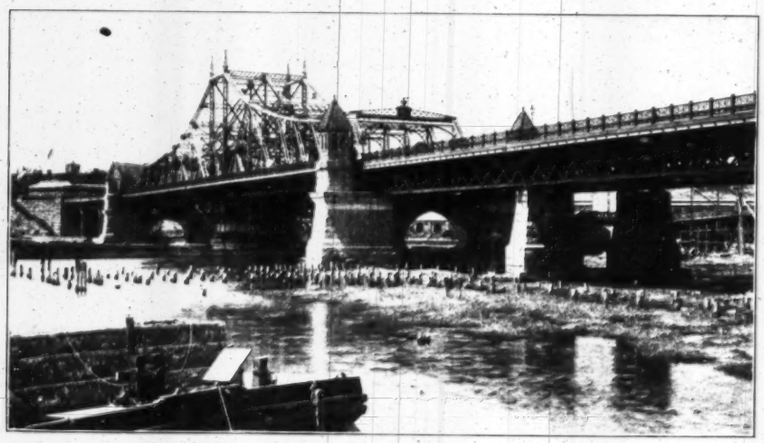
The hours hold a choice—and ours to choose—
Within those hours to build a noble pile,
A structure of high majesty, and lose
All earthly taint of sense and self the while
An edifice of thought, which should diffuse
Light, help, and strength, and freedom free from guile.

This in our reach, no soul would hesitate?
But no, we turn our wanton eyes away,
And start to build a house of mean estate—
A little tawdry jerry-building, gay
With paint and tinsel; empty, desolate
Of all fine thought and noble power to stay.

And from our tawdry house of cards we cry
With laugh and jest, "This is the Tower of Joy,
Of Life and Youth and Fervor! Dullards sigh
Over vexed problems—better we'll employ
Gay fleeting hours!" Yet dimly we descry
The good once scorned, none after may enjoy.

To see the greater, and to choose the less,
The chance of high-discerning friendship, filled
With understanding, knowledge, power to bless
Weak spirits into strength, if so we willed.
Strange! By a thoughtless touch—a light caress—
Such brilliant potentialities were killed.

—LEWIS IRAM in St. Paul's.



From The Engineering News.

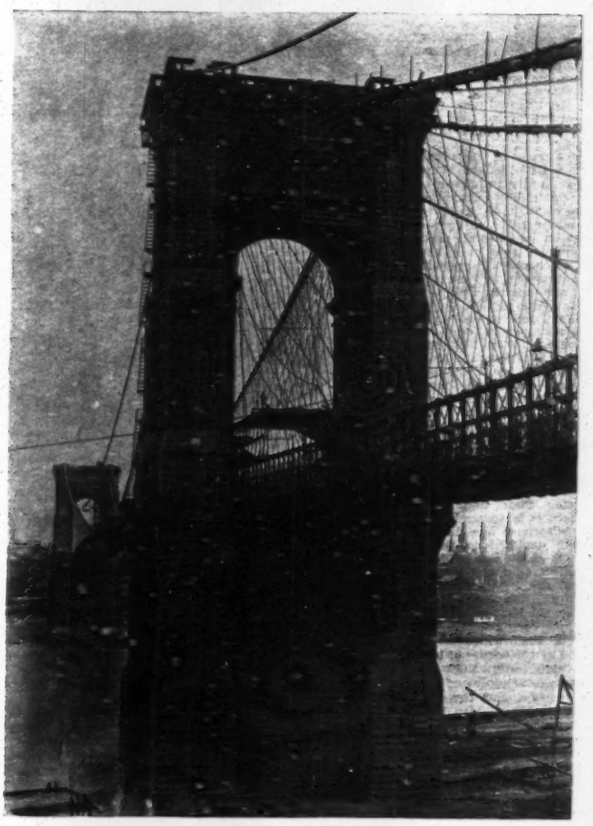
GENERAL VIEW OF CENTRAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER, N. Y.

From The Engineering News.

JEROME AVENUE APPROACH OF CENTRAL BRIDGE.
Looking East.

Photographed for The New York Times by H. Kirchmaier, Cincinnati.

THE ROADWAY OF THE CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE.
Showing the Process of Reconstruction.

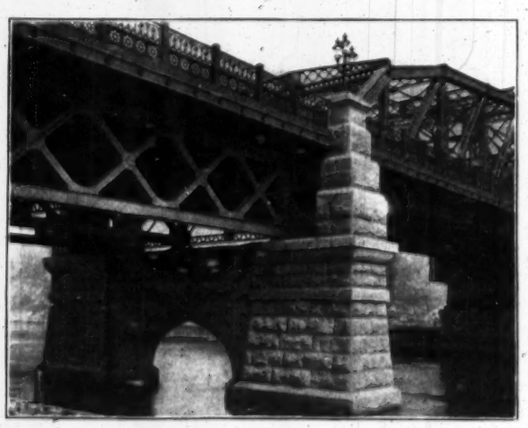


Photographed for The New York Times by H. Kirchmaier, Cincinnati.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

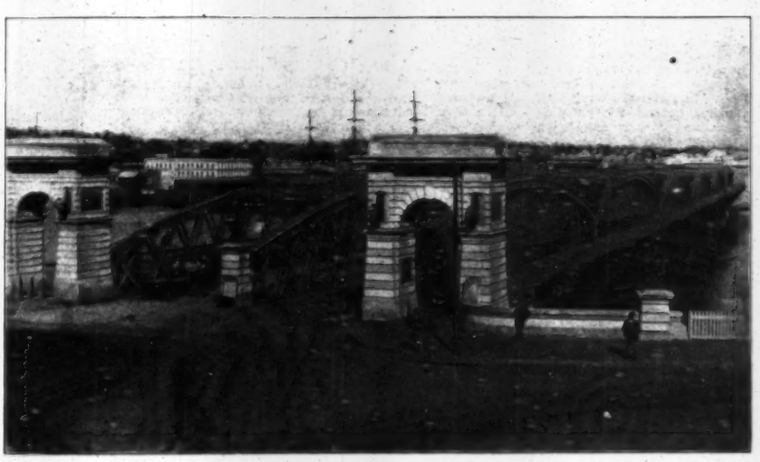
From The Engineering News.

VIEW SHOWING FALSE WORKS AND TRUSSES OF NEW VICTORIA BRIDGE IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.



From The Engineering News.

REST PIER FOR HARLEM SHIP CANAL BRIDGE.



From The Engineering News.

VIEW OF NEW VICTORIA BRIDGE, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.
Showing Portal Arches and Entrance to Carriageways.

SOME NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF BRIDGE BUILDING.

A BRONZE DOOR BY BARTLETT.

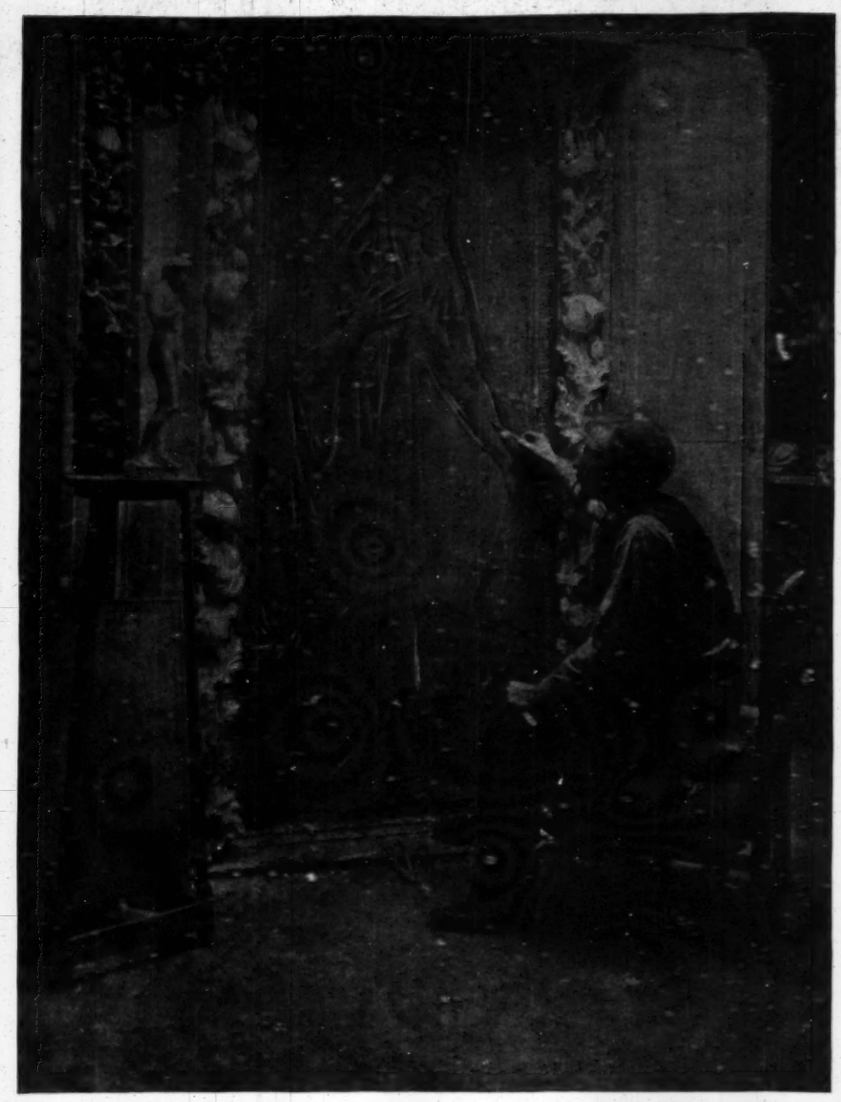
MR. PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT has been at work in Paris on a commission for the bronze portal to a tomb in Woodlawn. The illustration shows the young sculptor putting the finishing touches on the clay in his studio. To the left is the small model in which he sketched his idea, and above it on a stand is a figurine in the round, which takes the same pose as the low relief. The figure in the relief is heavily draped, only the face, neck, and arms showing, while the tips of the feet are barely indicated under the hem of the flowing garment.

In the two preliminary sketches one perceives the care with which the sculptor has approached the work. Nothing is easier for a sculptor who is modeling in very low relief than to lose his sense of values, if one may borrow a term from painting, and produce a dry, flat effect, when it is necessary to suggest the roundness of a figure. Low reliefs have in a certain way a likeness to painting in just this particular, for whereas the surface is almost flat, the figure must appear to a reasonable degree detached from the background, so that there need be no great effort of the imagination to suppose that the figure has not only length and breadth, but thickness.

The face of the figure expresses the sadness of parting from family and friends, while the abundant draperies and the right hand raised to the breast furnish at once a suggestion of modesty and offer a gesture that calls attention to the person represented; in other words, it is an appeal to be remembered by the living. The gentle droop of the head adds force to the combined suggestions of modesty and appeal. In its low relief the figure also indicates the other world, the spirit world, but a realm considered from the point of view of a Greek rather than a modern. It is not, indeed, entirely hopeless, but on the other hand it does not speak of the triumph over death which Christianity teaches, the glad certainty of another life immeasurably better than that on earth. There is a touch here of the hopelessness one finds powerfully depicted in the draped bronze seated figure by Augustus St. Gaudens at Washington, the "Nirvana," as it is called. But this revenante from the bourne whence none returns is certainly very gracious, pensive, and sweet.

The shadowiness of the figure is accentuated by the border of large flowers and leaves in high relief; they cast the woman back into the shadows of the tomb. Poppies are for sleep and for the lessening of pain, and so have often been used as a symbol of peaceful death; the peculiarity of Mr. Bartlett's use of them is their size. They are so large and prominent that they make a frame to the broad single panel of the door like that of a picture.

The door is nearly ten feet high and five broad. The borders will be cast separately in three pieces, and the relief in a single piece, making four in all. The sculptor tried one of the best bronze foundries in Paris, sending the border to be cast first. Now, such leaves and flowers are tedious and difficult to cast, since there are many deep undercuttings, and the larger flowers and leaves must be cast separately. The results were so unsatisfactory that he decided to bring the work home and have it cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company in New York. He is expected to return toward the end of November, and the door will be finished some time in January. In Paris the work has been seen and spoken kindly of by MM. Dampf, Mercié, and other French sculptors of note.



BRONZE DOOR OF TOMB FOR WILLIAM ANDREWS CLARK.
The Sculptor, Paul Wayland Bartlett.

Mr. Paul Bartlett is the son of Truman H. Bartlett of Boston, the sculptor and writer on art; he is best known here as the young artist to whom were awarded two of the most important statues for the Library of Congress, those of Columbus and Michael Angelo. The Columbus, in colored plaster, was shown last Summer at the international art exhibition in Venice; it is a stern, almost angry, Columbus, as if the sculptor wished to recall the disappointments and humiliations of the discoverer rather than the joyfulness and pride in his achievement; it is the historical rather than the ideal Columbus. Mr. Bartlett's Michael Angelo has not been shown.

The heavy bronze door for a tomb is an order from Mr. William Andrews Clark of New York. Possibly the completed work may grace the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society mooted for the Spring of 1898; but if not, the likelihood is that it may be shown some time during the Winter, either at the foundry or elsewhere, before it is sent to Woodlawn. C. DE KAY.

MR. GOELET'S NEW YACHT.

Mr. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma, which is now in these waters, is one of the handsomest yachts afloat, and in construction and interior decorations is very much like the Mayflower, which was built for the late Ogden Goelet. She was built by the Clydebank Shipbuilding and Engineering Company from designs by G. L. Watson. She is built entirely of steel, and is 275 feet on the water line, 320 feet from figurehead to taffrail, 36.7 feet beam, and 17.7 feet depth molded. Her gross tonnage is 1,739.83.

The space in the vessel has been divided with great care. The accommodations for the owner and his friends are of the most sumptuous description, and French decorators were employed to make the different rooms as artistic as possible. The drawing room is in white, with marble mantelpieces, and the furniture is gilded. The dining saloon is finished in oak. The staterooms of Mr. and Mrs. Goelet are beautifully decorated, and connected with each is a tiled bathroom. Adjoining these rooms is the private study, an unusually well-lighted and well-ventilated apartment. On the deck below these rooms are staterooms for the son and daughter of the owner and cabins for six guests. There is also a cabin for a doctor.

The yacht is lighted throughout by electricity, and in addition to two powerful search lights she has side lights, masthead lights, and portable and movable lights in saloons and staterooms. Electricity is also used for fans, heaters, and in the pantry.

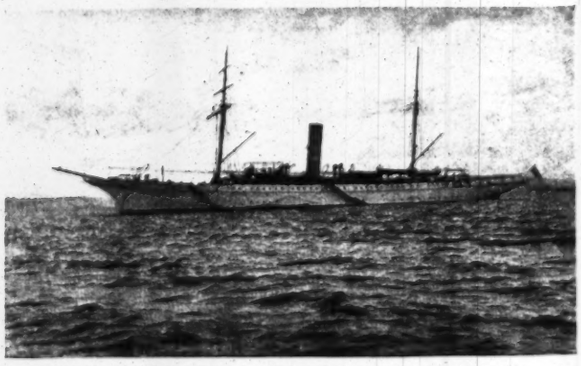
The Nahma's engines are of triple-expansion type. There are two sets, capable of indicating 4,250 horse power. The diameters of the cylinders are 22½, 38, and two 40 inches on each engine, with a piston stroke of 27 inches. Steam is supplied at a pressure of 169 pounds by two double-headed return tubular boilers, to which are fitted forced-draught appliances. The grate surface is over 200 square feet, and the heating surface over 6,000 square feet, while the nominal horse power is 236. There are numerous auxiliary engines, including a refrigerating plant, duplicate electric machinery, as well as a large battery of accumulators. In her trial trip on the Clyde last July the mean speed attained for several hours' continuous run was 16¾ knots an hour, which is equal to 19.288 statute miles an hour.

The yacht is schooner rigged and has a very natty appearance. She is fitted with steam and hand steering gear, a steam windlass, and mounts two Hotchkiss quick-firing guns. She is commanded by Capt. Churchill, and has a crew of seventy-two all told.

It is Mr. Goelet's intention to cruise in Southern waters this Winter, and early next year the yacht will cross the ocean for the Mediterranean, when her owner will witness the yacht racing.

Compared with other yachts, the Nahma is only 340 tons smaller than W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, and about double the size of John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal. She was launched last February, and since that time has been in the hands of the interior fitters and decorators.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.



MR. ROBERT GOELET'S NEW YACHT NAHMA.

THE MINISTER'S FATHER.

Lease me on thee, laddie!
Eh, laddie, laddie!
An' ye gaed me bye in yonder toun;
('Twas miles and miles tae yonder toun)
Was yon thy wife in silken goun?
But eh, my ain wee laddie!

And Willie droun'd nigh Pladda licht,
And wee Nan's grave is white wi' snaw;
And ilka day and ilka nicht
I'd lief that nicht would fa'.

For O, it's lonely on the sea,
E'en wi' a God!
But there I'm furthest frae thy road;
O ne'er shall I bring shame on thee,
My laddie,
My ain wee fisher laddie!

A. BOYD SCOTT in Black and White.

GORILLAS SELDOM IN CAPTIVITY.

William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Society, is authority for the statement that the first genuine gorilla seen alive in this country reached Boston on the 2d of last May, and died five days afterward from the effects of a cold caught on the voyage across the Atlantic. The gorilla, says Mr. Hornaday, is one of the rarest animals ever shown in zoological gardens. It is sullen and lymphatic in captivity, and its pernicious inactivity predisposes the animal to indigestion, loss of appetite, and an early death. In consequence of the infrequency with which gorillas are captured alive, and their obstinate refusal to harmonize with their environment when caught, their months of life in captivity, are, in every case, but few. Only three or four specimens have ever been exhibited in Europe. Two of these were inmates, at different periods, of the London "Zoo."

Two American ape-fanciers, the Edwards brothers, found a genuine baby gorilla, alive and well in Liverpool last spring, and purchasing it brought it at once to this country without taking the precaution to wait for warm weather. During the five days of its existence in this country, it was exhibited in Boston. Mr. Hornaday says that it was twenty inches high, and weighed fifteen and a half pounds. The sailors, who took it to Liverpool from the Gaboon country, said that its capture was due to an accident to its mother, who was killed by a falling tree. When it was captured the natives fed it on plantains and rice, but on shipboard and in Boston its bill of fare was increased so as to include milk, dry bread, apples, oranges, figs, and bananas. The strange little creature is described as having been a hearty eater and quite pugnacious. Showmen have on various occasions attempted to palm off cheap and common dog-faced baboons as genuine gorillas.

Death Mask of Henry George.
By J. H. A. Walthausen.

Black Coffee Martele.

RENAISSANCE IN ART WORK.

"I TAKE off my hat to the silversmith. He is an artist instead of a mere artisan."

So spoke the artist, he of oils and pigment and palette and brushes, as he looked with very evident gratification upon something like a hundred examples of the revived art of silversmithing that had just reached town from the Providence factory of the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Occasionally in the past year or two whispers have been heard among art lovers of a scheme that had been undertaken

A Silver Pitcher.

down in Providence to revive the glories of silversmithing. There were glories in the old days in Greece and Rome, in Holland, Germany, France, and finally in England, when the worker in precious metals was an artist rather than a mechanic. The achievements of these men are written of now with something akin to awe. So perfect were the modelings and traceries produced with only the crude hammer and punch, but guided by trained eyes and wielded by hands instinct with the artist's touch, that the repoussé work of the early centuries has been looked upon as almost one of those lost arts of which Wendell Phillips spoke so eloquently to the older of us who survive him.

Beaten into shape artistically perfect, specimens of the handicraft of the ancient goldsmiths and silversmiths and workers in bronze and iron form a never-ending source

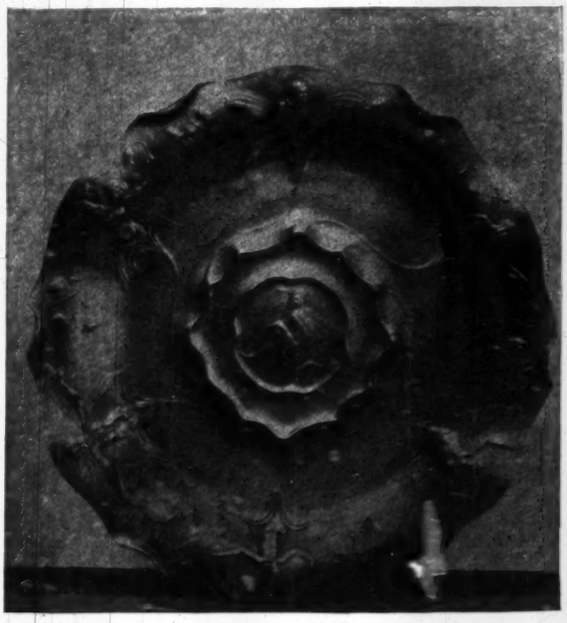
Rosewater Jug Martele.

both of wonder and admiration, in the art collections of the great museums of the world, and the priceless collections of the indefatigable amateur lover of art. Even the work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are moderns in these collections.

Crude castings and chasings, the simpler, cheaper, and less artistic methods of production forced the beater of gold, of silver, and of the baser metals into the background, for there were, even in those days, the nouveau riche, who must have plate and "heirlooms" for his new establishment, and have it quickly, and the more rapid the method of production and the more showy his plate, the better he was suited. And so went the artist-beater to the wall. With the sweeping on of years and the forward movement in mechanical methods, the patient artist hammerer became practically extinct. The demand for his services was even less than the supply of creditable workmanship, and the improvident artist-artisan fell before the proletarian modernism, and the era of gaud and flippancy had full sway where once art had governed.

In recent days the "gingerbread work" of coin metal workers has palled on the taste of the cultured. There was a demand for a Renaissance in silver working, for something approaching that art manifest in the carefully guarded plate that has been handed down from generation to generation, for the artistic triumphs of the days before the artist bowed to the wielder of the chasing tools and chisel, before the molder and his co-partner in artistic crime, the stamping machine, drove the manipulator of the hammer into undeserved oblivion.

It was an inspiration that possessed some one connected with the Gorham Company—unfortunately he is nameless—to attempt a revival of the silversmith's art. Whoever he may be, he has had a hard task. Probably he would be the last to claim that



ROSEWATER DISH MARTELE.

perfect success has been achieved, but for what has been so far accomplished the art-loving portion of the world has reason to rejoice. It has certainly been a labor of love with the suggestor, possibly to a certain extent with his employers. The Gorham Company are not in the silver business solely for art's sake. But for what they have already accomplished toward the revivifying of what has practically been for more than two centuries a lost art they deserve all credit, and the art lover will not begrudge them any accruing benefits.

Herewith are reproduced photographs of some of the handiwork of the men who for several years past have been working steadily to attain to something like the complete artistic triumphs they hope to achieve. "Wrought work," these pieces of pure silversmithing are called by the makers in lieu of a better name for it. It is impossible to do justice in print to the work of the artists. The soft, almost velvety surface finish of the hammered metal fails to show. To handle and caress such a surface is a rare treat to him of the true artistic sense.

That the labors of the dreamer of this revival of smithing in its highest form have been arduous is manifest at a glance. The realist might not grow enthusiastic over the work, but the idealist, the impressionist, can find much that will excuse even ravings. These will agree with the painter quoted, that they are actually in the presence of art when looking at those bits of silver work. Nature has been reproduced in many instances in flowers, leaves, the bark of trees, twigs, and even in some forms of animal life, but the work is rather suggestive than literal.

This is particularly manifest in the central picture on the page, the rosewater dish and the accompanying ewer shown in an adjoining column. Here the beater has given full play to his idealization of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." That those ideas are well conceived, a glance at the work attests. The fairies are impressionistic to a degree, and are beaten up from the solid metal with much of true artistic force and great delicacy of finish. The conventional flowers beaten up on the dish and still further elaborated on the ewer are the heartsease, or, as Oberon says, the flower which maidens call love-in-idleness. The treatment of these, of the wings and hair of the fairies has been delicately and daintily done with a touch that evinces rare skill on the part of the beater. So, too, in the figure of Puck on his mushroom throne there is clever modeling, when it is considered that only a hammer is used.

That so high a degree of workmanship has been reached in the few years devoted to the training of the workers is little less than marvelous. These artist-artisans had to be self-taught in the mechanical side of their art, for there were no silversmiths in this country to teach them even its rudiments. A few were imported. Then came the long process of education and training; the tedious correction of modern mannerisms that would crop out in their productions among men who had been designers and workers on what may be called geometrical instead of artistic lines; who had breathed in the air of filigree, lived on gingerbread, and designed and thought and existed on the conventionalisms that have characterized even the best of modern silver manipulation of recent years, until its influences dominated them.

In the pieces shown at a private view recently, no school of art had been adhered to, no one epoch controlled the modeling or methods of the artists. They had been evidently free to work as they willed to shape up from a sheet of silver whatever form of grace suggested itself to them. Form has been the keynote of the work thus far, so that the right start—from the very foundation—has been made. Ornamentation is manifestly subsidiary to contour. So far in this revival there is no evidence of the almost irresistible tendency always existent to over-ornamentation. And therein lies the artistic success that has been secured in treatment.

It is hardly possible to imagine a more complete surprise than can be given by placing one of the bits of what might well be called the new art among half a dozen pieces of even the choicest of the modern silverworker's skill, with its filigree, its high polish, its wealth of chasing, chiseling, and tooling, and its oxidization and "frosting." The contrast is startling. The strength and force, the richness and softness, the rugged art of the hammer as against the flashiness of the tools and machines stands out like the firm and true work of the sculptor as against the mechanical accuracy of the stonecutter, like the superb brushwork of the artist as compared with the flat lifeless sameness of the photograph. It is like a gem of art in a setting of tinny flashiness. In every detail and every way the work of the silversmith stands preeminently above that of the mere mechanic, as art must always dominate mere labor. The inspiration of the workman is evident; his artistic qualities manifest; his impressions are idealized; his fancy has played its part well within rational bounds. The result is art; strong, lusty, robust art.

Each article is beaten wholly from the virgin metal. The feet of the pitchers and loving cups, the ornamenting relief work, the delicate traceries, the bold, sweeping lines of the handles and lips and spouts are all the work of the hammer. There is no casting, stamping, spinning, rolling, or chasing; no mechanical work whatever. It is all so much of the expression of the artist's idea as can be given with the hammer alone. And the surface, unfinished save as the hammer can finish it, is softer and richer and more satisfying than anything

A Claret Jug.

that machinery or the assiduous butler can ever give it.

That this experimentation in so new and yet so old a line is bound to lead to the recognition and re-establishment of the art of the silversmith seems a certainty to any one who sees the work. It is the strongest sort of a rebuke to what established canons of art declare to be vulgar. Decorated with wrought ware in place of the machine-made monstrosities of silver—for much of our silverware deserves to be called so—the table or sideboard would be converted from an eye-wearying place for the ostentatious display of bad taste and the wealth of the butler's pantry as well, into restful and thoroughly satisfying additions to the

Tankard Martele.

house where, perhaps, in all else there is naught to offend even the most captious of critics.

At the suggestion of a number of people interested in this revival of silversmithing the Gorham Company will make a display of some 300 pieces of this hammered or wrought ware in the Astoria during "Horse Show Week," beginning Monday, Nov. 15.

C. T. BRONSON.

Tankard Martele.

MUSIC

Frank Damrosch.

THE musical season of 1897-8 is now fairly under way. The incidents of the week which has just come to a close were the opening of the Astoria Hotel series of concerts and the beginning of the Symphony Society's season. The Astoria concerts are plainly devised to fill the gap in the social life of the city made by the absence of opera. Musical entertainment has served the purpose of society very well in the past, and there is no doubt that it will do so in the future. It must be said on behalf of society, however, that its members deserve credit for their readiness to accept a high artistic form of concert in lieu of opera which is not always satisfactory. The engagement of Mr. Seidl and his orchestra, was a guarantee at the outset that the instrumental part of the concert would be devoted to the performance of admired works, and the published programmes have demonstrated that the guarantee was a good one.

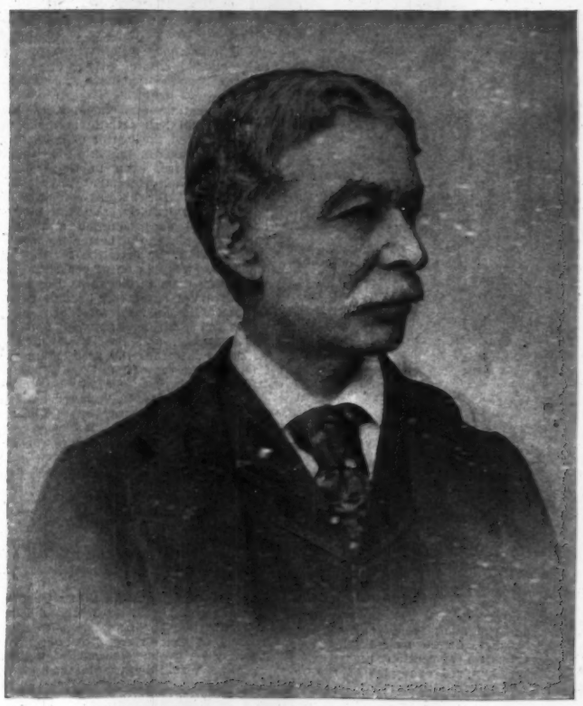
The engagement of Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the eminent soprano, was made before she had reappeared before an American audience, and showed that the managers of the concerts were confident of her ability to sustain her reputation here. Her recent appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House must have dispelled all doubts, if there were any, as to the present condition of her powers. Mme. Sembrich's return to America has thus far been a triumphal progress. When she made her début here in 1883, she had been on the operatic stage only three years, and she has profited immensely by the experience of the years which have elapsed since that time. Her voice is quite as good as it was fourteen years ago, and it has gained in dramatic quality. This is probably the result of close study, backed by strong musical temperament. While Mme. Sembrich is not what is commonly called a dramatic soprano, she has dramatic instincts, and she is a thorough musician. She phrases not from the physical necessities of her voice, but from her feeling for musical form and her appreciation of the emotional content of the music which she sings. She is wise in her day and generation, and undertakes nothing for which nature has not fitted her.

Mme. Sembrich sings, for instance, the lighter Wagnerian rôles, such as Senta, Elsa, and Eva; but nothing would induce her to undertake such parts as Isolde or Brünnhilde. She knows well that such music as theirs is for a voice of heavier quality and greater power than hers. But in conversation with the writer, she expressed her conviction that only singers schooled in the old school could sing the music of Wagner's advanced dramas properly. She pointed to Jean de Reszke and Lilli Lehmann as exemplars of her belief. She declared that she had no sympathy with the idea cherished by Mme. Wagner, and loudly proclaimed at Baireuth, that a separate and different school of singing was necessary for the correct delivery of Wagner's declamation. She seemed to be in sympathy with a sensible remark of Signor Bevignani—"They say that the old manner of phrasing is not applicabe to Wagner's music, yet that music is all phrasing."

Mme. Sembrich believes that artistic people are not weary of the old school of singing. She perceives and regrets that so few contemporaneous artists sing Mozart well, and she brings to the performance of his music a keen sympathy. There is no doubt that she thoroughly understands the spirit of Mozart's work. "One must sing the staccati in the 'Magic Flute' with dramatic feeling," she said.

It is a delight to hear any one sing as beautifully as Mme. Sembrich. It is unfortunate that there are people to whom her style is not commendable. Failure to appreciate the beauty of her work shows a singular lack of comprehension of the true method of singing. There is only one right way to sing, and Mme. Sembrich's delivery of German lieder has shown very clearly that the most subtle expression and the warmest feeling are not hostile to the purest Italian method. Enmity to the school of bel canto is based chiefly on the fact that it is called Italian. That word antagonizes a large class to whom Italian music is nothing but meaningless prettiness. But let us not forget in our devotion to the true Teutonic ideals of dramatic art that Verdi wrote "Aïda," "Otello," and "Falstaff" without sacrificing the Italian qualities of his melody or his general style.

Beauty and excellence are not the undisputed possessions of any one school. No one should condemn everything that is called Italian because some Italian operas are pretty poor stuff from the point of view of dramatic sincerity. The so-called Italian method of singing is taught by the best German masters. Good singing is good singing all the world over, and it is just as appropriate and welcome in "Siegfried" as it is in "Don Giovanni" or in "La Traviata."



RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Pianist.

The world will be well filled with piano playing this winter, although the amazing Rosenthal is not to be with us. Paolo Gallico will play at Mme. Dyna Beumer's concert next week, and later we shall hear at one of the Chickering Hall concerts Richard Hoffman, who is, like Mr. Gallico, a resident of New York, and who is a player of solid merits. Later still Franz Rummel will revisit America, and I look forward to some admirable Schumann playing at his hands. Of Josef Hofmann, who is now a young man of twenty, I continue to hear inspiriting accounts. No doubt he will no longer interest those to whose poor musical appetite his juvenility ten years ago was a sauce piquante, but he will probably commend himself more to the consideration of serious lovers of music who prefer adult achievement to infant precocity.

Verdi has just entered upon his eighty-fourth year—he was born on Oct. 9, 1814—and, in view of that event, the editor of Le Gaulois invited the opinion of certain eminent composers and artists upon the great Italian master's genius and work. Here are some of the answers to the editor's appeal. Théodore Dubois: "I admire his supple, powerful, fertile, and virile genius, which has always known how to transform and enlarge its method." Saint-Saëns: "Verdi is one of the most salient figures of the age. He is Italy herself, with her faults which one pardons, and her irresistible seduction. 'How happy are the Italians!' said Chabrier to me one day, and, going to the pianoforte, he sang passionately, 'Parigi, o cara.' They can write like that, and it is ravishing; we cannot." Massenet: "That master, robust and incomparable, for whom I feel as much respect as admiration." Adélaïde Ristori: Giuseppe Verdi, glory of the Latin races, inspired creator of divine harmonies, has made himself immortal in touching all the chords of the lyre of humanity." Christine Nilsson: "The impression which the master has made upon me is that of a man as full of human kindness and charm as he is of genius. For that matter, it would be trite and pretentious so to assert, since he has been for so long consecrated by the enthusiasm of the civilized world." There are many other such offerings, and surely Le Gaulois placed a charming birthday bouquet on the venerable master's breakfast table.

Le Gaulois publishes also the letter in which Verdi declined the directorship of the Naples Conservatoire in succession to Mercadante. This document is remarkable as a declaration of the writer's musical faith. Addressing young students, he says: "Work at fugue constantly, obstinately, even to satiety * * * Seek, also, to write with confidence. * * * Study Palestrina and some of his contemporaries; then leap to Marcello and especially give your attention to recitative. Go and hear modern operas without being carried away either by the many harmonic and instrumental beauties or by the chord of the diminished seventh, the refuge of those who cannot write four bars without using half a dozen of these sevenths." The master sums up his counsel thus: "Return to the antique, and that will be progress."

It would be pretty difficult to obtain any sounder advice than that. Yet when Verdi was writing "Aïda" he cut out a chorus in the Palestrina style and substituted for it a romance for Aïda, saying, "I do not think I can ever pose as a savant in music." Nevertheless in the letter just quoted he wrote like a savant and one possessed of an uncommon amount of wisdom, too. However, Verdi did reveal the savant in the finale of "Falstaff," a fugue imposing in its mastery of form and musical material and delightful in its complete appearance of freedom and even gayety. What a great master Verdi has proved himself to be!

English opera does not appear to be likely to make a greater bid for permanent success in England than it has here. John F. Runciman, the London correspondent of The Musical Record, a dignified, scholarly and interesting monthly (except in one article—this is modesty or parade) published in Boston, says: "As for the English opera season, it almost makes one despair for English opera. Of course our only course here is to make the best of things, to criticise the younger singers kindly, with a view of helping them and raising their ambitions. But alas! the younger singers, especially those of the Carl Rosa Company, are only too easily contented. They apparently prefer an uproarious round of applause for a high note in a country theatre to the artistic approbation of a cultured audience. The Italian tenor or baritone is usually reckoned the least intelligent creature in the world; but even the Italians have of late dressed properly for the part of Telramund in 'Lohengrin.' But the Carl Rosa man a few nights ago got himself up precisely as an Italian tenor in the old days, and laid himself out to captivate the hearts of the ladies. Lohengrin was also a bit of a lady killer; and Elsa, on the other hand, smirked and smiled sweetly on the male part of the audience."

A London paper quotes from The Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin the following admirable remarks on the encore nuisance: "After choosing by vote a high-class list of classical music in the Hambourg plébiscite, the public wanted to encore the pieces. They chose their bill of fare, gorged steadily at every huge plate, and then wanted a second help. Why should a musician be expected to come back and boil up his emotions all over again, as if he were worked by a handle?"

Cut this out and paste it in your opera hat. W. J. HENDERSON.

PAOLO GALLICO,
Pianist.

WAITING IN THE WINGS.

I stand behind a painted tree,
And watch my long-haired lover flee
From fearful ills that threaten him.
He is so handsome, such a lord,
By all the gazing girls adored;
For his sake pretty eyes are dim:
But he thinks not of all these things,
But of me, waiting in the wings.

And now behind the footlights bright
I stand amid the dazzling light;
The people all applaud and shout.
A painted face bends over mine,
And calls me "love" with raptures fine;
But let not my own dear one doubt
That 'tis to him my whole heart sings—
To him who's waiting in the wings.

And now together, hand in hand,
A robber and a Queen we stand,
And gaze into each other's eyes.
Though he's an outlaw bold and bad,
And I'm a Queen dethroned and sad,
He has no curses, I no sighs.
This is the joy the evening brings—
Together waiting in the wings.

—MARION EVANS in the August Century.

Heroes.

From Tit-Bits.

Pensioner Old-String—Yes, Guv'nor, I've braved the very jaws of death—and here I am!

Old Gent—And I've braved the jaws of my old woman for nigh thirty years—shake hands!

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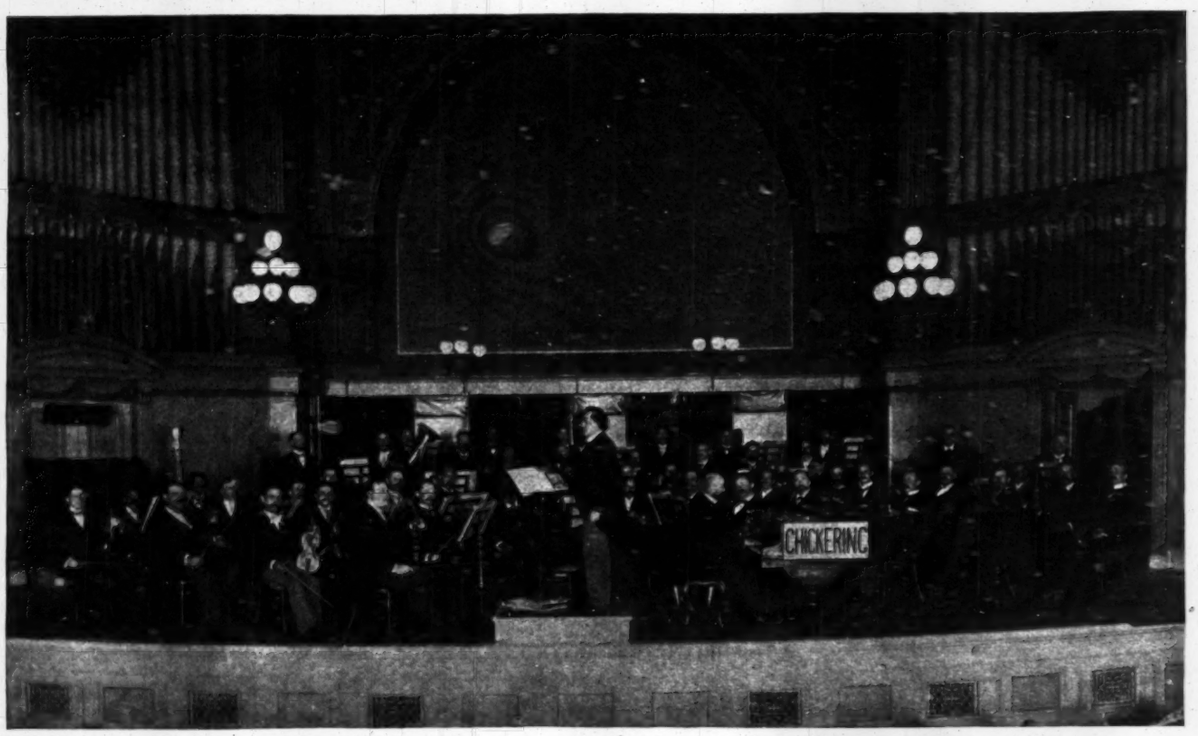

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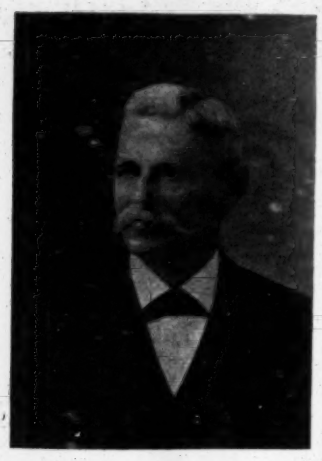

The Late Lewis May.

AS a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Lewis May, who died July 22 last, the memorial service to be held to-day at Temple Emanu-El will be a notable event. Nothing less than an unusually high regard for Mr. May could have evoked the general desire which has been shown to do him honor, and this alone will make the occasion really significant. A study of his life, however, easily discloses the cause of a charming personality which he possessed to so enviable degree.

He was a native of Worms, Germany, and was but six years of age when he came to this country with his parents. His business development commenced at an early age. In a small town in Pennsylvania his desire to "go to work" was gratified, and he found employment in the village store at $2 per week. Quick-witted and of a practical business capacity, he made himself valuable to his employer in a hundred ways, and at the end of three years, after having his wages advanced several times, the firm moved to Huntsville, Ala., and engaged him to take general charge of their store there at a salary of $2,000 per year.

The true character of the man came out during his stay in Huntsville, which covered a period of a half dozen years. By careful management of his finances and a constant study of the business in which he was engaged, he was ready in 1845 to establish a business of his own. For five years he conducted a store at Shreveport, La., which was so successful that at the end of that time he determined to broaden out into larger fields. Since then he has met with uniform success.

In 1850 he secured a controlling interest in a wealthy California trading company, and came to New York to attend to the purchase of goods for the firm. For six years he represented the firm, and then sold his interest and traded for his own account.

In 1869 his banking career commenced. From that time until 1884 he was senior partner in the firm of May & King, and during that period became well-known in commercial circles. He was at his death the oldest living Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Finance Committee. He was one of the largest stockholders in the United States Guarantee and Trust Company, and was greatly interested in real estate and street railways. It was through him that the surface railroads in Christopher Street and Twenty-third Street were built, and he was Treasurer of those roads for many years. Until 1890 he was Treasurer of the Iron Steamboat Company and was Treasurer of the Apartment Hotel Company when he died.

For thirty-three years Mr. May was President of Temple Emanu-El, where the memorial services will be held.

After his retirement from active business, in 1884, he devoted his time to various financial undertakings and philanthropic work. He devoted much of his spare time to charitable institutions, and for nineteen years was Treasurer of Mount Sinai Hospital.

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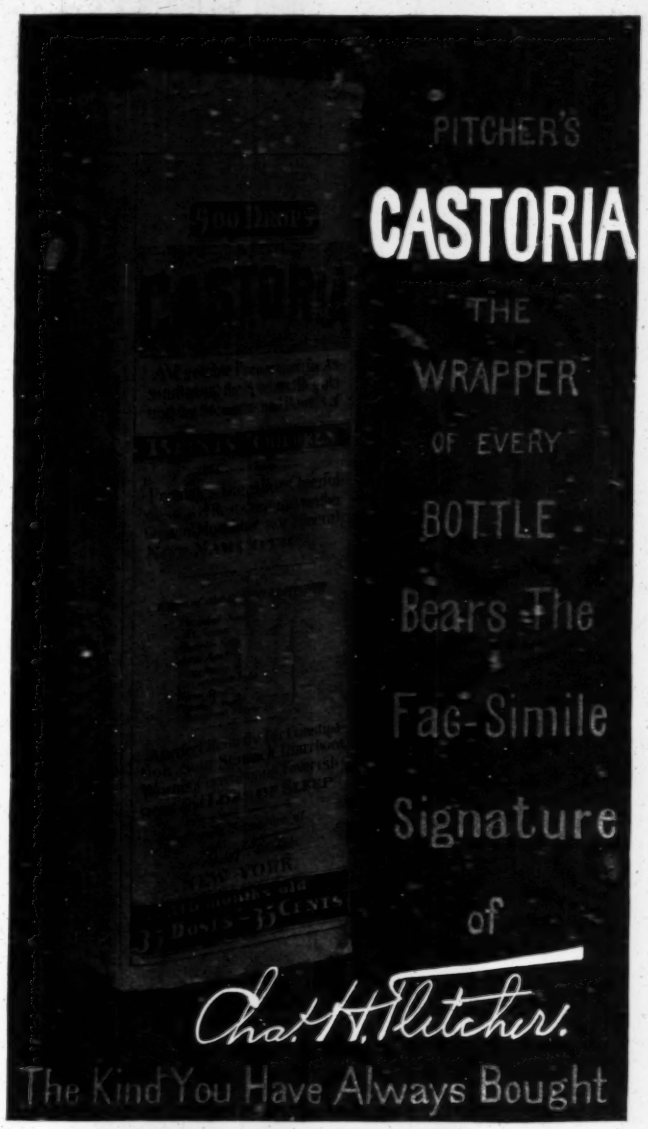

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